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ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

L E T T E R

FROM

T H E S E C R E T A R Y O F W A R

TRANSMITTING

*Certain papers relating to the site of the United States Artillery School at
Fortress Monroe, Virginia.*

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to
be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 24, 1869.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying papers relative to the site of the United States Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and to recommend that, as the same is required for public uses, he be authorized to acquire for and in behalf of the United States a good and sufficient title to the private lands now occupied by said school, with the existing improvements thereupon, in the same manner as was prescribed for the acquirement of title to the site of the United States arsenal at Rock Island, in "An act in addition to an act for the establishment of certain arsenals," approved April 19, 1864.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
State of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, December 20, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a map made from actual survey by an officer of engineers, showing the extent and location with reference to Fort Monroe of the tract of land which it has been proposed to purchase for military purposes, especially for the use of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. I also inclose an estimate of the values of the several portions of the tract in question, with the names of their owners, and a proposition, from Mr. Joseph Segar to sell to the United States his farm, containing about three hundred and seven acres, and constituting the main body of the tract referred to.

This is the only proposition of sale which has been received. The

other owners have generally declined to make propositions in such reasonable terms as to justify my recommendation of their acceptance. If the government decide to acquire a title to the property, the only practicable course seems to be that adopted in the case of the arsenal property on Rock Island, Illinois, viz: by an act of Congress directing the Secretary of War to take possession of the property and to appoint a board of commissioners to ascertain the values of the several parcels of land and award just compensations to the lawful owners thereof.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies United States, and
Secretary of War ad interim, Washington, D. C.

Extent and value of the farm of Mr. Joseph Segar, near Fort Monroe, and of parcels of land adjoining.

Names of owners.	Area.	Improvements.	Estim'd Value.
Joseph Segar.....	307 acres.	Several houses.....	\$61, 400
Reuben H. Clark.....	5 acres.	House and store.....	10, 450
Geo. C. Melon.....	1 acre.	House and stores.....	7, 100
L. C. Perry.....	Small lot.	Two houses.....	1, 750
L. C. Perry.....	Small lot.	Two houses.....	800
Milton R. Muzzy.....	4 acres.	Residence, tenement, and oyster bed..	4, 500
Joseph Tuttle.....	1 acre.	House and barn.....	9, 000
Colonel Curry.....	1½ acres.	House and barn.....	7, 000
Mr. Willard.....	10 acres.	House.....	4, 800
Chesapeake Female College.....	40 acres.	College building, cottage, and stables..	60, 000
			166, 600

NOTE.—The Chesapeake Female College property is held, one undivided half, by the Freedmen's Bureau, and the other half by Mr. Raymond, one of the stockholders, "for the benefit of loyal owners."

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, July 15, 1867.

I hereby propose to Brevet Major General Schofield, commanding first military district, to sell to the United States the whole of my farm, known as "Roseland," situate in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, near Fort Monroe, and containing about four hundred acres, more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, out-buildings, and improvements thereon, free from all and every incumbrance, at the rate of two hundred dollars per acre; the boundaries and quantity of said land therein contained to be ascertained and decided by actual survey.

Upon the acceptance of this proposition by an authorized officer of the United States, I hereby agree, and bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to forthwith well and truly make and deliver to an officer authorized as aforesaid, a deed in fee simple, to the United States of America, of all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments therein mentioned or intended to be mentioned, discharged from any and every incumbrance.

I further agree to accept in payment of the stipulated value of said lands, at the rate aforesaid, the amount thereof payable at such time as may be provided therefor by future act of the Congress of the United States.

This proposition for sale, being hereby acknowledged to be for a valuable consideration, and binding upon me, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns from the execution hereof until thirty days after the final adjournment of the fortieth Congress of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of July, A. D. 1867.

JOS. SEGAR.

(Witnesses.)

The foregoing proposition is accepted by me, subject to the approval of the War Department and of Congress.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major General U. S. A.

○

LAND OFFICE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Estimate of appropriation required to replace archives of land office at Topeka, Kansas, destroyed by fire in November, 1869.

JANUARY 13, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 16th instant, representing the necessity of providing for the replacement of certain township plats and descriptive sheets, destroyed by fire in the land office at Topeka, Kansas, in November last, and submitting an estimate of an appropriation of \$5,000 for the special service required.

Concurring in the views of the Commissioner, I respectfully invite the early attention of the House of Representatives to the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 30th ultimo, communicating intelligence of the burning of the land office at Topeka, Kansas, I have the honor to state that the preparation of township plats and descriptive sheets to take the place of those destroyed, is a matter pertaining to the office of the surveyor general of Kansas, but the appropriation for his hire in that office is barely sufficient to enable the surveyor general to employ a force capable of attending to urgent current business, and it is estimated that the preparation of the said plats and descriptive sheets, about four hundred of each, will require the services of a

skillful draughtsman for a year, and two competent clerks for a year and a half.

I therefore respectfully suggest that, in view of the great importance to the settlers in the Topeka district, of completing, at an early day, the restoration of the records of the destroyed office, an estimate of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) be submitted to Congress, to provide for the special service required, said sum to be placed to the credit of the appropriation "for compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

AGGRESSION UPON OUR COMMERCE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

The sum of six hundred thousand dollars paid the United States as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, pursuant to stipulations of a treaty with Japan of October 22, 1864.

JANUARY 13, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 18, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives of December 15, 1869: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform this house whether the sum of six hundred thousand dollars in gold paid the United States as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, pursuant to the stipulations of a treaty with Japan of the 22d October, 1864, has been covered into the treasury; and if not, to report what disposition has been made of the same; in charge of what department it remains; or if invested in government securities, to what use or purpose the interest thereon has been applied."

In reply, I have to state that this department has no information in relation to the payment or disposition of the amount referred to, and that an examination of the records and books of this department does not show that any amount has been deposited or covered into the treasury on account of the indemnity mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.



LINE AND STAFF RANK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of December 14, 1869, relative to proceedings before a board of naval officers on the subject of line and staff rank.

JANUARY 13, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 18, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this House with a copy of the record, proceedings, and all papers before a board of naval officers who had under consideration the subject of line and staff rank, under an order of the Secretary of the Navy."

I have the honor to state, in reply to the resolution, that the board of officers convened as above have not yet finally adjourned. When it shall have completed all its duties and submitted its final record, I will, without delay, transmit a copy thereof, and of all papers pertaining thereto, to the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Copy of letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with estimate of appropriations required for surveying Indian reserves, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, &c.

JANUARY 13, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the 26th October last, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with an "estimate of appropriations required for surveying Indian reserves for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and for the present fiscal year," amounting to four hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars, (\$480,286,) and respectfully invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate, in duplicate, of appropriation required for surveying Indian reserves under treaty stipulations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and for the present fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

HON. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, March 16, 1868.

SIR: Referring again to your letter of the 6th of February, I desire as nearly as practicable to comply with your request, by stating the necessity of defining the boundaries of unsurveyed Indian reservations in this superintendency. The exact amount of work that the surveys would involve is quite impossible to state, but I think an estimate approximating sufficiently near to answer the necessities of the case can be made.

In the Tulalip reservation are (38) thirty sections of land lying upon the sound, with a water front of one-half probably of its entire contour.

Port Madison reservation embraces two sections of land lying upon the sound, with a water front of one mile, if the description given be correct.

The Swinomish reservation is a peninsula at the southeastern end of Perry's Island. The quantity of land is not named in the treaty, but there is a constant misunderstanding between the white settlers upon the island and the Indians, arising from ignorance, on both sides, of the boundary between the reservation and the main island. It is my opinion that the best interests of the Indians upon this reservation would be promoted by selling the reservation, and appropriating the avails to improvements upon the Lummi reservation, to which the Indians upon the island should be removed. The Lummis are under the supervision of an excellent white employé; they have plenty of good agricultural land and all the Indians of both reservations would be better off upon that reservation. Whether the Indians upon the island be removed or not, the boundary line between the reservation and the main island should be defined. Probably the line here to be run would not exceed three miles.

The South Bay reservation contains but two sections of land. This, too, should be surveyed and offered for sale for the benefit of the Puyallup agency, to which the very few Indians there remaining should be removed. The same course should be pursued in respect to the Squaxon reservation, (an island.) The few Indians there remaining have no employé among them, and are very much demoralized where they are. They should, therefore, be removed to the Puyallup reservation, where they will be further from the corrupting influence of town, and be under a thorough corps of employés, with plenty of the best of arable land to work, and no less advantages for fishing and hunting.

It is impossible, from the description of the Makah reservation, as given in the treaty, to state the length of line to be run in surveying it. It is known that more than one-half of its outlines have a natural boundary, but there are probably from six to ten miles of boundary line to be run through a dense forest, which is a very slow and difficult line to survey.

I have submitted the question of cost of these surveys to the surveyor general's office for advice, from which I learn that no surveyor would undertake the work at the usual rates, and that the most equitable way would be to employ a surveyor by the day and furnish him the necessary help. The expense of travel from one reservation to another, the difficulty of finding proper starting points, and consequent delays, make it difficult to estimate the cost in advance of the work. But it is the opinion of the chief clerk, in the absence of the surveyor general, that the work above referred to can be done for \$1,500.

The amount expressed in my last estimate was set down in accordance with the judgment of agents and outside surveyors without inquiry

of the surveyor general. If it be the pleasure of the department to order the work done, I shall endeavor to have it executed in the most economical way.

If done in a proper manner, it will save great difficulty arising from disputed rights between settlers and Indians.

I therefore recommend that the sum of \$1,500 be placed to the credit of this office, or, if more proper, to the credit of the surveyor general for the purpose of making these surveys, and I respectfully urge a consideration of the recommendation to sell the Squaxon, South Bay, and Swinomish reservation for the benefit of the agencies to which they respectively belong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. McKENNY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Comm'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Estimate of appropriation required for surveying Indian reserves for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and for the present fiscal year.

For surveying Indian reserves under treaty stipulations..... \$480, 286

Explanation of the foregoing estimate.

For surveying lands occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, east of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, under the 11th article of the treaty with said nations, concluded at the city of Washington, April 28, 1866. (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 769.)

Estimated out-boundaries, 470 miles, at \$15 per mile \$7, 050

Estimated standard and township lines, 5,744 miles, at \$10 per mile..... 57, 440

Estimated subdivision into sections and part of sections, 29,220 miles, at \$7 per mile..... 204, 540

\$269, 030

For surveys of the reservation for the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, under provisions of article 7 of the treaty with said Indians, concluded March 2, 1868, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, pp. 620, 621,) or so much thereof as may be necessary.....

20, 000

For the survey of the part of the reservation for the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe tribes of Indians, Dakota Territory, under provisions of article 3 of the treaty with said Indians, concluded May 10, 1868, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 655,) or as much thereof as may be necessary.....

20, 000

For the survey and defining of boundaries of reservations provided for in treaties concluded with various tribes and bands of Indians in Washington Territory, January 26, 1855, July 22, 1855, and January 31, 1855, (see Stat. at Large, vol. 12, pp. 927, 933, 939,) and as estimated for in letter

to Office of Indian Affairs from Superintendent McKinney, dated March 16, 1868, (copy herewith,) or so much thereof as may be required for that purpose.....	\$1, 500	
For selecting and locating a reservation in the Indian Territory for the Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas, under the provisions of the 1st article of the treaty with said Indians, concluded on the 27th February, 1867, and as amended by the Senate of the United States; (see Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 531:)		
Estimate exterior boundaries of said reservation, 120 miles, at \$15 per mile.....	\$1, 800	
Estimate township lines of said reservation, 240 miles, at \$12 per mile.....	2, 880	
Estimate subdivision lines of said reservation, 1,500 miles, at \$10 per mile.....	15, 000	
		19, 680
For selecting and surveying the exterior boundaries of a reservation in the Indian Territory for the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi tribe of Indians, under the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty with said Indians, concluded February, 1867, and as amended by the Senate of the United States, (see Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 496,) or so much thereof as may be necessary.....		3, 000
For the survey of certain lines of the Seneca and the Seneca and Shawnee reservation, as provided for under articles 1, 2, 3, and 16, of the treaty concluded with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Weas, Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts, on the 23d February, 1867, as amended by the Senate of the United States, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 513,) or so much thereof as may be necessary.....		3, 000
For the survey of reservation for Kiowa and Comanche Indians, under articles 3 and 6 of the treaty with said Indians, concluded October 21, 1867, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 581,) or so much thereof as may be necessary		20, 000
For the survey of a reservation for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, under articles 3 and 6 of the treaty with said Indians, concluded October 28, 1867, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 593,) or so much thereof as may be necessary..		20, 000
For surveying a reservation for the Boise Fort band of Chippewa Indians, under the first clause of the 3d article of the treaty with said Indians of April 7, 1866, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 765,) or so much thereof as way be necessary for such service.....		5, 000
For surveying the Umatilla reservation, Oregon, under the 1st article of the treaty between the United States and the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla bands of Indians, of June 9, 1855. (Stat. at Large, vol. 12, p. 945:)		
Estimated boundary of said reservation 90 miles, at \$15 per mile.....	\$1, 350	
Estimated standard and township lines of four townships of said reservation under the 6th article of said treaty, 78 miles at \$12 per mile....		936

Estimated subdivision of said four townships into forty-acre tracts under said 6th article, 528 miles at \$10 per mile.....	\$5, 280	
		\$7, 566
For additional surveys of Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations in Nebraska, subdividing a portion of the same into lots, so that each allottee may have, as near as may be, an equitable share of timber land with his allotment, as provided for under the 4th article of the treaty with the Omaha tribe of Indians, concluded March 6, 1865, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 667,) estimated amount required....		5, 000
For surveying the line of the ninety-sixth degree through the Cherokee country, under the 15th and 16th articles of the treaty with the Cherokee nation, concluded at the city of Washington, July 19, 1866, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 799,) estimated amount required.....		3, 000
For surveying boundary line between the Cherokee country and the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, as far west as the Arkansas River, under the 21st article of the treaty with the Cherokee nation, concluded at the city of Washington, July 19, 1866, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 799,) estimated amount required.....	\$3, 510	
For pay of two commissioners to run the above line and mark the same by permanent and conspicuous monuments under same authority, as above estimate.....	5, 000	8, 510
For additional amount required for surveying the Nez Percé Indian reservation in Idaho Territory, under the provisions of the 2d and 3d articles of the treaty with said Indians, concluded June 9, 1863, and proclaimed April 20, 1867, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 647).....		1, 000
For survey of selections of land to be patented in fee simple to half-breeds of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, under the provisions of the 5th article of the treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, concluded October 14, 1865, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 703,) as follows:		
Estimated exterior boundaries of thirty-one selections of one section each, 124 miles, at \$15 per mile.....	\$1, 860	
Estimated amount required for the payment of necessary parties to accompany surveyor, and to provide for marking the boundaries of the selections with conspicuous and enduring monuments, or so much thereof as may be necessary,	2, 140	4, 000
For surveying the exterior boundaries of the reservations for the Mission Indians in Southern California, and subdividing as much thereof as may be necessary; estimated amount required.....		10, 000
For the survey of the Crow Indian reservation, Dakota Territory, under provisions of article 6 of the treaty with said Indians, concluded May 7, 1868, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 649,) or so much thereof as may be necessary.....		20, 000

For the survey of a reservation for the Shoshonees and Bannacks, under article 2 of the treaty with said Indians, concluded July 3, 1868, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 674,) or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	\$20, 000
For the survey of reservation for the Sioux Indians, under article 2 of the treaty with said Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, (Stat. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635,) or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	20, 000
Total.....	<u>480, 286</u>

NOTE.—The computations for the foregoing estimates have been made at the rates paid by the General Land Office for surveys in the same localities.

SALE OF FORT GRATIOT RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of July 20, 1868, providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, State of Michigan.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives that, in order to carry into execution the several provisions of the joint resolution of July 20, 1868, providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, a copy of which is herewith appended, it becomes necessary to enter upon a detailed survey of the entire reservation, in order to lay out the portion directed to be sold into suitable blocks and building lots, as required; to ascertain and determine the military necessities involved, and to consider and adjust understandingly the various rights and claims to rights in said reservation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Horse Railroad Company, the city of Port Huron on account of its cemetery, the Michigan State road, and Mr. S. W. Hamilton; and it is therefore recommended, as the entire proceeds of the sale are to be carried into the national treasury, that an appropriation of three thousand dollars, the estimated amount required for the purposes stated, be granted, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War, for such preliminary surveys and examinations as may be found indispensable to a proper execution of the joint resolution before mentioned.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

AN ACT providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell,

at such times as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the government, and in such manner as hereinafter provided, all that portion of the military reservation known as Fort Gratiot, in St. Clair County, in the State of Michigan, which lies south of a line running due west from the south end of the Grand Trunk railroad wharf, on the St. Clair River, until it intersects the road known as the Lexington road, and all that portion which lies west of said Lexington road.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all that portion of the above described lands which lies east of a line running due south from the point of intersection with the Lexington road, mentioned in the foregoing section of this act, shall be divided into blocks and lots of convenient size for building purposes, with public streets conforming as near as may be, without detriment to the interests of the government or the State, to the public streets of the city of Port Huron, adjoining such ground, and sold by lots at public auction, at the city of Port Huron, to the highest bidder, public notice of such sale having first been given for thirty days by advertisement in all the papers published in the city of Port Huron, and in at least two papers published in the city of Detroit, Michigan. A plat of this division, made in accordance with the laws of the State of Michigan, shall be filed with the register of deeds of the county of St. Clair, State of Michigan. The remaining portion of said military reservation, for the sale of which provision is made in the first section of this act, shall be sold at public auction at the city of Port Huron, after due notice, as prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, at such times and in such parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government, by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds arising from the sale herein provided for, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States in the same manner as the proceeds from the sale of other public lands.

Approved, July 20, 1868.

DAVID'S ISLAND FOR MARINE HOSPITAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ASKING FOR

An appointment to purchase the buildings on David's Island for marine hospital purposes.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 17, 1870.

SIR: The department regarding it highly essential that the port of New York should be provided with a marine hospital, has made a request of the War Department that the buildings on David's Island, East River, (formerly an army hospital, but now not required,) be purchased by the Treasury Department for marine hospital purposes. It is desired that David's Island be transferred to this department, and the sanction of Congress is requested, together with an appropriation of \$10,000, to purchase the buildings at the appraised valuation of \$6,000, and the balance of \$4,000 to put the hospital in proper condition for service.

The locality of David's Island is a very superior one for the purposes named, and the department will be afforded an excellent opportunity of establishing a hospital at this great commercial point, for a moderate expenditure.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of December 7, stating the amount appropriated and expended for the construction and completion of the Washington aqueduct.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 16, 1869.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Register of the Treasury, with a statement of the amounts appropriated and expended for the construction and completion of the Washington aqueduct, under several acts of Congress.

I have the honor to be,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 15, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a "statement of the amounts appropriated and expended for the construction and completion of the Washington aqueduct, under several acts of Congress," and the balance remaining unexpended on 10th instant, furnished in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, referred to this office. It does not appear that any appropriation was made

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

under date of April 30, 1852, but there was one under date of August 31, 1852. The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ALLISON,
Register.

Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

53

Statement of the amounts appropriated and expended for the construction and completion of the Washington aqueduct, under the several acts approved August 31, 1854, March 3, 1855, March 3, 1856, April 12, 1856, July 12, 1856, July 12, 1857, July 12, 1858, July 12, 1859, July 12, 1860, July 12, 1861, July 12, 1862, July 12, 1863, July 12, 1864, July 12, 1865, July 12, 1866, July 12, 1867, July 12, 1868, and March 3, 1869, and balance remaining in the treasury unexpended.

Appropriations, &c.		Expenditures, &c.	
Per act of August 31, 1854, for survey, &c., for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water.....	\$5,000 00	June 30, 1855, to amount expended for survey, &c., for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water.....	\$5,000 00
Per act of March 3, 1855, for bringing water into the city of Washington.....	6,000 00	June 30, 1855, to amount expended for bringing water into the city of Washington.....	6,000 00
Per act of March 3, 1855, for same appropriation.....	94,000 00	June 30, 1855, do.....	94,000 00
Per act of March 3, 1855, do.....	950,000 00	June 30, 1854, do.....	950,000 00
Per act of August 16, 1856, for continuing Washington aqueduct.....	1,000,000 00	June 30, 1855, to amount expended for continuation of the Washington aqueduct.....	165,000 00
Per act of June 12, 1858, do.....	500,000 00	June 30, 1857, do.....	175,000 00
Per act of June 24, 1859, do.....	150,000 00	June 30, 1859, do.....	\$45,036 89
Per act of July 12, 1859, for completing Washington aqueduct.....	142,500 00	June 30, 1859, do.....	294,423 51
Per act of July 25, 1859, do.....	12,000 00	June 30, 1861, do.....	294,423 51
Per act of December 9, 1859, do.....	27,500 00	June 30, 1862, do.....	28,500 00
Per act of March 3, 1860, do.....	25,000 00	June 30, 1863, to amount expended for completing the Washington aqueduct.....	59,000 00
Per act of July 25, 1860, for salary of assistant engineer, superintendent, and repairs.....	25,000 00	June 30, 1863, do.....	159,754 70
Per act of March 3, 1860, for same appropriation.....	25,000 00	June 30, 1865, do.....	149,414 65
		June 30, 1867, do.....	7,800 10
		June 30, 1868, do.....	121,238 86
		June 30, 1869, do.....	53,945 14
		June 30, 1869, do.....	97,363 00
		June 30, 1869, do.....	94,850 00
		Since June 30, 1869, do.....	23,000 00
		To balance remaining unexpended December 10, 1869.....	2,287 00
			<u>\$3,307,084 00</u>

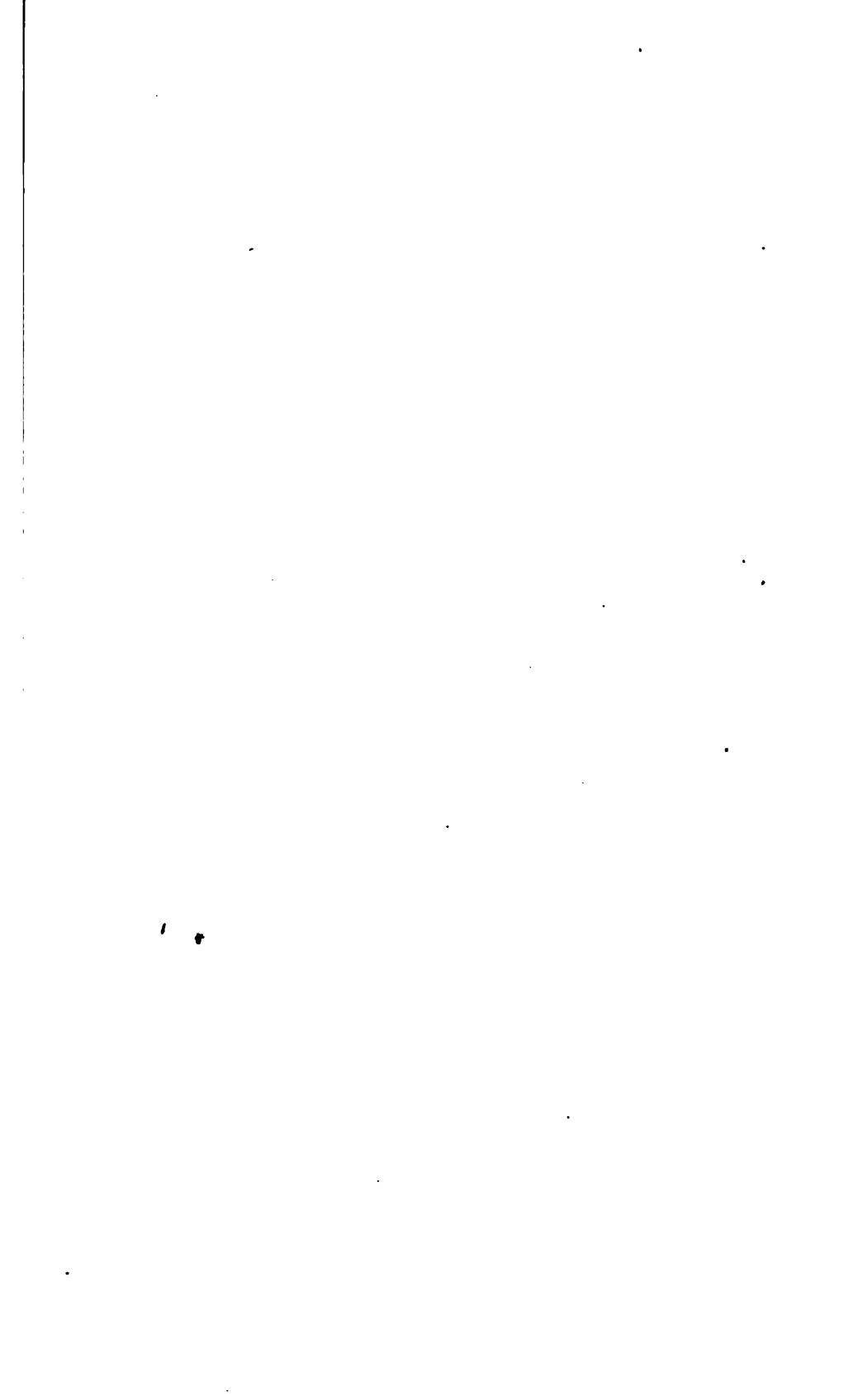
RECAPITULATION.

By total amount appropriated.....	\$3,307,084 00
To total amount expended.....	\$3,304,797 00
To balance unexpended December 10, 1869.....	<u>2,287 00</u>
	<u>\$3,307,084 00</u>

NOTE.—The following sums were repaid on account of surveys, &c., for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water, per act of August 31, 1854, in 1855, \$1 81; in 1856, \$1. Both these amounts were carried to the surplus fund in the year they were repaid.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 15, 1869.

—, Register.



ERRORS IN BOOK OF ESTIMATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

Some errors in the book of estimates.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter received from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, relative to some errors in the book of estimates, and to request that the same may be referred to the proper committee, and the correction may be noted by them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to your letter of the 6th ultimo, transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, as printed in executive document No. 5, House of Representatives, forty-first Congress, second session.

On page 211 are two items, one of \$10,000 for the completion of the wall inclosing the original grounds of the government hospital for the insane, and the other of \$59,483 for erecting an extension of the hospital, &c. The fund for such objects has been always subject to the requisition of this department, but in the estimates forwarded to you the above items were not included. In my annual report to the President there is a reference to these projected improvements, recommended by the superintendent, and I stated that I did not feel at liberty to submit

an estimate to cover the expense they would occasion. Again, on page 61, the published estimate "for the preservation of the collection of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government" is \$10,000, while that which I sent to you was but for \$4,000.

Again, I furnished the following items: For finishing and repairing the work on the Capitol extension, &c., \$75,000; for the annual repairs of the Capitol, \$10,000; and for grading and filling the Capitol grounds, \$15,000. On page 210 you give the estimates for these objects, respectively, at \$100,000, \$15,000, and \$25,000. Your estimates are thus \$115,483 in excess of those which I laid before you.

I am aware that, by the act to establish the Treasury Department, approved September 2, 1789, and by subsequent laws, it is made your duty to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue and of the public expenditures. The estimates, however, of the funds required for the service of each of the executive departments are furnished by the head thereof, and by you communicated to Congress. Such, I believe, has been the uninterrupted practice from the commencement, and I deem it my duty to point out these discrepancies, so far as this department is concerned, between the estimates as prepared by me, and those which you laid before Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COMMODORE THOMAS AP C. JONES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Papers relating to the claim of the estate of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, with the request that you will lay them before the House of Representatives, certain papers relating to the claim of the estate of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones to compensation for the appropriation of or damage to property in Fairfax County, Virginia, by the army of the United States during the late rebellion. It is, in my judgment, a just claim, but as, by an act to declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," which became a law on the 21st of February, 1867, the consideration of such claims by the executive branch of the government is prohibited, I submit the case to Congress, recommending that it be favorably considered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward herewith the proceedings of a "board of officers" lately convened at your request. The original papers are forwarded instead of an authenticated copy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, A. A. Q.

Captain M. P. JONES,
United States Navy.

Proceedings of a board of survey convened by Special Order No. 15, Headquarters Department of Washington, January 18, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
 TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
 Washington, D. C., January 18, 1864.

[Special Order No. 15.]

4. A board of officers, to consist of Colonel J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Artillery; Captain Frank Williams, Fourth New York Artillery; Captain D. K. S. Jones, Fourth New York Artillery, will convene at Fort Ethan Allen, at ten o'clock a. m., Wednesday, the 20th of January, to investigate the loss sustained by the property of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, United States Navy, near Prospect Hill, Fairfax Court House, Virginia, in houses, fences, cattle, horses, &c., resulting from the occupation of said property by United States forces at any period since the commencement of the present rebellion.

5. The board will state in its report, in addition to its approximate estimate of this loss, the probable depreciation of the value of the property consequent thereon.

6. Such persons as are accredited by Lieutenant Commander M. P. Jones, United States Navy, will be allowed to appear before the board and testify in the premises.

By command of Major General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VIRGINIA,
January 20, 1864.

The board met pursuant to the above order; all the members present.

At the request of Lieutenant Commander M. P. Jones, United States Navy, who expressed himself unprepared to proceed with the business before the board, and asked for time to procure suitable evidence in the premises, the board adjourned, to meet at the residence of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, United States Navy, near Prospect Hill, Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 27th January, 1864.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1864.

The board met pursuant to adjournment of January 20th, 1864, all the members present, and proceeded to examine the list of losses presented, (accompanying paper marked A,) which losses are claimed to have been sustained since the breaking out of the present rebellion, and are consequent upon the occupation of the property of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, United States Navy, by United States forces since September 1, 1861.

After having carefully compared the list of losses as set forth with the diagram herewith transmitted, (paper marked B,) the board proceeded to a careful inspection of all the points indicated as being or having been laid waste by the causes above mentioned.

In riding over the plantation the board found all traces of fencing entirely obliterated with the exception of the ridges whereon it had been laid, and are of the opinion that the accompanying estimate in relation to that part of the claim is reasonable and correct in all particulars.

In consideration of the fact that all material for refencing this planta-

tion is removed from the premises, and cannot be replaced without great expenditure consequent upon the enhanced price of fencing material, it is recommended by the board that an additional sum of \$2,350 be allowed for this purpose.

The stumps left of what had been a fine oak forest indicate that the estimate as to the quantity of wood is correct. The board considers that while on some portions of the lot fifty cords of wood per acre might have been cut, on others not more than fifteen to twenty cords per acre could have been cut, and the board therefore estimates twenty five cords per acre a fair average, and the board further considers that the price, \$2 per cord, for such wood is much below the value of a similar article as now sold from farms in this vicinity. This opinion is founded upon the fact that government is now paying \$3 50 per cord for an inferior article of wood, (mostly pine;) allowing \$1 per cord, the usual price for cutting, would therefore leave \$2 50 as the value of the wood.

The board is of opinion that the estimate in the matter of the tavern lot and buildings is entirely too low; it appears they consisted of one good frame dwelling-house, and stable suitable for the accommodation of twelve horses, carriages, &c., one blacksmith shop, one new wheelwright shop, a good icehouse, and a fine stone dairy, two stories high and in excellent order. In consideration of these facts the board decided to raise the estimate on this portion of the property, so that what in the accompanying estimate now reads one thousand dollars may read one thousand five hundred dollars.

The board in the course of its investigations ascertained that one important item had been omitted by the claimant in making his estimate, namely, a stone building containing a good iron water-wheel, force-pump, and all the necessary apparatus for forcing water from the fish pond up to the house, barns, &c., and which is estimated to have been worth, at the time it was destroyed, \$300.

It recommends that this item be added to the amount claimed.

The estimate of damage done to the dwelling-house is considered very moderate. What was a fine house on September 1, 1861, has been broken and damaged in the usual manner of buildings occupied by troops in the field, and now presents the appearance of a deserted and dilapidated ruin.

In short, what was at the commencement of the present rebellion, from all indications, one of the finest farms in the country, is now a tract of fenceless, treeless, uncultivated, and at present unproductive land.

The board is somewhat at a loss in attempting to place an estimate upon the "probable depreciation of the value of the property consequent thereon," that is, by the occupation of said property by United States forces since the commencement of the present rebellion.

Upon this head the board is of the opinion that the sum of \$9,999 70, properly expended, would place the property in as good condition as it was previous to its occupation by United States forces, and therefore considers this as the real depreciation resulting therefrom.

Lieutenant Commander M. P. Jones informs the board that it was not at present in his power to lay before it for consideration the losses sustained in live stock, and therefore this item has been omitted.

The board, having no further business before it, adjourned *sine die*.

JNO. C. TIDBALL,

Colonel Fourth New York Artillery.

FRANK WILLIAMS,

Major Fourth New York Artillery.

D. K. SMITH JONES,

Captain Fourth New York Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Twenty-second Army Corps, February 11, 1864.

Approved:

By command of Major General Augur.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, A. A. Q.

Estimate of damages by the United States forces to the buildings, fencing, and wood, on the farm of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, United States Navy, in Fairfax County, Virginia.

LINES OF FENCE.

No. 1.	659 panels, at \$1 per panel.....	\$659 00
No. 2.	438 panels, at \$1 per panel.....	438 00
No. 3.	133 panels, at 90 cents per panel.....	119 70
No. 4.	220 panels, at 90 cents per panel.....	198 00
No. 5.	146 panels, at 80 cents per panel.....	116 80
No. 6.	293 panels, at \$1 per panel.....	293 00
No. 7.	290 panels, at 90 cents per panel.....	261 00
No. 8.	266 panels, at 90 cents per panel.....	239 40
No. 9.	146 panels, at \$1 per panel.....	146 00
No. 10.	82 panels, at 80 cents per panel.....	65 60
No. 11.	82 panels, at 80 cents per panel.....	65 60
No. 12.	82 panels, at 80 cents per panel.....	65 60
No. 13.	66 at \$1 per panel.....	66 00
Garden and yard fences and palings, 164 panels, at \$1 per panel.....		164 00
Barn-yard fencing, 66 panels, at \$1 per panel.....		66 00
Value of tavern lot buildings.....		1,000 00
Fencing on tavern lot, 170 panels, at 80 cents per panel.....		136 00
Damage to dwelling-house.....		250 00
Fifty acres of oak timber, cutting twenty-five cords per acre, making 1,250 cords, at \$2 per cord.....		2,500 00
		<hr/>
		6,849 70
		<hr/>

In addition to the above the board makes the following estimates:

Upon tavern lot and buildings.....	\$500 00
Value of buildings and apparatus for supplying water.....	300 00
Additional amount necessary for replacing fences.....	2,350 00
	<hr/>
	3,150 00
	6,849 70
	<hr/>
	9,999 70
	<hr/>

EXPENSES OF TEXAS ELECTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Communication from the fifth military district, urging an immediate appropriation for expenses of the recent election in Texas.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, recommending the same to early consideration, the accompanying copy of a communication from the commanding general fifth military district, urging an immediate appropriation of \$121,598 43, to defray the expenses of the recent election in Texas.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, December 29, 1869.

GENERAL: On the ninth of November an estimate was transmitted to the Paymaster General United States Army for funds required to complete reconstruction in this district, amounting to \$121,598 43. An urgent appeal was made for an immediate appropriation upon the assembling of Congress.

Since that time the election has taken place, and there are no funds on hand with which to pay the expenses of the same, the claims for which are very pressing. I have the honor, therefore, to request that an appropriation for the above-mentioned estimate be urged through Congress as soon as possible. The above claims should be liquidated at once.

It is proper to state in this connection that I surrendered my claim to \$24,000, designed for this district, in favor of General Canby, commanding the first military district, at the close of the election in Virginia, with

the full expectation that Congress would provide for the necessities of this district very soon after the opening of the session.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

January 13, 1870.

The Secretary of War is respectfully informed that the amount of the estimate in question will be found embraced in my letter of November 22, 1869, to the Secretary, asking for further appropriations for reconstruction expenses in the first, fourth, and fifth districts. The subject is now pending in the House Committee on Appropriations, and I respectfully suggest that this letter be referred to that committee.

B. W. BRICE,

Paymaster General.

OATH IN TEXAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Certain papers from citizens of Texas, requiring all persons elected to office in Texas to take the oath required by the 12th section of the State constitution.

JANUARY 12, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 14, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying petition of certain citizens of Texas, forwarded by the commander of the fifth military district, for the enactment of a law requiring all persons elected to office in that State to take the oath prescribed by article twelve of the State constitution, and providing a punishment for any who shall falsely subscribe to the same.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, December 20, 1869.

GENERAL : There exists no statute of Texas or of the United States, under which one who takes falsely the oath prescribed by section 1 of Article XII of our proposed constitution can be punished. As it stands any man can take that oath falsely and then publicly boast that he has done so, and not be punished. We have had so much false swearing with impunity, already, that the necessity of stopping it is imperative. Hence we propose the following remedy :

We desire Congress to promptly pass an act providing—

1st. That all persons who enter upon office in Texas shall take the oath prescribed by section 1 of Article XII of the proposed constitution—

ARTICLE XII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Members of the legislature, and all officers, who enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I (A B) do solemnly

swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent on me as ———, according to the best of my skill and ability, and that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State. And I do further swear (or affirm) that since the acceptance of this constitution by the Congress of the United States, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons, or committed an assault upon any person with deadly weapons, or sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, or acted as second in fighting a duel, or knowingly aided or assisted any one thus offending, either within this State or out of it; that I am not disqualified from holding office under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States; (or, as the case may be, my disability to hold office under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been removed by act of Congress,) and further, that I am a qualified elector in this State"—

before some officer competent to administer oaths to be used in United States courts.

2d. That the taking such oath falsely or untruthfully shall be perjury.

3d. That the judges of United States courts in Texas shall give this act in charge, and that this act shall take effect from its passage.

In view of this condition of the law we respectfully request that you recommend the immediate passage of such an act by the Congress of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

M. C. HAMILTON.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
J. G. TRACY.
W. C. PHILIPS.

Brevet Major General J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
Austin, December 21, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded through the Adjutant General of the Army to the General-in-Chief, recommended with request that this paper may be referred to the chairman of the House Committee on Reconstruction.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 4, 1870.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for reference, if he deems it proper.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
January 10, 1870.

Respectfully returned, with the opinion that the within paper may well take the direction recommended by General Reynolds, although, should an occasion present itself for the enactment of such a law as that within suggested, the draught of the same, especially so far as regards the matter of the enforcement of the statute by the United States courts, would require to be made more explicit.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

MILITARY PRISONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Report of the Adjutant General recommending the adoption of a system of military prisons, and submitting a draught of a proposed law upon the subject.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 13, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, and to commend the same to special consideration, the accompanying extract from the report of the Adjutant General of the Army for the year 1868, recommending the adoption of a system of military prisons, and submitting the draught of a proposed law upon the subject. The necessity for the system suggested is clearly set forth in the accompanying extract of said report, and the proposed law appears to be sufficient for the desired purpose. Should the law be enacted without specific appropriations for its execution being made, special estimates will at once be made and submitted, it being regarded as important to the discipline, efficiency, and economy of the service that the plan, if sanctioned by law, be carried into operation without delay.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Military prisons.

In the last annual report from this office allusion was made to a necessity for a better system of reformatory punishments. The increasing importance of the subject seems to justify its presentation in a more extended form. The following plan has received the approbation of the General of the Army, and of many officers of experience.

The system of punishments which has been for many years in practice fails to reform men, but tends to degrade them more and more; and by throwing hardened and desperate criminals in close contact with young and thoughtless soldiers, subjects the latter to contamination by precept and example.

The usual punishments are hard labor, with ball and chain, in charge of the guard, and confinement in one common guard-house, without discriminating between men of different characters. While so confined the men sleep on the floor in guard-houses which it is impossible to keep clean. They eat without tables or other comfort. Their clothes become shabby, and often ragged; and, as their pay is generally stopped, they have no means of renewing them. They perform nothing but menial service, and their confinement in this manner often continues for months at a time. This is a fruitful cause of desertion, to which men having a sense of self-respect often resort to escape such contact; and yet there is no alternative with the present want of proper appliances for correction.

Recruits are enlisted without any knowledge of their antecedents. Men guilty of offenses against civil law often enter the army to escape the penalty for their offenses. There is no help for this. Criminals are always surrendered to civil authority on proper demand; but many still remain in the army, spreading their evil influence through the ranks, destroying discipline, and provoking commissioned officers to harshness and severity, which is not always tempered by discretion. To discharge these men is no remedy, for they will go to another part of the country and enlist again under other names. Moreover, men of restless tempers will learn to seek their discharge by the same pestilent course of conduct.

But few are ever sent to State prisons, because the law limits confinement in them to those convicted of certain felonies. Desertion, mutinous conduct, and other purely military offenses must therefore be expiated in the guard-houses at military posts. Those who are sent to the State prisons pass beyond military control for the time, and it not unfrequently happens that influences are brought to bear in the communities where they are imprisoned to procure their pardon, when their eases are wholly without merit.

Military prisons, properly managed, should, among other advantages, serve all the reformatory purposes of State institutions. They would rid regiments of the plague of vicious and insubordinate men, with their bad influence upon others, and would thus diminish the need and expense of courts-martial; would prevent the discharge of many desperate men in unsettled parts of the country, where they always become outlaws and pests; and would facilitate the recognition of offenders against civil law who have entered the ranks of the army.

But three or four prisons would be necessary—possibly only one. It would be proposed to start one on David's Island, or other place in New York Harbor, and when that has been tested, to establish another at Ship Island, and one on the Pacific coast, and possibly a fourth at some central point on the Mississippi River.

After the first cost of building, it is calculated that hardly any appropriation will be needed to support the prison beyond such parts of the regular army appropriation as the proposed act makes applicable to the purpose.

The companies of discipline connected with this plan are deemed of great importance—almost a necessity. They will rid the companies of men who never do duty, because they prefer to be in the guard-house: who require other men to stand guard over them as prisoners, and also to do their share of duty. If discharged, they generally enlist again; and to give them a discharge is to pay a premium to others to become worthless.

The inconvenience of detailing guards for the prisons would be coun-

terbalanced by the greater efficiency which the use of them would impart to the regiments, and doubtless there would be actually more men fit for duty when the guard-houses were thinned out through their means.

PROPOSED LAW.

Military prisons—Companies of discipline.

Be it enacted, &c., That for the proper restraint and correction of soldiers under sentence by military courts, the President shall have power to establish not exceeding five military prisons in proper localities, selected with a view to facility of access and convenience in guarding and keeping convicts, and to make all necessary regulations therefor.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the General of the Army shall detail prison commandants and guards, whose duty it shall be to carefully keep all military and naval convicts duly sentenced to confinement in a military prison, and to carry out the regulations which shall from time to time be adopted for execution of sentences and discipline and reform of prisoners.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the pay of every convict as may be stopped by sentence of a court-martial during the period of his confinement in a military prison, shall be and is hereby appropriated towards the maintenance of the prison, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this section are hereby declared repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That each convict shall be allowed such uniform fatigue clothing and rations, of the kind issued to the troops, as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President may appoint a chaplain for each military prison, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a post chaplain of the army.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That for the discipline of refractory prisoners, the prison commandant shall, as often as necessary, assemble a court, to consist of from one to three of the officers under his command, who shall have power, with the approval of the commandant, to award sentences within the limits allowed by the Rules and Articles of War to garrison courts-martial; and such punishments may consist of standing or sitting in the stocks, or solitary confinement, with deprivation of part of the ration, or with deprivation of tobacco, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That capital offenses which may be tried by a general court-martial under the ——— Rules and Articles of War, shall be tried and punished in like manner when committed by convicts confined in a military prison.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That each convict when discharged from the prison shall receive ten dollars to provide for his immediate wants, and shall be furnished with a certificate of discharge.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the proceeds of the labor of the convicts shall be appropriated towards the maintenance of the prison, the erection of buildings, and such other purposes in connection with the prisons and convicts as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and any part of the surplus funds which may accrue at one military prison may be transferred for the support of another military prison by authority of the Secretary of War: *Provided, however,* That to encourage con-

victs to industry and good behavior, the commandant may offer to apply any surplus over and above his own personal support, which any convict may earn, to the present support of the family of such convict, if he have one, or to his personal benefit when discharged, so long as his conduct shall continue good; and may accordingly pay such surplus over at stated times to the family, or retain and pay it to the convict himself whenever he shall be discharged from the prison.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That on the application of the Secretary of the Navy, in any case, the Secretary of War may direct naval convicts to be received at any military prisons for execution of their sentence, conformably to the laws and regulations established for military convicts.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a court-martial shall find that any soldier is incorrigible or worthless to the service, notwithstanding he may not have committed any grave offense subjecting him to trial under a specific charge, the department commander may transfer such worthless soldier to a "company of discipline;" and no soldier while a member of a company of discipline shall, under any circumstances whatever, be discharged from the service before the expiration of his term of enlistment.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every soldier who shall be discharged from a company of discipline shall forfeit all pay, bounty, and allowances, except ten dollars to be paid him at time of discharge; shall receive a dishonorable discharge at expiration of his term of enlistment; shall be deprived of the benefits of the Soldiers' Home, and of the privilege of re-enlisting in the army.

SURVEY OF HOUSATONIC RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of December 13, relative to a survey of the Housatonic River.

JANUARY 18, 1870. — Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to its resolution of December 13, 1869, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the survey of the Housatonic River, below Derby, in Connecticut.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives of December 13, 1869, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Housatonic River, Connecticut, below Derby, in the district of New Haven; and in reply to the reference as to the necessity for the survey requested, and of the means applicable thereto, beg leave to state that, as there was no information on the files of this office touching the question of improvement of navigation of the Housatonic River, the engineer officer in charge of works in that district was directed to investigate the matter and report generally as to the character of river, depth of water, &c., and also as to the nature and extent of commerce depending upon the navigability of the river, and what steps are necessary in order to determine whether any works of improvement are required in order to meet the existing



BREAKWATER AT HYANNIS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of December 11, transmitting report upon the condition of the breakwater at Hyannis, Massachusetts.

JANUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to its resolution of December 11, 1869, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition of the breakwater at Hyannis, Massachusetts, accompanied by an estimate of the amount necessary to complete the same.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1870.

SIR: The resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th ultimo, calling for information as to the condition of the breakwater at the harbor of Hyannis, Massachusetts, referred to this office for report, is herewith respectfully returned, with a copy of a report on the subject from Brevet Colonel D. C. Houston, major of engineers, which it is believed will afford the requisite information.

Colonel Houston estimates the cost of repairing the breakwater at.....	\$17,160 00
For completing it according to the original plan	75,840 00
Total for repairs and completion	93,000 00

His views in regard to the importance of the work are concurred in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

HON. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.





BREAKWATER AT HYANNIS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of December 11, transmitting report upon the condition of the breakwater at Hyannis, Massachusetts.

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WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1870.

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His views in regard to the importance of the work are concurred in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.



BREAKWATER AT HYANNIS.

ENGINEER OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY,
Newport, Rhode Island, December 23, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, in compliance with your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting a copy of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, viz:

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
December 11, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Buffington,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to obtain and transmit to this house full information as to the condition of the breakwater in the harbor of Hyannis, in the State of Massachusetts, with an estimate of the amount necessary to repair the same.

Attest:

ED. McPHERSON, Clerk.

I visited Hyannis, Massachusetts, on the 21st instant, and examined the breakwater in the harbor of that place.

The harbor of Hyannis is protected by the line of the coast from all except southerly and southwesterly winds. The breakwater protects the harbor from storms from these points. It is 1,175 feet in length, consists of a riprap of stone, surrounded in part by a wall of stone masonry laid dry. This wall has been completed for a distance of 375 feet from the eastern end, but the rest of the breakwater is in an unfinished state; the stone irregularly placed, rising up to about high-water mark, and from that up to three and four feet above high water. Owing to its unfinished condition the stones have been very much displaced, and at high water the sea breaks over at two or three points.

In order to prevent further injury to this unfinished portion, and to make the breakwater properly fulfill the object for which it was constructed, it is necessary to extend the superstructure the entire length as evidently designed. That portion of the work which is finished has stood remarkably well and has been exposed to some of the most severe storms known on the coast.

I know of no public work where the necessity of prompt action is more evident than in this case. It is an unfinished work of great value, suffering injury for want of completion.

The local value of the harbor of Hyannis is very small, but as a harbor of refuge for the entire coasting trade it is of great importance, and is often full of vessels.

An examination of the map of the coast shows at once its value, the nearest harbor to the eastward being Provincetown, and to the westward Holmes's Hole, which latter is exposed to northerly winds. The harbor of Hyannis is, with the aid of the breakwater, protected on all sides.

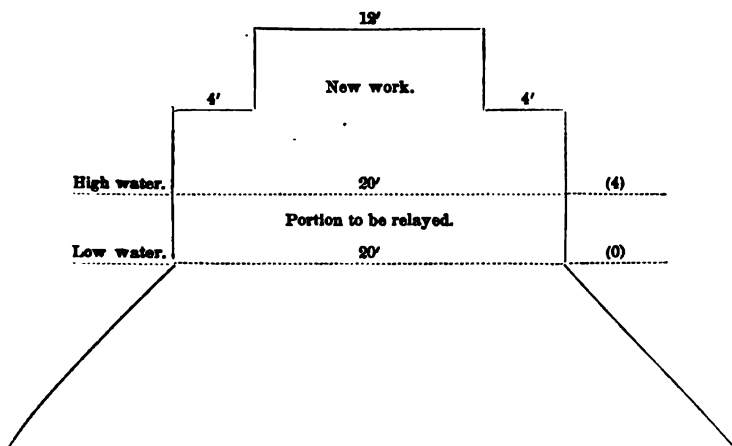
The following estimate of the cost of completion of the breakwater in a substantial manner is submitted. It is proposed to relay the stone now on top of the breakwater, and to make the wall twenty feet thick at low water. This will bring the wall up to high water as near as can be estimated. Then construct a wall of dry stone masonry above high water to the height of the finished portion of the work.

Relaying 2,370 cubic yards of stone, at \$5	\$11, 850 00
Relaying 3,792 cubic yards dry stone masonry, at \$20.	75, 840 00
Contingencies, inspector, clerks, office, &c.....	5, 310 00

93, 000 00

BREAKWATER AT HYANNIS.

3



The above sketch shows the proposed work.

A light on the east end of the breakwater would be a great aid to navigation. No estimate, however, is submitted for this.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. HOUSTON,

Major of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. Army.

BENEFICIAL SOCIETY OF CUMBERLAND.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Report from the Quartermaster General relative to a piece of land purchased for the burial of officers and soldiers, and now desired by the "Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Cumberland."

JANUARY 17, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 11, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying report of the Quartermaster General relative to a piece of land near Cumberland, Maryland, purchased for and in behalf of the United States, but without the requisite authority of law, on the 2d May, 1862, by Captain F. W. Huntt, assistant quartermaster, for the sum of one hundred dollars, and subsequently used as a burial place for officers, soldiers, and employés of the United States, which land the Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Cumberland now desire to purchase, it being no longer used nor required for public purposes.

The recommendation of the Quartermaster General that the purchase from the German Union Beneficial Society of Cumberland, Maryland, for public uses, of the piece of land referred to herein, be now sanctioned by law, and that the Secretary of War be authorized to cause the same to be sold to the Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Cumberland, on such terms as may be deemed most advantageous to the public interests, is approved.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the inclosed proposal of the members of the "Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Cumberland," for the purchase of a certain piece of ground near Cumberland, Maryland, known as the Soldiers' Burial Grounds.

G. W. Harrison, collector fourth district of Maryland, late assistant quartermaster, in submitting the proposal, under date of March 15, 1869, remarks:

This ground, owned by government, was used during the war as a burial ground for deceased officers, soldiers, and employes of the United States, who died in hospital. The remains that were deposited in this ground have all been removed; a greater portion were placed in the "Antietam Cemetery." The lot was purchased by Captain F. W. Hunt, assistant quartermaster volunteers, some time during the year of 1862, for the sum, I think, of \$100. Captain Hunt was, at that time, depot quartermaster at this place, who I afterwards relieved, and this ground was transferred, and appears on my report of articles, &c., Form 2, on file in the department.

The men who compose the society are the best colored citizens we have in the city.

The Auditor of the Treasury remarks upon examination of the disbursing accounts of Captain F. W. Hunt:

Examination of the disbursing accounts of Captain F. W. Hunt, on file in this office, for second quarter, 1862, shows the purchase on May 3, 1862, from the "German Union Beneficial Society of Cumberland, Maryland," of a "lot of ground for a graveyard for soldiers," and that he paid therefor \$100. (Voucher A, second quarter, 1862,) May 7, 1862.

The lot was transferred to the United States by deed of German Union Benevolent Society, dated May 2, 1862, on file in this office, with account of Captain Hunt.

Copy of the deed is inclosed.

In reply to inquiry of this office, G. W. Harrison states that the Colored Beneficial Society would be willing to pay \$125 for the ground.

Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran, deputy quartermaster general, recommends that "if there is any power, short of a law of Congress, that can authorize the sale of this lot to the parties desiring to purchase it, that the sale be made. If there be no such authority, I suggest that an act of Congress be obtained authorizing the sale at the cost of the land to the United States. I know of no use to which the government wishes to apply this property."

The law of May 1, 1820, directs that no land shall be purchased on account of the United States, except under a law authorizing such purchase.

The purchase of the piece of land in question by Captain Hunt was, therefore, in violation of law. The question now, however, is, "Can the property be sold without the special authority of Congress?"

By acts of Congress, of dates March 3, 1819, and March 3, 1857, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, was authorized to sell all useless military sites. These laws were repealed by act of Congress approved June 12, 1858, which, referring to useless military sites, directs: "And said lands shall not be subject to sale or pre-emption under any of the laws of the United States."

Whether a soldiers' cemetery can be considered a military site, within the meaning of the law, is also an important question.

Attorney General Crittenden, May 14, 1852, (vol. 5, page 550,) decided that land occupied as an armory was to be considered a military site, within the meaning of the law.

I would respectfully suggest that the instructions of the War Department be obtained in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. EKin,

Deputy Quartermaster General, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFERRAN,

Acting Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 4, 1870.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War.

The original purchase of this land was in violation of law, yet the title is in the name of the United States, and United States money was paid for it. Captain Hunt is now out of service. I therefore recommend that an act of Congress be asked for, legalizing the purchase and authorizing the sale of this land to the parties desiring to purchase it.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Quartermaster General, A. Q. M. Gen.

This deed made this second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by the German Union Beneficial Society, of Cumberland, incorporated by an act of the general assembly of the State of Maryland, passed at its December session, 1843, chapter 9, witnesseth, that said German Union Beneficial Society, in consideration of one hundred dollars, doth grant unto the United States of America all that lot or parcel of land lying in the county of Alleghany and State of Maryland, east of, and near to, the city of Cumberland, the same being part of a parcel of ground sold and conveyed to said grantor by a certain John J. Hoffman, and Samuel N. Leanness, and John T. Edwards, trustees, by deed, bearing date February 7, 1853, and recorded among the land records of said Alleghany County, in liber H. R., No. 10, folio 378, and beginning, for the part thereof hereby sold and conveyed, or intended so to be, at the middle point of the north boundary line of the whole parcel, and running thence with the same sixty feet in an easterly direction to the end thereof; thence with the easterly boundary line of the whole parcel to the middle point of said easterly boundary line, and in a southerly direction; thence westerly, and perpendicular to said east line, sixty feet; thence, by a straight line, to the beginning of the parcel hereby sold and conveyed, or intended so to be; to be used as a graveyard by the United States of America; together with a right of way to said parcel hereby sold and conveyed from the Baltimore turnpike road over the whole parcel, by and through the main gate and entrance now used by said German Union Beneficial Society, and over the main way or road leading into and in said parcel, and now used as a cemetery by said society. And this indenture further witnesseth, that the said German Union Beneficial Society, of Cumberland, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint, Ulrick Steinman its true and lawful attorney for it, and its name, and as its act and deed, to acknowledge this deed before any court, judge, justice, any person or persons whomsoever having lawful authority by the laws of the State of Maryland to take the acknowledgment thereof, in order that the said indenture may be recorded according to law.

In testimony whereof, the said German Union Beneficial Society, of Cumberland, have caused their corporate seal to be hereto affixed and the same to be attested by their secretary.

Attest:

MARTIN RANKE, [SEAL.]
*Secretary of the German Union
 Beneficial Society, of Cumberland.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Alleghany County, to wit:*

I hereby certify that on this second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, before me, the subscriber, a justice of

the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the county, aforesaid, personally appeared Ulrick Steinman, the person named in the foregoing deed in the power of attorney therein contained, and, by virtue of said power of attorney, acknowledged the said indenture or deed for and in the name of, and as the act and deed of, the above and therein named German Union Beneficial Society, of Cumberland, in order that the said deed may be recorded according to law.

ANDREW GONDER, *J. P.*

QUARTERMASTERS' DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
November 4, 1869.

A true copy :

H. W. CLARK, *Clerk.*

HARBOR OF LELAND IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 19, 1870, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, in Lake Michigan.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 9, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of January 19, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, in Lake Michigan.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 8, 1870.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your reference to this office of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th ultimo, calling for "a report as to the practicability and necessity of improving, by breakwater or otherwise, the harbor of Leland, on Lake Michigan," and to report that the harbor in question is situated at the mouth of Carp River, a small stream about three-quarters of a mile in length, the outlet of Carp Lake into Lake Michigan. The stream, having a fall of eight feet between Carp River and Lake Michigan, furnishes a good water-power, which has been purchased by a company with a view to manufacturing purposes. The stream is too small for navigation, and its improvement would, in consequence of its rocky bed, be both difficult and expensive.

A project for an outer harbor is presented by Colonel Farquhar, in the accompanying report, the estimated cost of which, he is of opinion, might be materially modified by a more detailed survey than the general one which has already been made. Such a survey should precede the construction of a breakwater. The existing commerce of the place would

scarcely warrant any considerable expenditure of money for the improvement of the harbor.

The proximity of Grand Traverse Bay and the harbors of refuge afforded by the Manitou Islands and other points, would seem to make a harbor of refuge at this point unnecessary.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 2, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Washington, January 22, 1870, directing me to report on the practicability and necessity of improving, by breakwater or otherwise, the harbor of Leland, Michigan.

I inclose herewith two tracings from maps furnished from the lake survey office, which show the locality of Leland, and adjacent topography and hydrography. Leland is a small village, situated at the mouth of Carp River, in Leelenaw County, Michigan. The citizens have built a bridge pier on piles, at which, during calm weather, vessels can lie. The principal traffic has been the furnishing of wood to passing steam vessels. Last year a company was formed for the purpose of smelting iron ore, and they have located and are building a blast furnace at Leland, which they expect to have in operation next summer.

The Carp River, about three-quarters of a mile long, is the outlet of Carp Lake. Between Carp Lake and Lake Michigan there is a difference of level of about eight feet, and this difference of level furnishes a large water-power. The company who own this water-power hope to induce others to invest capital there in various manufacturing enterprises.

As to the *practicability* of improving the harbor of Leland.

The Carp River is so inconsiderable a stream as to preclude any use of it for navigable purposes. As rock is said to be found near the surface, any deepening or widening of the stream itself and carrying out piers into the lake to protect its mouth would be enormously expensive, and after such expenditure the outflow would not be sufficient to keep a useful channel open into the lake. The only plan left to be considered is to construct an artificial harbor by breakwaters.

By reference to the accompanying maps it will be seen that any wind blowing from a little east of north around (by the north) to a little west of south, will cause a sea (should the wind blow long and hard enough) which would endanger a vessel lying at anchor or at the pier near the mouth of Carp River.

The prevailing winds, however, that cause a heavy sea at this place are from the northwest and southwest.

In improving this harbor I would propose a breakwater, as shown in red on the accompanying tracing, of not less than twelve hundred feet long; the northern branch being six hundred feet long, and the southern branch six hundred feet long. This breakwater should have a cross-section similar to the one proposed by "the board of engi

neers of 1867" for Buffalo Harbor. The width of the structure should therefore be thirty-four feet. As this locality would in no case be a proper one for a harbor of refuge, the breakwater might be built as near as thirteen hundred feet to the shore, and this should, in my opinion, be the least distance in order to give sea-room to make sail from, and to come to, behind the breakwater.

The cost of this, per lineal foot of breakwater, would be not less than that proposed for Buffalo, which would give a total probable cost of \$237,940 80. I deem this plan all that is warranted, considering the present or prospective wants of commerce at this place. Before commencing the work, a more detailed survey should be made, which might materially affect the estimate.

I do not propose the plan of an outer harbor, believing it to be unnecessary for this locality.

As to the *necessity* for improving the harbor of Leland :

The only necessity that exists for the proposed improvement is the mere local commerce of the place. Although the route of the general commerce of the lake passes within twelve miles of this place, there is no necessity for a harbor of refuge here. Ample natural harbors of refuge are afforded by the Manitou Islands and Grand Traverse Bay. And even if it were desirable to construct a harbor for the vessels caught in the passage between the islands and the shore, which could not make a lee under the islands, it should be built somewhere in Good Harbor Bay.

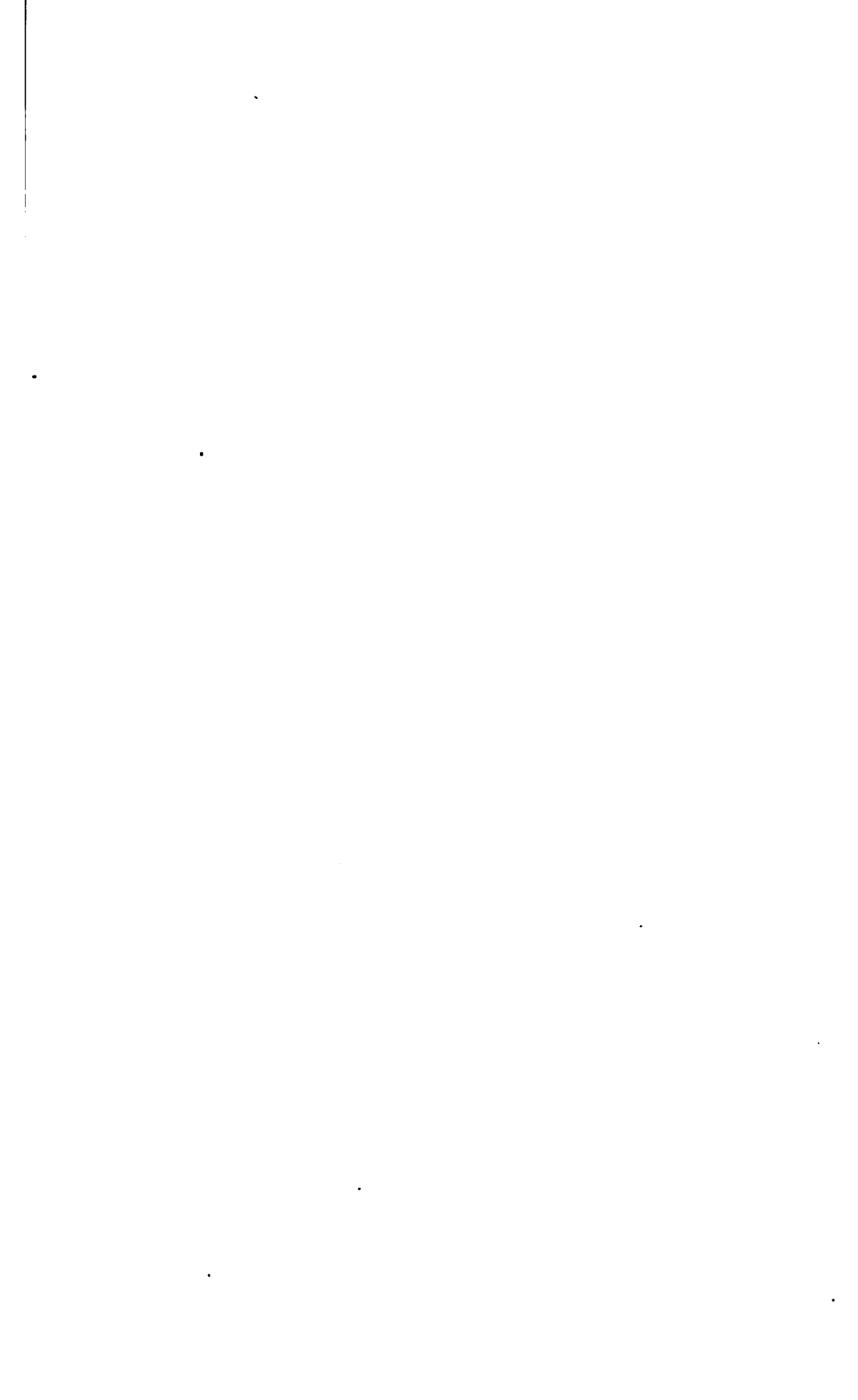
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. U. FARQUHAR,

Captain U. S. Engineers and Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Army.

Brevet Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.



CHANNEL THROUGH HALLETT'S POINT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of December 20, 1869, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to the cost of cutting a channel through Hallett's Point, at the head of Long Island.

JANUARY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1870.*

The Secretary of War, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives dated December 20, 1869, has the honor to submit the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the feasibility and cost of cutting a channel through Hallett's Point, at the head of Long Island Sound, and upon the progress made in the removal of obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate, New York.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1870.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 20, 1869, asking for "copies of any reports, papers, surveys, and estimates, or other data relating to the feasibility and probable cost of cutting through Hallett's Point, in Hell Gate, and at the head of Long Island Sound, a channel sufficiently straight and deep to remove or materially reduce the perils now attending the navigation of that important passage," I would respectfully state that no such information exists in the files of this office.

In answer to that part of the same resolution which calls for "further information bearing upon the subject of the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate, with a detailed statement of the work now in operation for that purpose," I have the honor to transmit a special report, received from Brevet Major General Newton, lieutenant colonel of engineers, in charge of this improvement, in which will be found the information desired. The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1869.

GENERAL: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, inclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 20, 1869, relating to the feasibility and probable cost of cutting through Hallett's Point, in Hell Gate, at the head of Long Island Sound, a channel sufficiently straight and deep to remove or materially reduce the perils now attending the navigation of that important passage, and also directing the transmission of any further information on hand bearing upon the subject of the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate, with a detailed statement showing the progress of the work now in operation for that purpose.

I am in some doubt about the nature and location of the projected channel described in the resolution as cut through Hallett's Point, but presume that reference is intended to be made to a project, of which I have heard in general terms, of excavating a canal through the town of Astoria, thereby furnishing a new channel, which would avoid the dangers and obstructions of Hell Gate.

I have never seen the plans and estimates for the projected canal, nor am I aware that any have been made in detail, and, as the information necessary to determine the "feasibility and probable cost" of such channel could only be obtained through the agency of a survey, specially applied to this object, and a careful assessment of the damages done to private property by the cutting of the canal, I am not able, at present, to make a reply to that part of the resolution.

The result of carrying into effect such project, if a channel of sufficient width and depth were made, might be to afford free access from Long Island Sound to the lower portions of the harbor of New York; but it must be said, this would be at the expense of leaving on one side Hell Gate, still unimproved, with the serious question left undecided of what to do with it. This space could not be filled of course, without depriving the Harlem River of its principal outlet; neither would it be possible for the city of New York to sacrifice the valuable water front in Hell Gate, lying below the mouth of the Harlem River. The end would be that, after making the necessary outlay for constructing the canal, the government would then be besieged to make appropriations for removing the rocks at Hell Gate, in order to furnish safe and commodious access to the water frontage of upper New York.

The deep indentation of Hell Gate upon the shore-line on the New York side would furnish spacious and suitable wharves and basins for shipping, without encroaching at all upon the navigable waters, and this fact is of the more importance because for two miles below, viz., for the whole extent of Blackwell's Island, owing to the narrowness of the channel, the rapidity of the current, and the elevated and rocky bank of the river, there could be little or no accommodation for berthing ships.

The plan initiated by the government, and in which progress has already been made, has been to improve Hell Gate by removing existing obstructions in its channels, and thereby to furnish a safe channel for navigation. This plan, without, however, extending or modifying it for such purpose, would incidentally give free ingress and egress to the space above described, which has already been shown to be absolutely necessary for the proper wharfage accommodations of the harbor of New York.

It may have been, and probably has been, assumed by the advocates of the canal project, that its construction would *materially* diminish the velocity of the current. It is not safe here to rely upon these opinions

until the matter has been thoroughly weighed, after a careful collection of all the local data pertinent to the case.

A study of the currents, as given in the Coast Survey chart of Hell Gate, will develop the fact that their great velocities depend principally upon the damming back of the waters of the flood and ebb by existing reefs, thereby creating a head, which produces a shoot of water of great velocity.

The cutting away of Hallett's Point, and the removal of the reef known as the Gridiron, to a greater or less extent, as may hereafter be decided, would materially reduce the velocity of the current, and my opinion, based upon the information before me, is, that this velocity may be reduced at its maximum of four, instead of the existing maximum of eight and a half knots.

Such considerations doubtless had their weight in restricting my duties to the task of removing the rocks from the existing channel at Hell Gate, and I am free to express my individual opinion that this should be prosecuted in preference to the canal project.

In January, 1867, when the project for improving Hell Gate was submitted by me, in obedience to instructions from the Chief of Engineers, the average price of removing rock was therein fixed at \$44 28 per cubic yard, which was less than the cost of similar work then going on in the country; though even in that report I expressed my confidence in a considerable reduction of the estimates after work had fairly commenced. I am justified, even at this early period in the progress of the work, in stating positively that the average cost of removal of a cubic yard will be less than \$20, and, it is highly probable, will not exceed \$15.

In the report presented by me January 21, 1867, three estimates, corresponding to three projects for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate, were presented.

The first project indicated the cutting off Hallett's Point, the removal of Negro Head, and deepening of the middle channel, the construction of sea-walls upon the Gridiron, Hog's Back, Great and Little Mill Rocks, at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, upon Rylander's Reef; the removal of Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shelldrake, Heel-tap Rocks, Scaly Rock, and other works of small extent.

The estimates for a removal to depths of twenty-six and twenty-four feet at mean low water, were respectively \$5,723,129 15, and \$5,008,579 95.

I can now state that by omitting the cost of sea-wall at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, which is under construction by the commissioners of public charities and correction, and the wall upon Rylander's Reef, which will probably be undertaken by dock owners, and by applying the reduction in the cost of removing the rock as given above, the estimate for improvement to a depth of twenty-five feet at mean low water would be reduced to \$3,000,000.

The second project was the same as the first, except in the further removal of that part of the middle reef known as Flood Rock and the Gridiron, and the omission, because thereby rendered unnecessary, of the projected sea-wall upon that reef.

The estimate for this project for a depth of twenty-six feet at mean low water was \$7,692,645 15, and for a depth of twenty-four feet was \$7,737,974 95. The estimate I now present for this project, for a depth of twenty-five feet at mean low water, is reduced to \$4,100,000.

The third project did not contemplate the removal of the great reef, nor the improvement of the middle channel, but was confined to the cutting away of Hallett's Point, the removal of Pot Rock, Frying Pan,

Way's Reef, Shelldrake, Heel-tap, Scaly Rock, and the smaller rocks, and to the construction of sea-walls as in the first project.

The estimates then presented for obtaining a depth of twenty-six feet and twenty-four feet at mean low water were respectively \$2,846,804 75 and \$2,674,929 95.

The estimates now presented for a depth of twenty-five feet are reduced to \$2,070,000.

The third project, involving the least expenditure, and ameliorating the navigation, was recommended by the Chief of Engineers to be undertaken, though from the terms of the recommendation I am led to the opinion that an extension of the project was not deemed impossible.

The great decrease of estimates, particularly in the second and most extensive project of improvement, has, however, removed the only objection existing in its being undertaken, for in all other respects it was manifestly preferable to the other projects. The removal of the Gridiron, which is the distinguishing feature of this project, would not only free us of the most dangerous reef in Hell Gate, but it would cause a great decrease in the velocity of the currents, which at present constitutes one of the principal dangers and impediments in Hell Gate.

The rock necessary to be removed, in cutting off Hallett's Point below water, amounts in bulk to nearly 68,000 cubic yards. The plan is to remove all of the reef encroaching upon the channel, extending in-shore nearly to high-water mark. The in-shore face to be cut down vertically to the full depth of twenty-five feet at mean low water. The perpendicular face would be advantageous in preventing the contact of vessels, and would be of assistance to another operation, viz: if it were hereafter decided to remove more of Hallett's Point within the high-water line. I must, however, state here, that the necessity of removing the Gridiron cannot be overcome except by the cutting away of Hallett's Point so far in-shore as to encroach materially upon the property of individuals, for which the United States must make compensation. Neither would such removal of Hallett's Point operate as beneficially in reducing the velocity of the currents as the removal of the Gridiron Reef, while the cost in all probability would be about the same.

The removal of the submarine reef at Hallett's Point, upon which the government is now engaged, belongs equally to both projects, and should be vigorously prosecuted. It will cost about \$1,224,000, and will consume a period of time of two or three years, affording ample opportunity to weigh the relative advantages of removing more of Hallett's Point above high-water mark, or to adopt the plan, which now appears to be preferable, of removing the Gridiron.

I may state here that the time of removing the obstructions at Hell Gate has been assumed to be that of removing the rock, supposing it to be already blasted—for the time required to perform the latter operation would be small in comparison to the former—and this state of things is due to the difficulty of finding room for the requisite number of hoisting machines floating or fixed.

I am directed to furnish a statement showing the progress of operations for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate.

On July 31, 1868, I was notified of the allotment of \$85,000 to this object. Advertisements calling for bids by the 21st of September were, as soon as possible, inserted in the daily papers. Upon opening the bids, that of Mr. S. F. Shelbourne was found to be the lowest, viz., at \$18 per cubic yard.

While it was judged that this offer was not far from the true value of the removal of the rock, yet it was supposed that in the active com-

mencement of operations sufficient margin had not been left for defect of experimental knowledge. The bid was finally adopted, the law apparently leaving no other course, and I was directed to conclude the contract, which was dated October 23.

The term of Mr. Shelbourne's contract was limited to January 10, 1869, but was afterwards extended, to allow him time to perfect his apparatus, to August 15.

His apparatus which was finished was run over after being placed in Hell Gate, before he had time to test its efficiency.

Previous to this, on May 11, I had been notified of a second allotment of \$180,000, and on June 17 made an agreement with B. Maillefert & Co. to remove Pot Rock, Way's Reef, and Shelldrake, at the rate of \$44 28 per cubic yard. The term of the agreement was by the parties themselves limited to December 1, at which time a portion only of the work had been performed, and no entire rock removed.

As soon as the surveys and inspection of these rocks shall have been finished, I will be enabled to make to the Chief of Engineers a full report of this matter, and shall conclude by stating that a liberal price, as well as two rocks, easy of removal, because not situated in the tide-way of Hell Gate, were accorded to B. Maillefert & Co., since it was important to test the efficiency of his process. I may add that to furnish the parties no opportunity of complaint, their own terms as to price and time were acceded to.

It was felt that it would not be expedient to hazard the success of the attempt to remove the obstructions by making it dependent upon the operations of one method, and it was necessary for the engineer in charge to invent a machine which should be capable of drilling and blasting rocks under water, whether situated in a rapid or moderate current.

The Chief of Engineers already knows the general features of the machine—a scow with a large well-hole in the center strong and solid enough to withstand all ordinary collisions, furnished with lowering and hoisting apparatus for the drilling machine, as well as power to work the drills. The drilling machine, with nine drills, or as many as may be convenient to place within it, is thirty feet in diameter, and being furnished with self-adjustable legs, is let down upon the rock. The drills are worked by steam or hand power, and the holes charged with nitroglycerine, or some powerful compound, and exploded. We know that a square having thirty or forty feet to the side can be blown up to any depth required by each discharge.

The form of the apparatus containing the drills is so contrived as to utilize the currents in the work of keeping it upon the bottom. The weight of the machine serves to compensate for irregularities, such as whirls and boiling up of the water.

The machine is very simple, constructed upon known principles, and cannot, I think, fail to perform its intended work.

I may add that a very delicate and responsible task was, by force of circumstances, imposed upon me. It had been thought probable that the mechanical talent of the country would have been sufficiently interested in this work to have developed a process which should be successful. But of the few projects exhibited to me, all, with the exception of Mr. Shelbourne's machine, which I have before mentioned, were, upon the face, inadequate or impracticable. I was therefore compelled to take the responsibility of invention upon myself. Had the idea sooner occurred to me I should have before this been enabled to make you a report of its capacity for work; but inventive ideas come when and how

they will; so it was only in May last that the general character of the apparatus was developed. After a sufficient time devoted to calculations, the construction was put in the hands of the iron men, and on this day it is first sent out upon an experimental trial upon the rocks. I expected all to have been finished at least two months ago, but I find that iron men and machinists, when they undertake a novel machine, are as much in the dark as other people about the time of completion.

Besides this machine, intended for the channel rocks, a dam, inclosing a considerable space upon the reef at Hallett's Point, above low-water mark, was constructed. The dam was finished, and operations were commenced at removing the rock, in the latter part of November, at the rate of one thousand cubic yards of rock in position per month so far. Having increased the hoisting apparatus, I expect to remove about two thousand per month. For want of space the application of hoisting machines is necessarily restricted, and this part of the work cannot keep pace with the blasting, when the space inclosed by the dam shall have been removed to the twenty-five feet at mean low water, representing a bulk of rock in position of about six thousand cubic yards. I shall proceed by excavating a tunnel or small galleries under the reef for the purpose of blowing it up, or else, if the character of the rock should not make such operations advisable, stagings will be run out from the dam and contiguous shores, from which the rock will be drilled and blasted. I do not pretend, for fear of fatiguing your attention, to mention all of the modes applicable to the case. The channel machine will be used to break up the outlying rocks and irregularities around the base of the reef, which could not well be reached otherwise.

The amount of rock removed from Hallett's Point has already much more than paid for the dam and the other machinery there, and a similar success is anticipated for the channel machine.

A most important result of the government undertaking work for itself, has been to determine that the cost of removing rock, as generally estimated before, was entirely too great, and the amount that can be saved by taking advantage of the knowledge gained may be reckoned by millions. Compared with this, the whole cost of the machinery and apparatus purchased would be a trifle.

I shall conclude by stating that no part of this work, except, perhaps, that of removing the rock after it has been blasted, should be let at contract. No contractor could afford, upon a limited job, to get up the proper apparatus, and perform the work, as cheaply as the government; this assertion is so evident that argument would be unnecessary to vindicate it. The government, therefore, should not hesitate to avail itself of the experience gained and of the apparatus it has purchased to proceed and perform its own work.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,

Lieut. Col. Engineers and Breret Major General U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

ESTIMATES FOR SISSETON, WAHPETON, AND OTHER INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING

Estimates of appropriations for Sisseton, Wahpeton, Santee Sioux Indians, at Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake, Dakota.

JANUARY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 13th instant, together with estimates of appropriation required for the Sisseton and Wahpeton Santee Sioux Indians, on Lac Traverse and Devil's Reservations in Dakota Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, amounting to \$79,135 80; also, recommending an appropriation of \$10,000 for said Indians for the remainder of the present fiscal year, to provide necessary food for them "during the spring and summer, and to furnish them with implements and seeds for cultivating their fields."

I concur with the Commissioner in the views submitted by him, and commend the subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

It is proper to remark that in consequence of the continued indisposition of the Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, at whose disposal the funds appropriated for these Indians, by the act of March 3, 1869, were placed, he has been constrained to relinquish the duties imposed upon him by said act, and has notified me that he can no longer perform them. He is now absent from the country for the restoration of his health.

Under the existing circumstances, I therefore respectfully suggest that the appropriations which Congress may make for the Indians referred to be placed within the control of this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

2 ESTIMATES FOR SISSETON, WAHPETON, AND OTHER INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1870.

SIR: The sixth article—Senate amendment—treaty of February 19, 1867, (15 Stat., p. 509,) with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, provides "that Congress will, at its own discretion, from time to time make such appropriations as may be deemed requisite to enable said Indians to return to an agricultural life, under the system in operation on the Sioux reservation in 1862," &c. No stipulated sum is designated in the treaty, and, consequently, no appropriation has been asked for said Indians, in the regular estimate for this office, now before Congress.

By the act of March 3, 1869, (15 Stat., p. 315,) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government, &c., the sum of \$60,000 was appropriated, to be expended under the direction of Rev. H. B. Whipple, in the purchase of tools, food, seeds, cattle, agricultural implements, and other useful articles for said Indians. The full amount so appropriated has been placed at the disposal of Bishop Whipple, but from reports received at this office it will not prove sufficient to furnish the Indians with the actual necessities of life to the end of the present fiscal year.

I herewith inclose a copy of a letter from H. H. Sibley, esq., who is acting for Bishop Whipple in his absence, dated the 19th ultimo, inclosing one from Agent Daniels, with an estimate of appropriations required for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux on the Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. This estimate amounts in the aggregate to \$79,135 80, and Mr. Sibley, for reasons given in his letter, suggests that the further sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the present fiscal year, to provide necessary food for the Indians during the spring and summer, and to furnish them with implements and seeds for cultivating and planting their fields.

With the exception of the items for pay of interpreters, the estimate of Agent Daniels is approved by this office; and I would also recommend the appropriation, at an early day, of the \$10,000 required for use the coming spring and summer to feed said Indians, and to enable them to plant their fields and cultivate the same.

I respectfully request that this matter be submitted to Congress, with such remarks thereon as may be deemed proper and advisable by your department, for the consideration and action of that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
December 19, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates of United States Indian Agent J. W. Daniels, for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, on the reservations at Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1871, together with a report of the same agent, dated 3d instant, embodying recommendations, which I cheerfully indorse as wise and judicious, in my judgment. These Indians are doing so well, and seem so anxious to as-

simulate themselves to the condition and habits of life of the whites, that they should meet with every practicable encouragement at the hands of the government.

I trust the small amount estimated for—in all less than eighty thousand dollars for both reservations for an entire year—will be accorded by Congress without curtailment; and I respectfully suggest that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for the current year, as the funds on hand, now less than eight thousand dollars, will not suffice to furnish the bands named with actual necessities to the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1870. Apart from the actual expense of employes requisite, not much more of food and clothing than are now on hand will be needed at the lower reservation before the opening of the spring season; but the Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation are poorly furnished with food, and I have been compelled by the scanty amount of funds remaining to restrict the rations issued to them by the military authorities at Fort Totten, to six hundred dollars per month, in addition to a few barrels of flour on hand belonging to the Indian fund. From this exhibit in brief you will perceive that at least ten thousand dollars additional is required to provide necessary food for the Indians during the spring and early summer, and to furnish them with the means and appliances for cultivating and planting their fields.

In compliance with the request of Bishop Whipple—contained in a letter received from him in France, two days since—I have had the honor to-day to communicate to the Secretary of the Interior such statements and recommendations, relating to Indian matters, as I deemed to be of importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Acting for Bishop Whipple, in his absence.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SIOUX AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, December 3, 1869.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward estimates for the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

In connection, I would say, at or near the agency a farm should be opened, where the young men can be taught everything pertaining to agriculture and the minor mechanical duties of a farm; it will serve to keep them out of idleness, teach them industry, frugality, dependence upon themselves, and the peaceable habits of life. It takes away all excuse for not having anything to do. It is upon these young men we are to depend for any permanent improvement among these people, and if they are not encouraged while there is a willingness to work, and brought up fully to understand their duties to themselves and their God, the future condition of these Indians will be no better in ten years than it is to-day. There is everything in the habits of the Indians to encourage the young men to grow up in idleness and the ways of their forefathers, and to counteract that influence they should be kept at work, and away as much as possible from associations with those that encourage indolence by example and counsel.

A few young men that were educated at the Presbyterian Mission, near Yellow Medicine, on their old reservation, who have received the

4 ESTIMATES FOR SISSETON, WAHPETON, AND OTHER INDIANS.

least help from government, are further advanced in civilization, better adapted to care for themselves, and have a greater influence for good on these Indians than any other men among them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Agent.

Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Agent for Bishop Whipple, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SIOUX AGENCY, *Dakota Territory, December 2, 1869.*

Estimates for the Sisseton and Wahpeton Santee Sioux Indians, on Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake Reservations, Dakota Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Lac Traverse Reservation.

10 yoke oxen, at \$160.....	\$1,600 00	
10 cows, at \$45.....	450 00	
10 hogs, at \$10.....	100 00	
15 yokes, at \$4.....	60 00	
12 pair ox-bows, at 80 cents.....	9 60	
5 wagons, at \$100.....	500 00	
20 chains, at \$2 50.....	50 00	
10 cross-plows, at \$15 50.....	155 00	
8 breaking-plows, at \$25.....	200 00	
2 dozen scythes, at \$13.....	26 00	
2 dozen snaths, at \$8.....	16 00	
4 dozen hay-forks, at \$9.....	36 00	
6 dozen scythe-stones, at \$1 50.....	9 00	
3 dozen spades, at \$14.....	42 00	
1 dozen shovels, at \$14.....	14 00	
4 dozen planter's hoes, at \$9.....	36 00	
6 dozen axes, at \$13 50.....	81 00	
1 dozen augers.....	12 00	
1 dozen chisels.....	12 00	
½ dozen wheelbarrows, at \$7.....	42 00	
1 platform scales.....	24 00	
800 lbs. grindstone, at 5 cents.....	40 00	
1 set blacksmiths' tools.....	200 00	
1,000 lbs. iron.....	300 00	
12 cook stoves, at \$36.....	432 00	
6 box stoves, at \$18.....	108 00	
60 joints pipe, at 50 cents.....	30 00	
Stationery and books for department and schools.....	200 00	
		\$4,784 60
Subsistence supplies.....	20,000 00	
Clothing and dry goods.....	12,000 00	
		<u>32,000 00</u>

IMPROVEMENTS.

1 warehouse, stone or brick.....	\$3,000 00
3 houses for employés.....	2,500 00
1 blacksmith's shop.....	300 00
1 carpenter's shop.....	400 00
1 mill, with one run of stone.....	1,500 00
1 portable steam saw-mill.....	2,000 00
12 houses for Indians.....	4,800 00
3 school-houses.....	1,200 00
	<hr/> \$15,700 00

EMPLOYÉS REQUIRED.

1 clerk.....	1,200 00
1 interpreter.....	600 00
2 farmers.....	1,200 00
1 storekeeper.....	600 00
1 carpenter.....	720 00
1 assistant carpenter, 6 months.....	240 00
1 blacksmith.....	600 00
4 laborers.....	1,200 00
1 wheelwright, at \$40, for 4 months.....	160 00
1 engineer, at \$70.....	840 00
1 miller, at \$40.....	480 00
5 school-teachers, at \$20, for 9 months.....	900 00
1 cook, at \$40.....	480 00
	<hr/> 9,220 00
Total.....	<hr/> 61,704 60

Devil's Lake Reservation.

1 span horses.....	\$400 00
2 yoke oxen, at \$175.....	350 00
4 yokes, at \$5.....	20 00
2 wagons, at \$100.....	200 00
4 chains, at \$3.....	12 00
6 pair ox-bows, at 80 cents.....	4 80
1 dozen scythes.....	14 00
2 dozen scythe-stones.....	3 00
1 dozen snaths.....	9 00
1 dozen hay-forks.....	10 00
1 dozen spades.....	7 00
1 dozen shovels.....	7 00
1 dozen planter's hoes.....	36 00
1 set counter scales.....	16 00
20 lbs. grindstone, at 8 cents.....	24 00
	<hr/> 1,112 80

EMPLOYÉS.

1 farmer.....	1,000 00
1 interpreter.....	600 00
1 cook, at \$40.....	480 00
2 laborers, at \$35.....	840 00
1 carpenter, 3 months, at \$75.....	225 00
	<hr/> 3,145 00

6 ESTIMATES FOR SISSETON, WAHPETON, AND OTHER INDIANS.

Subsistence supplies.....	\$8,000 00	
Clothing and dry-goods.....	4,000 00	
1 cook stove.....	40 00	
1 box stove.....	35 00	
12 joints pipe.....	8 40	
		<hr/> \$12,073 40

IMPROVEMENTS.

1 warehouse, 20 x 30.....	600 00	
1 boarding house, 18 x 30.....	500 00	
		<hr/> 1,100 00
Total.....		<hr/> <hr/> 17,431 20

There is a great scarcity of timber fit for building purposes, and what there is is scattered along the Coteau des Prairies for fifty miles. It will be cheaper to build of brick or stone, as the material for making the former is abundant, and to the latter there is no limit.

The portable steam mill can be made available during the summer to cut timber at the several ravines, and be located in the winter as a power for grinding corn.

I would also recommend that means may be allowed for the purchase of twelve (12) carbines, with one thousand rounds of ammunition, to be kept at the agency for the use of Indian scouts that may be raised, when necessary by the presence of hostile Sioux in the vicinity of the reservation. The settlers on the border of Minnesota and Dakota are dependent upon the vigilance of these Indians for protection from the Missouri Sioux, and as long as they are without the proper means in their own hands, it would be advisable to have them at hand. In all cases I should notify the nearest post commander when they were in use by the scouts.

J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Agent.

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR UTAH.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of Utah, in relation to the deficiency in appropriations for that Territory.

JANUARY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from S. A. Mann, esq., secretary of the Territory of Utah, in further explanation of the necessity for the deficiency for this Territory, submitted in the book of estimates, page 5, with my approval, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of Congress. I would thank you to cause it to be referred to the proper committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UTAH TERRITORY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, September 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following, as relating to the apparent necessity for a deficiency appropriation to meet the expenses of the approaching session of the legislature of this Territory.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, approved July 20, 1868, for expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, makes the usual annual appropriation for the Territory, including the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the expenses of the legislative session, commencing January, 1869. (See Statutes at Large, 2d session 40th Congress, 1867-'68,

page 108.) In the proviso to the paragraph of same act, under heading "Territory of Montana," it is enacted: "Provided the several amounts herein appropriated for the expenses of the legislative assemblies shall only be expended in payment for *biennial sessions after the first day of July next.*" This act, containing the provision for biennial sessions, although approved in July, 1868, was not printed in the public laws for distribution until long afterwards, and the volume containing it was not received at this office until after the adjournment of the last legislature, in February, 1869. In consequence, the last legislature failed to conform the laws of the Territory relating to elections, &c., to the requirements regarding biennial sessions. In the general appropriation laws of March 3, 1869, (see Statutes at Large, 3d session 40th Congress, 1868-'69, page 300,) the following provision is found: "Provided that hereafter the members of both branches of the legislative assembly of the several Territories shall be chosen for the term of two years, and the session of the legislative assembly shall be biennial, and such territorial legislature shall, at its *first session after the passage of this act, make provisions by law for carrying this act into effect.*" The assembly of this Territory adjourned February 18, 1869, before the enactment of this law, and the *first session after its passage* will convene on the second Monday of January, 1870, when the necessary law for making the sessions biennial will be enacted. The appropriation of \$20,000—made for the last fiscal year, viz., the year ending June 30, 1869—was exhausted by the eighteenth session of the territorial legislature, which convened in January, 1869, and Congress has made no appropriation for the expenses of the approaching nineteenth session, to be convened in January next, having omitted from the general appropriation bill of March 3, 1869, the usual provisions for the legislature for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. You are also respectfully advised that the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of this Territory have been raised from \$2,500 to \$3,500 per annum, by a provision contained in the act of March 3, 1869, (see Statutes at Large, 3d session 40th Congress, 1868-'69, page 313,) which reads: "*Provided*, That from and after the thirtieth of June next, the salaries of the judges of Utah Territory shall be the same as are now paid the judges of Idaho and Montana Territories," which, by the act of March 3, 1867, (see section 3, 14th volume Statutes at Large, page 426,) are fixed at \$3,500 per annum. There will, therefore, be a deficiency of \$3,000 in the amount appropriated for judges' salaries for the current fiscal year, unless provision shall be made therefor by the approaching Congress.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. A. MANN,
Secretary Utah Territory.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

CHINA AND JAPAN "INDEMNITY FUNDS."

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

IN RELATION TO

The "Indemnity Funds" received from the governments of China and Japan by the Department of State.

JANUARY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 17, 1870.

SIR: I deem it my duty to again call the attention of Congress to the "Indemnity Funds" received from the governments of China and Japan, by the Department of State, and amounting now, in the aggregate, to one million one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars, with accrued interest or premiums amounting, in the aggregate, to the further probable sum of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, as follows, to wit:

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Amount received from Japan.....	\$586,125 87
Amount of registered bonds of the United States, now in custody of Secretary of State, par value.....	687,000
The premium on the above bonds at the present rates (January 10, 1870) would add about.....	80,000

The interest on the bonds has been regularly collected on the first days of March and September, semi-annually, and reinvested in the same description of bonds known as "ten-forties."

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Amount received from China.....	\$390,223 72
Amount of registered bonds of the United States, now in custody of the Secretary of State.....	376,000
The premium on the above bonds at present rates (January 10, 1870) would add about.....	45,000

A claim against the above funds was allowed and passed by Congress, and paid by the Secretary of State to Nott & Co., amounting to..... \$38,242 53

(See Laws of United States, Vol. XV., page 440.)

The interest on the above bonds has been collected and reinvested as in the case of the Japanese indemnity.

For more full information in regard to these "Indemnity Funds," I have the honor to refer to previous reports of this department, viz :

Executive Document House Representatives, fortieth Congress, second session, No. 93.

Executive Document House Representatives, fortieth Congress, second session, No. 219.

Executive Document House Representatives, fortieth Congress, third session, No. 29.

Executive Document Senate, fortieth Congress, second session, No. 65.

And also to the volumes of Diplomatic Correspondence, 1861-'68, under the heads of "China" and "Japan," respectively.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OMITTED ESTIMATE FOR 1870-'71.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN REFERENCE TO

An omitted estimate for the year 1870-'71.

JANUARY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 14, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to request that there be added to the estimates for the executive office (page 8 of book of estimates for 1870-'71) the following item, inadvertently omitted in the preparation of the sub-estimates by the disbursing clerk of that office, and the omission not discovered until too late for insertion in its proper place:

“Private secretary of the President to sign patents for public lands.”
Act of July 4, 1836, (5 Statutes, 111, section 6,) \$1,500.

The same amount was appropriated last year.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

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THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

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SITE FOR STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
IN RELATION TO

The commission appointed by Congress to select a site for the erection of a building for the State Department.

JANUARY 19, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1870.

The undersigned, who were appointed by a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives a commission to select a site for the erection of a building for a new State Department, subject to the approval of Congress; to cause plans to be made for the same, with an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and also to examine as to the propriety of making some arrangement for the War Department, have the honor to report that a majority of the commissioners are of the opinion that Lafayette Square, from its proximity to the Executive Mansion and other public edifices, the near neighborhood to which is important for the State Department, presents the most eligible site for such building; but all agreeing that in case Congress should not approve of that site, then that Scott Square should be selected.

That they have caused plans to be made for such a building, which they have transmitted to the Senate; but such plans are necessarily subject to modification hereafter in details.

That, without detail drawings, it is not easy to make estimates of the probable cost of such a building; but the architects agree that such cost would be about \$1,000,000, and that they do not deem it expedient, at present, to make an arrangement for the War Department.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect Capitol Extension.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect Treasury Department.

N. MICHLER,
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



JAMES BELGER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A copy of the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States upon the case of James Belger, formerly colonel and quartermaster of the United States Army.

JANUARY 24, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 21, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, the accompanying copy of the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, upon the case of James Belger, formerly colonel and quartermaster of the United States Army, and to return the papers transmitted by said committee to the War Department on the 15th instant.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 16, 1868.

SIR: On taking charge of the duties of this office, my attention was directed to the letter of your department of the 8th of January last, inclosing general order of the War Department, No. 90. At as early a period as other indispensable engagements permitted, I have carefully considered the question you submit, whether James Belger "is now in the service, and may be assigned to duty."

The question arises upon the following facts:

Major Belger was a quartermaster in the United States Army, and held the appointment of colonel and additional aide-de-camp, under the act of August 5, 1861. His term of office was during the pleasure of the President for the time being, and such was the tenor of his commission.

Colonel Belger was arraigned and tried before a general court-martial, which convened June 1, 1863, (pursuant to Special Orders, No. 235, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington,

May 26, 1863) and June 13, 1863, (pursuant to Special Orders No. 257, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 10, 1863.) The charge preferred was "neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The court found Colonel Belger not guilty of the charge, and of each of the specifications accompanying it, and honorably acquitted him. In the record of its proceedings appears the following statement:

The court finds that Colonel Belger transacted a large amount of public business within the time embraced in the specifications, in chartering vessels and in the purchase of coal; and although in some instances he appears to have purchased coal at higher rates than the cash market prices, yet considering the circumstances, especially the kind of funds provided by the government for the payments he was required to make, the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act, and the consequent necessity for immediate action, the court attaches no criminality thereto, and has therefore made its findings in accordance with this judgment.

General Orders No. 385, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, November 30, 1863, was issued. After reviewing the evidence in the case, and commenting upon the action of the court, it concludes as follows:

The statement of the court of the facts found being in conflict with the formal finding on the charges, makes the proceeding a nullity. The evidence fully establishes that Colonel Belger is guilty of gross neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The proceedings of the court are therefore disapproved, and Colonel Belger, quartermaster, is, *by order of the President*, dishonorably dismissed from the United States service.

The court was thereupon dissolved. Subsequently, the following order was issued:

[General Court-Martial Orders No. 90.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 11, 1867.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders, No. 385, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, November 30, 1863, as dismisses Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States Army, from the service of the United States, is hereby revoked.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

It is strenuously insisted; in a paper before me, that the order dismissing Colonel Belger from the service was the act of the Secretary of War, and not of the President.

In the analogous case of Major Clark, who was dismissed from the office of paymaster in the army, by an order from the office of the Adjutant General, Attorney General Wirt remarks, under date of 17th February, 1828:

Was it necessary that there should have been an order, under the sign-manual of the President, to make the dismissal effectual?

The law does not require it. The act of the 31st January, 1823, requires that the defaulting officer shall be promptly reported to the President, *and dismissed from the public service*. It does not prescribe the form of the dismissal; it does not say whether it shall be by parol or by writing. This is left entirely to the pleasure of the President. I am aware of no law which requires the President's *sign-manual* on such occasions. No law has been referred to, either by Major Clark or the eminent counsel whose opinions he has furnished, requiring such a *sign-manual*. The reasoning bears with weight on the expediency of giving such an order under the President's own hand. It might be safer and better to adopt the practice. But you will find, by the report of the Adjutant General, accompanying this opinion, that the practice has not heretofore been adopted by your predecessors; but that such orders of dismissal, though proceeding from the President, have been signified to the officer dismissed, through the office of the Adjutant General, as in this case.

The dismissal must indeed be the formal act of the President; that is to say, no

one can dismiss but the President. But the mode in which he shall communicate his pleasure is left wholly to himself. I see nothing in the law to prohibit him from giving a verbal dismissal to the party, the law being entirely silent on the subject. It is enough to know that the authority which has been exercised is the authority of the President; and whatever places the fact beyond doubt is sufficient.

This is not the only case in which authority is given by the laws to the President, and in which he alone can exercise it; and in which, nevertheless, he continually exercises it by verbal instructions to his secretaries. Yet it has never before been questioned that these acts proceed from the President, though they are not attested by his sign-manual. I learn, on inquiry, that there is not a single instance, from the foundation of the government, to be found on the books, either of the Executive or the War Department, in which the dismissal of an officer has been attested by the sign-manual of the President. * * * Upon the whole my opinion is, that Mr. Clark's dismissal was effectual, notwithstanding the absence of a written order under the sign-manual of the President.

In the case of the *United States vs. Eliason*, (16 Peters, 291,) the Supreme Court held that "the Secretary of War is the regular, constitutional organ of the President, for the administration of the military establishment of the nation; and rules and orders publicly promulgated through him must be received as the acts of the Executive, and as such be binding upon all within the sphere of his legal and constitutional authority." The opinion in *Wilcox vs. Jackson*, (13 Peters, 513,) is equally explicit and decisive.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the general order of November, 1863, conclusively establishes that the dismissal of Colonel Belger from the service was the act of the then President of the United States.

Having disposed of this preliminary point, I proceed to the consideration of the following questions, which your inquiry suggests:

1. Could the President, by his order, lawfully dismiss Colonel Belger at the time and under the circumstances hereinbefore stated?
2. Does a subsequent revocation of the order work a restoration of the dismissed officer to the service.

The authority of the President to dismiss an officer from the military or naval service has been fully and elaborately considered by several Attorneys General. They have, in every instance where the question arose, asserted that the authority was derived from the Constitution, and that its exercise was sanctioned by the settled construction of that instrument, and the uniform practice of the executive branch of the government.

A court of inquiry, ordered for the investigation of the conduct of Robert B. Randolph, an officer in the navy, decided in his favor. His name was thereupon struck from the rolls by the order of President Jackson. He applied for restoration to the service. Attorney General Legare, after referring to the Constitution, and remarking that "in England the royal prerogative may be exercised, on all occasions, in dismissing officers from the service, without putting them to the form of a trial; and officers of rank in the army and navy have been dismissed, even after having been tried by a court-martial and acquitted of the charges exhibited against them," concludes his opinion of 11th February, 1842, (4 Opinions, 1,) by saying: "I have no doubt that the President had the constitutional power to do what he did, and that the officer in question was not in the service of the United States."

In the case of Surgeon Du Barry, who was dismissed from the navy in 1829. Attorney General Clifford, (4 Opinions, 608, *et seq.*) after a thorough examination of the subject, affirmed the power of the President to dismiss military or naval officers from the service. In his opinion, no distinction as to that regard existed between them and civil officers. They alike hold

their places subject to the discretion of the Executive, where a special tenure was not prescribed.

So in the case of Lansing, Attorney General Cushing, (6 Opinions, 4,) in commenting upon the constitutional power of the President to deprive military officers of their commissions at discretion, remarks:

I am not aware of any ground of distinction in this respect, so far as regards the strict question of law, between officers of the army and any other officers of the government. As a general rule, with exception of judicial officers only, they all hold their commissions by the same tenure in this respect. Reasons of a special nature may be deemed to exist why the rule should not be applied to military, in the same way it is to civil, officers; but the legal applicability to both classes of officers is, it is conceived, the settled construction of the Constitution. It is no answer to this doctrine to say that officers of the army are subject to be deprived of their commissions by the decision of a court-martial. So are civil officers by impeachment. The difference between the two cases is in the form and mode of trial, not in the principle, which leaves unimpaired, in both cases alike, the whole constitutional power of the President.

In a subsequent opinion of the same Attorney General, (8 Opinions, 230,) the constitutional power of the President to dismiss officers of the army and navy is discussed, and its existence declared to be well established. He cites in support of this view, in addition to the opinions already noticed, numerous other authorities.

At the date of Colonel Belger's dismissal, there was not only no attempt by Congress to impose any restriction upon the President's discretionary power of removal, but the existence of the power was, to the fullest extent, distinctly recognized. In the last clause of the 11th article of war are the words: "Nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a court-martial." By the 17th section of the act of the 17th July, 1862, (12 Stat., 596,) the President of the United States was "authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service, either in the army, navy, marine corps, or volunteer force in the United States service, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismissal would promote, the public service." This provision did not, in my opinion, clothe the President with a new power, but gave an express legislative sanction to the exercise of a power incident to the high official trust confided to him. He was requested to deprive any officer of his commission whenever the interests of the service would, in his judgment, be thereby promoted. Those who deny that the power of removal is incident to the qualified power of appointment with which the President is invested by the Constitution, must certainly concede that the terms "authorized and requested," found in the act of 1862, confer upon him an unlimited discretionary authority in the premises. At the period in question, therefore, the President had the power, whether derived from the Constitution or conferred by legislative grant, to dismiss an officer from the military service of the United States.

It is urged in behalf of Colonel Belger, that the acquittal by the court operated to deprive the President of the power to remove him on the charge whereof he was acquitted, as a removal, under the circumstances would amount to a new trial and conviction on the same charge.

As the proceedings were not remitted for reconsideration by the court and as the court itself was dissolved, it is undoubtedly true that Colonel Belger must be regarded as fully acquitted of the charge; but the action of the court could not impair or limit the authority of the President to dismiss Colonel Belger from the service.

The relations of Colonel Belger to the service having been dissolved, a revocation of the order dismissing him cannot work his restoration. Attorney General Nelson (4 Opinions, 274) justly observes: "No case has

been brought to my notice in which an officer once dismissed has ever been restored to the service otherwise than by nomination by the Chief Magistrate and confirmation by the Senate, where the grade of appointment was within the control of their joint action; and if such a case has occurred, I should not hesitate to declare it to be in direct repugnance to the Constitution and the laws, and to every principle applicable to their just and safe construction." In a subsequent opinion (*Ibid.* 306) he states, "I know of no power by which an officer once out of the service can be brought back to it, other than that of appointment."

Upon the whole question, I am, therefore, of opinion that Colonel James Belger is not now in the service, and may not be assigned to duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Attorney General ad interim.

Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

A correct copy:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 20, 1870.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of James Belger respectfully represents: That in the year 1863 he was a commissioned officer of the army of the United States, on duty as colonel and quartermaster United States Army, in the city of Baltimore. That while in the honest discharge of his duties as such quartermaster certain reflections were made upon his official conduct, whereupon he requested of the War Department proper inquiry into the same.

That in the spring of 1863 the Secretary of War caused to be constituted a court-martial, according to the regulations of the military service. That subsequently the petitioner was put upon trial by and before the said court-martial, the Honorable Henry Winter Davis (now deceased) appearing as his counsel.

That after a full investigation of his case, as presented by the United States in thirteen distinct specifications or charges, and occupying thirty days of examination into all the allegations brought against him, the said court-martial unanimously rendered an award of honorable acquittal of your petitioner, and thereby declared that he was not guilty, in substance or in form, of any of the charges preferred against him. And your petitioner avers that he was in no manner, form, or substance guilty of the offenses charged against him or any other offense, but that he had fully discharged all the duties of the post assigned him as aforesaid.

And the said Belger respectfully insists that the award of the said court, as aforesaid, fully exonerated him in the premises; and that he had a right and has now a right to appeal to said award, not only as a complete vindication of his character as an officer, but of his right to hold his commission as an officer of the army of the United States.

The petitioner was informed and believes that the said court-martial forwarded, as required by law, the record of their proceedings, together with their said award of honorable acquittal, to the Secretary of War, to

be by him laid before the President for his action thereon. That subsequently, to wit, on the 30th November, 1863, the said Secretary of War did annul the said award of honorable acquittal and did then dismiss the petitioner from the military service.

The petitioner respectfully represents that he is informed by his counsel that the government, having established a court-martial and put him upon trial, and the said court having tried and acquitted him upon all the charges by the unanimous vote of all the members of said court, his said dismissal was wholly illegal and void in the law. That the jurisdiction and authority of the Secretary of War, after acquittal, was limited to the right to send the case back to the court for revisal; and that in no event could the Secretary of War inflict any punishment except on the award of said court.

So regarding the proceedings, the petitioner presented his grievances to the President of the United States, and on the 11th day of November, 1867, the President, after hearing argument by eminent counsel, absolutely revoked the said order of dismissal of the 30th November, 1863, and thereby, as far as such revocation could do so, restored the said Belger to his rank and place in the army of the United States.

Meanwhile the War Department has represented to the petitioner that between the date of dismissal and the day of said revocation thereof, the place of the petitioner in the army was filled by some other person of the military service.

The petitioner, in consideration of the manifest injustice done to him, as hereinbefore described, and especially that he has been deprived of his place in the military service in defiance of the decision of a court legally and constitutionally authorized and empowered to determine his guilt or innocence of the charges brought against him, respectfully but earnestly prays that he may be fully restored to his full rank and place in the army.

JAS. BELGER.

WASHINGTON, *December 10, 1869.*

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, February 11, 1863.

GENERAL: In consequence of a statement appearing in the Philadelphia Press of February 10, 1863, which reflects seriously upon my character as an officer, purporting to have been taken from the report of a select committee of the Senate of the United States, (in reference to the chartering of vessels for the Banks and other expeditions, of which the Hon. J. W. Grimes is the chairman,) I would respectfully ask that a court of inquiry be ordered at an early date to examine into the matter, so far as pertains to my office, and if consistent with the interests of the service, that the said court be held in this city, where free access may be had at all times to the records of my office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington.

[Special Orders No. 235.—Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1863.

19.—A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Annapolis, Md., at 1 o'clock a. m., on the 1st day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Colonel James Belger, Quartermaster U. S. A. and A. D. C., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States volunteers.
 Brigadier General G. W. Morell, United States volunteers.
 Brigadier General J. P. Hatch, United States volunteers.
 Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, United States volunteers.
 Colonel C. A. Waite, First United States infantry.
 Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania cavalry.
 Major Alexander Doull, Second New York artillery.
 Major W. L. Marshall, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, judge advocate.
 No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours.
 By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 27, 1865.

SIR: I am informed that Colonel James Belger has applied for a restoration of his commission in the army of the United States.

I take great pleasure in saying that he was deprived of it without just cause; and in my opinion he is entitled to be restored to his rank.

He was tried by a court-martial composed of officers of the highest character, and after a laborious investigation, lasting nearly a month, he was acquitted, after twenty minutes' consultation. He was afterwards, in the face of that acquittal, dismissed by an order of the War Department, which showed on its face that the most material facts of the case had been misunderstood.

I was his counsel on the trial, and I have no hesitation in saying that there was no evidence adduced in the least impeaching his character as an officer or a gentleman, still less was there any evidence fixing on him a criminal neglect or violation of duty.

In accordance with my invariable rule I have always declined to ask his restoration as matter of professional business; but I cheerfully give Colonel Belger this expression of my opinion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WINTER DAVIS.

As one of the counsel of Colonel Belger I cheerfully indorse the sentiments contained in the within letter.

MILTON WHITNEY.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON.

[General Orders No. 385.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1863.

I. Before a general court-martial, which convened at Annapolis, Maryland, June 1, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 235, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 26, 1863, and at Baltimore, Maryland, June 13, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 257, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 10, 1863, and of which Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried—

Colonel James Belger, Quartermaster United States Army.

CHARGE.—“Neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.”

Specification 1. “In this: that James Belger, colonel and quartermaster and aide-de-camp, at Baltimore, Maryland, whose duty it was to furnish transports and supplies generally for the United States military service, and to take every means in his power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter, did refuse to charter and employ vessels for the use and service of said army directly from the owners and ship-brokers of said vessels; but compelled said owners and ship-brokers to make application to him through one Amasa C. Hall, a man not in the employ of the United States government, with intent to favor said Amasa C. Hall, and to enable him, the said Hall, to make, at the expense of the United States government, five per cent. commission on the amount of money paid by said Belger, as said quartermaster, for the use of the said vessels so employed in the United States service; thereby grossly and fraudulently wasting and

squandering the public funds. This, at Baltimore, Maryland, from the 27th day of May, 1861, continually, until the 23d day of January, 1863."

Specification 2. "In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp, at Baltimore, Maryland, whose duty it was to furnish transports and supplies generally for the United States military service, and to take every means in his power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter, having need to employ and charter a large number of vessels, to wit, the vessels named and specified as follows: The schooners Governor Burton, Juniatta Patton, A. T. Rowland, Chrysolite, North Carolina, E. H. Market, William Allen, L. W. Birdsall, Amytis, Maria and Elizabeth, Samuel Colt, Buena Vista, F. W. Johnson, Kendrick Fish, N. L. Wassen, Olivia Buxton, Julia Franklin, Clara Belle, A. H. Manchester, Plandoner, R. C. Stannard, David C. Foster, Mary P. Hudson, Carrie, J. H. Traverse, J. Gaslin, T. R. Hammond, Fisher, Mountain Eagle, Baltimore, Mary A. Magee, Emma Farbush, Justina, Lawrence, Almira T., O. H. Tolla, Federal Hill, Ontario, Mountaineer, B. H. Fox, Butterfly, J. M. and J. A. Foxwell, William and John, J. A. Griffith, John P. Speddon, Ambition, Louisiana, William Frazier, Wonder, Robert Healey, Isle of Pines, Saratoga, William P. Phillips, Benjamin Butler, Swasset, Red Eagle, Castian, E. H. Benton, Ada Ames, Ellen, Lydia Ann, William L. Dayton, Maria Jane, A. J. Bird, Moonlight, Moderator, William Phillips, Alexander Law, Montezuma, Thomas Page, W. H. Rutan, Samuel Eddy, Asa Eldridge, Henry Finch, Eclipse, A. R. Whitmore, Fair Wind, Sea Nymph, John Farnham, West Wind, M. C. Durfee, Daniel Brown, White Cloud, I. E. Jones, Mary Ann, Louisa Reeves, Batavia, Herschell, Free Wind, Susquehanna, William Spear, Priscilla, John Watson, Frémont, L. H. Pool, Ella, James Jones, Norman, Minnehaha, E. Nickerson, Mary Brewer, S. D. Hart, George and Emily, George W. Glover, A. Gornar, Lucy Alexander, Davison, Israel H. Day, J. H. Burnett, Benjamin L. Berry, William H. Mailler, Vincent Barkalem, Lucy Church, Richard A. Wood, Young America, S. L. Simmons, Mary and Elizabeth, Malabar, Bengal, Ellen Merryman, E. D. McClenahan, John Forsyth, Pennsylvania, Emma Amelia, Mohawk, E. N. Farrington, Belle of Cape Ann, John Tilton, Luther Childs, A. S. Eells, George W. Grice, Undine, Southerner, Typhoon, Mountain Avenue, Alexander Law, Hamor, William Gregory, Harriett Baker, James H. Moore, Stephen S. Lee, Francis, Julia Smith, Joseph Holmes, the Seeling, and the Flying Scud; the steamers Portsmouth, Juniata, Pacific, Baltimore, Patapsco, Cecil, Kent, Pioneer, Ajax, Haswell, Fairy Queen, Columbia, Georgia, Wilson Small, Major Brewerton, Pilot, Joseph Baker, Edwin Forrest; brigs Aladdin, W. Nicholas, William; the barges R. W. McClellan, David Forsyth, Great Republic, California, M. A. Duffy, E. Rieder, John Pickup, Mary Ann Brown, Swan, Zouave, Carrie, Lady, James Carr, and divers other barges, steamers, and schooners, did refuse to charter and employ said vessels from the owners and ship-brokers directly for the use of the United States Army, but compelled said owners and ship-brokers of said vessels to make application to him through one Amasa C. Hall, a man not in the service of the United States, to have their vessels chartered to and employed in the United States service, with intent to favor the said Amasa C. Hall, and to enable the said Hall to make, at the expense of the United States government, a commission of five per cent. on the amount of money paid by said Belger as said quartermaster for the use of said vessels so chartered and employed in the service of the United States government, each and every day while said vessels were so employed and chartered, to the squandering of the public funds and the disgrace of the service. This, at Baltimore, Maryland, on or about the 12th day of August, 1861, and divers other days between that day and the 23d day of January, 1863."

Specification 3. "In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp as aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of January, 1862, having need to charter and employ a vessel called a schooner, and named the R. C. Stannard, for the use of the United States Army, did not and would not charter and employ said vessel from W. Applegarth & Son, the owners thereof, but compelled W. Applegarth & Son to apply to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the service of the United States, to get said vessel chartered and employed in said service, although the said W. Applegarth, of the firm of W. Applegarth & Son, remonstrated with the said Colonel James Belger against being compelled to apply to said Hall, and informed him, said Colonel James Belger, that the said Hall would compel the owners of said vessel to pay a commission of five per cent. on the amount paid for the use and service of said vessel each and every day she was so employed and chartered to the United States government, if employed and chartered through him, said Hall; while the said owners or agents, W. Applegarth & Son, would employ and charter said vessel to him, the said Colonel James Belger, directly, lower than they could if compelled to apply to said A. C. Hall to charter said vessel. But notwithstanding the remonstrance of the said W. Applegarth, he, said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, would not, and never did, charter and employ said vessel for the use and service of the United States Army directly from the owners thereof, that on the 10th day of January, 1862, the said vessel was chartered and employed in the United States service from W. Applegarth & Son, by the said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, through the agency of the said A. C. Hall, and so kept chartered and employed on that day, January 10, 1862, and each and every other day thereafter

until the 23d day of April, 1862, inclusive; receiving for said service the sum of six thousand dollars per month, upon which the said owners were compelled to pay, and did pay, said A. C. Hall a commission of five per cent. He, said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, thereby then and there prostituting his office as quartermaster, with intent to secure to said Hall large gains, to the waste and squandering of the public funds, and to the disgrace of the service. This at Baltimore, Maryland."

Specification 4. "In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp, having need to charter and employ, for the use of the United States army, the following named schooners: The John Forsyth, the Susquehanna, the Tolla, the B. N. Fox, the Clara Belle, the William and John, the J. M. and A. J. Foxwell, the Federal Hill, the J. R. Griffith, the John P. Spedder, the Butterfly, the Mountaineer, the William Frazier, the Louisiana, the Ambition, the Robert T. Riley, the Richard Boston, the Jane T. Durfee, the Alexander Blue, the William L. Montague, the Butterfly, the Silver Star, the Delaware, did not and would not charter and employ said vessels from W. Applegarth & Son, the owners thereof, but compelled the said W. Applegarth & Son to apply to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the United States service, to get their said vessels above named chartered and employed in said service of the United States Army; although W. Applegarth, of the firm of W. Applegarth & Son, remonstrated with him, the said Colonel James Belger, against being compelled to apply to said Hall, and informed him, the said Colonel James Belger, that he, the said Hall, would compel the owners of said vessels to pay him a commission of five per cent. on the amount paid by said Colonel James Belger as said quartermaster for the use and services of said vessels each and every day said vessels were so chartered and employed in the United States government, if chartered and employed through him, said Hall; while the said owners of said vessels would charter and employ said vessels to him, said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, directly, lower than they could afford to do if they were compelled to apply to said A. C. Hall, and through him to charter and employ said vessels to the government; but the said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, would not, and did not, charter and employ the said vessels for the use of the United States Army only through the said A. C. Hall. This at Baltimore, Maryland, on or about the 12th day of August, 1862."

Specification 5. "In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp as aforesaid, whose duty it was to furnish transports and supplies for the military service of the United States, and to take every means in his power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter, having need to charter a certain schooner called the Baltimore, from Marcella A. Mitchell, for said service, did refuse to employ said vessel from the said Mitchell, who had authority to charter her, who offered the said vessel to the said Belger directly for said service; but the said Belger did charter the said vessel for said service from the said Mitchell, through the agency of one A. C. Hall, at the rate of \$480 per month, for the space of about five months, well knowing that the owners of said vessel would be compelled to pay to the said Hall, by reason of the premises, a commission of five per cent. upon the amount received by them under the said charter; thus unjustly securing to said Hall large gains by the prostitution of his office, oppressing the owners of said vessel, and wasting the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland, on or about the 2d May, 1862."

Specification 6. "In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp as aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of November, 1861, having need to charter a certain schooner called the Seeing, and a certain other schooner called the Flying Scud, for the military service of the United States, did not, and would not, charter and employ the said vessels from William Applegarth & Son, under whose control for the purpose of being chartered or employed they then were, but compelled the said William Applegarth & Son to apply to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the service of the United States, to get said vessels chartered and employed in said service; that, on or about the date aforesaid, the said vessels were chartered from the said William Applegarth & Son, through the agency of said Hall, for the voyage from Baltimore, Maryland, to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, to carry lumber at a certain rate per foot, for which voyage the said William Applegarth & Son received a compensation for the freight of about \$720, and for the Flying Scud of about \$500, upon which said rates the owners of said vessels were compelled to pay to the said A. C. Hall a commission of five per cent.; this, notwithstanding the said William Applegarth of the firm of William Applegarth & Son, did remonstrate with the said Belger, on or about the 15th day of November, 1861, against being compelled to apply to said A. C. Hall to get vessels chartered, and informed him, said Colonel Belger, that the said Hall would compel the owners of said vessels to pay a commission of five per cent. on the amount paid for the use of said vessels while they were so employed by the United States, if employed and chartered through him, said Hall. He, the said Colonel Belger, quartermaster, has prostituting his office with intent to secure to said Hall large gains, and thus knowingly disabling the owners of said vessels from chartering them to the United States at as low rates as they might otherwise have done, and wasting and squandering the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland, at the dates aforesaid."

Specification 7. "In this: that he, James Belger, colonel and quartermaster, and aide-de-camp, whose duty it was to purchase, when required, supplies for the military service of the United States at the lowest market rates, having need to purchase coal for the said service, did not and would not purchase the same at the said market rates; but, in order to favor one Charles Coblens and one A. C. Hall, and others, through them, did purchase said coal from said Charles Coblens and said A. C. Hall at prices greatly above the market prices, although he well knew that he could purchase such coal from James Boyce and from E. Stabler & Co., or one of them, at much lower rates than he gave to said Charles Coblens and said A. C. Hall; thus prostituting his office to secure large gains to said A. C. Hall and Charles Coblens, to the gross neglect and disregard of the interests of the service, and to the wasting and squandering of the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland, at the dates herein set forth in specifications eighth and ninth."

Specification 8. "In this: that he, James Belger, colonel and quartermaster, and aide-de-camp, United States Army, whose duty it was to purchase at the lowest market rates army supplies when required, having need to purchase coal for the use of said army, did refuse to purchase said coal at the lowest price offered by coal dealers, and failed to purchase the same at the market price, but did purchase it at prices above those at which coal was offered to him, and above the market prices, often; that is to say, that he, the said James Belger, as quartermaster as aforesaid, did, on or about the 5th, and 12th, and 21st of February, 1862, purchase of a certain Charles Coblens coal for the use of said army at prices varying from \$5 75 per ton to \$6, when the market price of such coal at those dates was about \$5 per ton; and that said Belger, quartermaster, did purchase coal for said army of said Coblens, on or about the 6th, and 12th, and 19th, and 22d of March, 1862, at the price of \$5 75 per ton, when the regular market price for such coal at those periods was about \$4 50 per ton; and that the said Belger, as quartermaster as aforesaid, did, on or about the 5th, and 9th, and 17th, and 22d, and 27th, and 30th of April, 1862, purchase coal for the use of said United States government at prices varying from \$5 75 to \$6 25 per ton, when the regular market price of such coal at those several dates was about \$4 50 per ton; and that said Belger, as quartermaster as aforesaid, did purchase, for the use of said government of United States, coal of said Charles Coblens, on or about the 7th, and 16th, and 21st of June, 1862, at the price of \$6 50 per ton, when the regular market price of such coal was, at those dates, about \$4 25 per ton; and that the said Belger, as quartermaster as aforesaid, did purchase coal for the use of said government, on or about the 16th, and 25th of August, 1862, and on or about the 4th, and 12th, and 17th, and 24th, and 30th of September, 1862 and at various times during the month of October, 1862, at prices varying from \$7 75 to \$8 50 per ton, when the regular market price for such coal at those periods was, for the month of August, \$5 per ton, for the month of September, \$5 50 per ton, and for the month of October, \$6 per ton; and that said Belger, as quartermaster, did purchase, for the use of said government of United States, from said Coblens, coal, on or about the 3d, and 9th, and 15th, and 20th, and 29th of December, 1862, and the 7th, and 10th, and 15th, and 20th, and 24th, and 26th of January, 1863, at \$8 50 per ton, when the regular market price for such coal for December, 1862, was \$7, and for January, 1863, \$7 per ton; thus grossly and fraudulently wasting the public funds. This at Baltimore Maryland."

Specification 9. "In this: that he, James Belger, quartermaster in the United States Army, whose duty it was to purchase supplies for the military service of the United States at the lowest market rates, having occasion to purchase at various times coal for said service, did not and would not purchase the same at the market rates, but did purchase the same from one A. C. Hall at prices much above such market rates, as follows: on or about the 15th of April, the 9th, 20th, 24th, and 31st of May, the 4th, 10th, 18th, and 26th of June, the 3d, 9th, 11th, 17th, 21st, 25th, and 30th of July, of the year 1862, he purchased of said Hall coal at prices varying from \$6 to \$6 50 per ton when the market price for said coal was then, for the month of April, about \$4 25, for May, about \$4 10, for June, about \$4 25, for July, \$4 60; and also on or about November 21st, 26th, and 29th, and December 5th, 9th, 11th, and 17th, 1862, he purchased coal of said Hall as aforesaid at \$8 50 per ton, when the market price for such coal was, for the month of November, \$6 50, and for the month of December, \$7 per ton; thus grossly and fraudulently wasting and squandering the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland."

Specification 10. "In this: that he, James Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, whose duty it was to purchase supplies when required for the military service of the United States, having need to purchase coal for said service on or about the 22d of December, 1862, and December 30, 1862, did not and would not purchase the same at the market price, which was then \$7 per ton, but purchased it from one E. A. Robbins at prices varying from \$7 75 to \$8 per ton; thus grossly wasting and squandering the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland."

Specification 11. "In this: that the said Colonel Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, having need to purchase coal for the military service of the United States, did, on

about the 5th day of December, 1862, purchase a large amount of coal, to wit, one thousand tons, for said service, from one James McNeal, jr., at the rate of \$7 75 per ton, when he, said Belger, could, by reasonable care, have procured such coal at prices varying from \$6 50 to \$7 25 per ton; thus wasting grossly and negligently the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland."

Specification 12. "In this: that he, Colonel Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, having need, on or about the 30th day of December, 1862, and the 8th day of January, 1863, to purchase coal for the military service of the United States, did purchase said coal from a certain C. W. Cooke to a large amount, to wit, about one thousand tons, at the price of \$7 75 per ton, when he, the said Belger, could, by reasonable care, have purchased such coal at prices varying from \$6 50 to \$7 25 per ton; thus grossly and negligently wasting the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland."

Specification 13. "In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, having need to charter and procure, for the military service of the United States, steam vessels, did charter the same at unreasonable and grossly extravagant prices, to wit, the Pataspeco, on the 13th of March, 1862, at \$85 per day; the Cecil, on or about the 24th of February, 1862, at \$80 per day; the Baltimore, on the 26th day of February, 1862, at \$250 per day; the Telegraph, on the 14th day of June, at \$125 per day; the James Murray, on the 23d day of July, at \$100 per day; the Lioness, at \$40 per day, on the 4th of March, 1862; the Edwin Forrest, at \$40 per day, on the 19th day of December, 1861; the Fairy Queen, on the 26th day of March, 1862, at \$40 per day; the Haswell, on the 26th day of March, 1862, at \$40; also the barge Delaware, on the 4th day of March, 1862, at \$70 per day; and did retain and continue these vessels for a long time in said employment at extravagant rates; he, the said Colonel Belger, having intrusted the chartering of said steamers and said barge entirely to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the employment of the United States, who, he well knew, received from the owners or agents of said vessels a commission of five per cent. upon the entire receipts of said owners under said charters, and that it was therefore the interest of the said Hall to pay extravagant prices for the same; and said Belger refused to charter said vessels from the owners or agents of the same, unless through the intervention of the said A. C. Hall; thus prostituting his office for the procurement of large gains to the said A. C. Hall, to the wasting and squandering of the public funds. This at Baltimore, on the dates aforesaid."

To which charge and specifications the accused, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States army, pleaded "not guilty."

FINDING.

The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States army, as follows:

- Of the 1st specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 2d specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 3d specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 4th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 5th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 6th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 7th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 8th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 9th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 10th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 11th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 12th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the 13th specification, Not guilty.
- Of the charge, Not guilty.

And the court does therefore honorably acquit the said Colonel James Belger.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 30, 1863.

II. In the case of Colonel James Belger, chief quartermaster at Baltimore, who was tried before a court-martial upon sundry charges and specifications for neglect of duty and fraudulent conduct in the hiring of transports and purchase of supplies, the court found him, on each charge and specification, not guilty. But the court place upon the record, by way of explanation of their finding, the following statement:

"The court finds that Colonel Belger transacted a large amount of public business, within the time embraced in the specifications, in the chartering of vessels and in the

purchase of coal; and although in some instances he appears to have purchased coal at higher rates than the cash market prices, yet, considering the circumstances, especially the kind of funds provided by the government for the payments he was required to make, the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act, and the consequent necessity for immediate action, the court attaches no criminality thereto, and has therefore made its findings in accordance with this judgment."

Upon a review of the evidence it appears:

1. That the "large amount of business transacted in the chartering of vessels and in the purchase of coal" was for nearly a year confined exclusively to dealings with A. C. Hall and Coblenz. It does not appear that during all this time Colonel Belger deemed the amount of duty assigned to him so great as to compel him to ask to be relieved from any portion, or for another officer to assist him—one or the other of which it was incumbent upon him to require if the duties were too arduous or extensive to admit of their proper performance by him alone.

2. The "some instances" in which "he appears" to have purchased coal at "higher rates than the cash market prices" are the transactions of a year, amounting to an aggregate of more than \$100,000, in which, in "some instances," he is proved to have paid A. C. Hall or Coblenz 40 and 50 per cent. more than Hall or Coblenz paid for the coal to coal dealers of the same city, who delivered it on board government vessels by Hall or Coblenz's orders.

3. "The kind of money provided by the government for the payments he was required to make," is not in proof. No testimony whatever was offered, or official papers submitted, which shows that Colonel Belger was not provided with the same kind of funds paid by all other quartermasters—treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness. Assuming that he had only certificates of indebtedness, and that certificates were at all times at the greatest discount mentioned by the witnesses at any time, and Colonel Belger's purchases will still be at rates unaccountably high.

4. As to "the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act," it may be said generally that throughout the testimony there appears no emergency so pressing as to have precluded a strict conformity with the regulations of the service in making any purchase or contract in which he was called upon to enter for the government. Every officer is bound to exercise diligence, and at least ordinary care and prudence, in his purchases, and it is hard to conceive how Colonel Belger, stationed in Baltimore, could be ignorant that he was paying higher than the cash market rates, or how he could procure articles urgently needed from his favored dealers more speedily than from the same persons who supplied them and hauled the coal from their yards to the vessels.

The record thus shows that the accused was guilty of chartering vessels and purchasing coal at "higher rates than the cash market price." The excuse suggested by the court-martial is unsupported by proof. The transports and supplies purchased by Colonel Belger must have been paid for in the government funds, to wit: treasury notes, or, at the option of the creditor, in certificates of indebtedness. These funds have long been the standard of prices, and the only excuse suggested is indicative of the guilty nature of the transactions between the quartermaster and the contractors. The court-martial having found that the accused did charter vessels and purchase coal "at rates higher than the cash market prices," and there being no other excuse proven or suggested than those mentioned, the court has, upon the record, practically negatived its finding on the charges and specifications.

The case might have been sent back to the court for revision, but the nature of the excuses suggested by the court-martial, and especially their declaration that "they attach no criminality" to the conduct of a quartermaster under the circumstances in proof, indicate very clearly that, so far as concerned the action of the court, the result would have remained the same. The evidence fully establishes the fact of dealings and transactions by the quartermaster in which the government suffered loss by purchases and charters at "higher rates than the cash market price." His conduct is, in the opinion of this department, without necessity, justification, or excuse, and to such conduct the department attaches a high degree of criminality. Few things can be more culpable than for a public officer systematically to pay to certain favored parties higher rates for supplies that might be and are, in fact, furnished at greatly lower rates in the same city by other dealers. To say the least of such conduct, it is a gross negligence that amounts to fraud.

The statement by the court of the facts found, being in conflict with the formal finding on the charges, makes the proceeding a nullity. The evidence fully establishes that Colonel Belger is guilty of gross neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The proceedings of the court are therefore disapproved, and Colonel Belger, quartermaster, is, by order of the President, dishonorably dismissed from the United States service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

III. The general court-martial, of which Major General E. A. Hitchcock is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

To the President :

We, the undersigned, having examined the case of Colonel James Belger, respectfully unite in representing to you that, in our opinion, his dismissal from the service after a trial and "honorable acquittal" by a court-martial, organized by the War Department, and composed of officers of the highest character, requires that he should be restored to his rank in the army, and we therefore cordially unite in the desire that you accord to him a compliance with this, our petition, made in his behalf.

Rich'd Yates.	C. R. Buckalew.	Edgar Cowan.
W. Sprague.	J. N. McDougall.	H. B. Anthony.
James W. Nye.	B. Gratz Brown.	L. F. L. Foster.
Wm. M. Stewart.	J. W. Nesmith.	H. Wilson.
Jos. S. Fowler.	John Sherman.	Geo. Read Riddle.
W. N. Howard.	Ira Harris.	David S. Patterson.
Z. Chandler.	J. R. Doolittle.	

All the above are senators of the United States.

J. V. Farnsworth.	H. J. Raymond.	James R. Hubbell.
Wm. Windom.	A. H. Laffin.	C. Delano.
C. T. Hulburd.	Robt. C. Schenck, believing	Wm. A. Newell.
H. L. Dawes.	he was wronged by those	D. C. McRuer.
A. H. Rice.	he trusted.	H. Van Aernam.
J. C. Garfield.	D. Morris.	Burt Van Horn.
Leonard Myers.	Sidney Clarke.	N. P. Banks.
R. B. Hayes.	G. P. Ancona.	G. V. Lawrence.
E. R. Eckley.	John L. Thomas, jr.	John Kasson.
Chas. Sitgreaves.	Benj. F. Loan.	J. F. Driggs.
R. W. Clarke.	G. F. Miller.	Geo. W. Anderson.
F. A. Pike.	Thos. D. Eliot.	L. T. Holmes.
John H. Hubbard.	A. J. Rogers.	F. E. Woodbridge.
Jno. H. Farquhar.	Stephen Taber.	Roscoe Conkling.
Godlove S. Orth.	Tunis G. Bergen.	Thos. L. Davis.
Roswell Hart.	B. M. Boyer.	Wm. Radford.
P. Johnson.	C. D. Hubbard.	Myer Strouse.
Geo. R. Latham.	H. Ward.	E. R. V. Wright.
F. C. Le Blond.	C. A. Eldridge.	Chas. E. Phelps.
Oakes Ames.	M. C. Kerr.	W. A. Burleigh.
J. H. Ketcham.	R. P. Buckland.	W. H. Randall.

All the above are members of Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, April 18, 1866.

SIR: In answer to your verbal inquiry of this date I have to state, your accounts for the entire period of your services as disbursing quartermaster at Baltimore, involving an expenditure of more than eleven millions of dollars, have been carefully examined in this office, and are now in the hands of the Comptroller. I take pleasure in saying that your accounts have been promptly and accurately rendered; remarkably so, considering the perplexing, and, I may say, overwhelming responsibilities and duties attaching to a post of so much importance as Baltimore was during the late rebellion.

The records of this office show that all prior accounts rendered by you from the time of the Mexican war down to the commencement of the rebellion, have been settled and closed in a manner that reflects credit upon you as an honest man and a capable officer. My own experience with you as connected with the auditing of your accounts accruing at Baltimore, justifies me in expressing the opinion that it would be of manifest advantage to the government to restore you to a position in the department where you have proved yourself of so much value as an energetic, capable, and efficient officer.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WILSON, *Auditor.*

JAMES BELGER,
Late Colonel and Quartermaster.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 18, 1866.

The accounts of Colonel Belger have been revised in this office, and I concur entirely in the opinion so well expressed by the Third Auditor in regard to Colonel Belger's ability and integrity as a disbursing officer of the government. I hope he will be reinstated.

J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, September 24, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Second Comptroller of the Treasury has confirmed the settlement by this office of your quartermaster's accounts for the period ending with the month of June, 1867. The balance due you is eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety cents, (\$8,333 90,) and the suspensions, disallowances, &c., are the same as communicated to you on the 3d instant.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. SHEARMAN,
For the Auditor.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, February 26, 1868.

SIR: It becomes my duty to notify you that your "returns of quartermaster's stores" for the period from October, 1861, to March, 1863, having passed the administrative scrutiny of the proper military bureau, have been examined in this office and found correct.

This closes your accountability for property of the Quartermaster's Department, so far as the same is known to this office.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. SHEARMAN,
For the Auditor.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

DOVER PLAINS, N. Y., November 21, 1865.

SIR: I have carefully examined the proceedings and evidence in the case of Colonel James Belger, late quartermaster in the United States Army, and failing to find anything that reflects upon his character as an officer or a gentleman, I desire respectfully to join with others in asking the full restoration to him of his commission in the regular service.

As colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York volunteers, I was on duty with my regiment in Baltimore from October, 1862, to June, 1863—a period of nine months, during which time I saw much of Colonel Belger, having had frequent business transactions with him, and I am happy to bear testimony to the prompt, energetic, and efficient manner in which he discharged his varied and perplexing duties. I always found him courteous and obliging, accurate and vigilant, and ever scrupulously watchful of the interest of the government.

I believe him in every respect worthy of confidence and esteem, and earnestly hope that his commission may be restored to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. KETCHUM.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEFENSE OF COLONEL JAMES BELGER, QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY, BEFORE A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED AT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, JUNE 1, 1863, SUBMITTED BY HIS COUNSEL, HON. H. WINTER DAVIS AND MILTON WHITNEY, ESQ., OF BALTIMORE.

Proceedings of a general court-martial, convened at the city of Annapolis, Maryland, by virtue of the following special order :

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 235.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1863.

[Extract.]

19. A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Annapolis, Maryland, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 1st day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States Army and aide-de-camp, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States volunteers.
Brigadier General G. W. Morell, United States volunteers.
Brigadier General J. P. Hatch, United States volunteers.
Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, United States volunteers.
Colonel C. A. Waite, First United States Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania cavalry.
Major Alexander Doull, Second New York artillery.
Major W. L. Marshall, assistant adjutant general, judge advocate.
No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, *Monday, June 1, 1863, 12 m.*

The court met pursuant to the foregoing order.

PRESENT.

1. Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States volunteers.
 2. Brigadier General G. W. Morell, United States volunteers.
 3. Brigadier General J. P. Hatch, United States volunteers.
 4. Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, United States volunteers.
 5. Colonel C. A. Waite, First United States Infantry.
 6. Lieutenant Colonel J. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania cavalry.
- Major W. L. Marshall, assistant adjutant general, judge advocate.

ABSENT.

Major Alexander Doull, Second New York artillery.

The judge advocate stated that the case of Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States Army, was not yet prepared for trial, and he requested of the court an adjournment for one week, in order to give further time for the preparation of the said case.

The court, therefore, adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 8th of June, 1863.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, *Monday, June 8, 1863.*

The court met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members of the court, the judge advocate, and the accused.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States Army, who, having heard the order convening the court read, was asked if he had any objection to any members named in the order.

To this he replied in the negative.

The court and the judge advocate were then duly sworn in the presence of the

accused, the judge advocate administering the oath to the court, and the president of the court to the judge advocate.

The judge advocate having informed the court that he had, in pursuance of section 26th of an "Act enrolling and calling out national forces, and for other purposes," appointed Robert R. Hitt reporter of the court, to record the proceedings and testimony, the said Robert R. Hitt was duly sworn to faithfully perform his duty as reporter of the court.

The accused then applied to be permitted to introduce his counsel.

His application was granted, and the accused introduced Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Milton Whitney, esq., as his counsel.

The charge and specifications were then read to the court, as follows, for the information of the court, in the presence of the accused :

Charge and specifications preferred against Colonel James Belger, quartermaster in the United States Army.

CHARGE.—Neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1. In this: that James Belger, colonel and quartermaster and aide-de-camp at Baltimore, Maryland, whose duty it was to furnish transports, and supplies generally, for the United States military service, and to take every means in his power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter, did refuse to charter and employ vessels for the use and service of said army directly from the owners and ship-brokers of said vessels, but compelled said owners and ship-brokers to make application to him through one Amasa C. Hall, a man not in the employ of the United States government, with intent to favor said Amasa C. Hall, and to enable him, the said Hall, to make, at the expense of the United States government, five per cent. commission on the amount of money paid by said Belger, as said quartermaster, for the use of the said vessels so employed in the United States service; thereby grossly and fraudulently wasting and squandering the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland, from the 27th day of May, 1861, continually, until the 23d day of January, 1863.

Specification 2. In this: that he Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp at Baltimore, Maryland, whose duty it was to furnish transports and supplies generally for the United States military service, and to take every means in his power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter, having need to employ and charter a large number of vessels, to wit, the vessels named and specified as follows: The schooners Gov. Burton, Juniatta, Patten, A. T. Rowland, Chrysolite, North Carolina, E. N. Market, William Allen, L. W. Birdsall, Amytis, Maria and Elizabeth, Samuel Colt, Buena Vista, F. W. Johnston, Kendrick Fish, N. L. Warren, Olivia Buxton, Julia Franklin, Clara Bell, A. N. Manchester, Olandener, R. C. Standard, David C. Foster, Mary P. Hudson, Carrie, J. N. Traverse, J. Gaslin, T. R. Hammond, Fisher, Mountain Eagle, Baltimore, Mary A. Magee, Emma Fashbush, Justina, Laurence, Almira T., O. H. Tolla, Federal Hill, Ontario, Mountaineer, B. N. Fox, Butterfly, J. M. & T. A. Foxwell, William and John, J. A. Griffith, John P. Spedden, Ambition, Louisiana, Wm. Frazier, Wonder, Robert Healey, Isle of Pines, Saratoga, William P. Phillips, Benjamin Butler, Swasset, Red Eagle, Caspian, E. H. Benton, Ada, Ames, Ellen, Lydia Ann, Wm. L. Dayton, Maria Jane, A. J. Bird, Moonlight, Moderator, Wm. Phillips, Alexander Law, Montezuma, Thomas Page, W. H. Rutan, Samuel Eddy, Asa Eldridge, Henry Finch, Eclipse, A. R. Whitmore, Fair Wind, Sea Nymph, John Farnham, West Wind, M. C. Durfee, Daniel Brown, White Cloud, J. E. Jones, Mary Ann, Louisa Reeves, Batavia, Herschell, Free Wind, Susquehanna, William Spear, Priscilla, John Watson, Fremont, S. H. Pool, Ella, James Jones, Norman, Minnehaha, E. Nickerson, Mary Brewer, S. D. Hart, George and Emily, Geo. W. Glover, Algomar, Lucy Alexander, Davison, Israel H. Day, J. H. Burnett, Benjamin L. Berry, William H. Mailer, Vincent Barkalew, Lucy Church, Richard A. Wood, Young America, S. S. Simmons, Mary and Elizabeth, Malabar, Bengal, Ellen Merryman, E. D. McClenahan, John Forsyth, Pennsylvania, Emma Amelia, Mohawk, E. N. Farrington, Belle of Cape Ann, John Tilton, Luther Childs, A. S. Ellis, George W. Grice, Undine, Southener, Typhoon, Mountain Avenue, Alex. Law, Hamor, William Gregory, Harriet Baker, James H. Mure, Stephen S. Lee, Francis, Julia Smith, Joseph Holmes, the Seeling, and the Flying Scud; the steamers Portsmouth, Juniata, Pacific, Baltimore, Patapsco, Cecil, Kent, Pioneer, Ajax, Haswell, Fairy Queen, Columbia, Georgia, Wilson Small. Major Brewerton, Pilot, Joseph Baker, Edwin Forrest; brigs Aladdin, W. Nichols, William; the barges R. N. McClellan, David Forsyth, Great Republic, California, M. A. Duffy, E. Reeder, John Pickup, Mary Ann Brown, Swau, Zouave, Carrie, Lady, James Carr, and divers other barges, steamers and schooners, did refuse to charter and employ said vessels from the owners and ship-brokers directly for the use of the United States Army, but compelled said owners and ship-brokers of said vessels to make application to him through one Amasa C. Hall, a man not in the service of the United States, to have their vessels chartered to and employed in the United States service, with the intent to favor the said Amasa C. Hall,

and to enable the said Hall to make, at the expense of the United States government, a commission of five per cent. on the amount of money paid by said Belger, as said quartermaster, for the use of the said vessels so chartered and employed in the service of the United States government each and every day while said vessels were so employed and chartered, to the squandering of the public funds and disgrace of the service. This at Baltimore, Maryland, on or about the 12th day of August, 1861, and divers other days between that day and the 23d day of January, 1863.

Specification 3. In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp as aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of January, 1862, having need to charter and employ a vessel, called a schooner and named the R. C. Standard, for the use of the United States Army, did not and would not charter and employ said vessel from W. Applegarth & Son, the owners thereof, but compelled W. Applegarth & Son to apply to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the service of the United States, to get said vessel chartered and employed in said service, although the said W. Applegarth, of the firm of W. Applegarth & Son, remonstrated with the said Colonel James Belger against being compelled to apply to said Hall, and informed him, said Colonel James Belger, that the said Hall would compel the owners of said vessel to pay a commission of five per cent. on the amount paid for the use and service of said vessel each and every day she was so employed and chartered to the United States government, if employed and chartered through him, said Hall, while the said owners or agents, W. Applegarth & Son, would employ and charter said vessel to him, the said Colonel James Belger, directly, lower than they could if compelled to apply to said A. C. Hall to charter said vessel; but notwithstanding the remonstrance of the said W. Applegarth, he, said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, would not and never did charter and employ said vessel for the use and service of the United States Army directly from the owners thereof. That on the 10th day of January, 1862, the said vessel was chartered and employed in the United States service from W. Applegarth & Son by the said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, through the agency of the said A. C. Hall, and so kept chartered and employed on that day, January 10, 1862, and each and every other day thereafter until the 23d day of April, 1862, inclusive, receiving for said service the sum of six thousand dollars per month, upon which the said owners were compelled to pay, and did pay said A. C. Hall a commission of five per cent. He, said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, thereby then and there prostituting his office as quartermaster, with intent to secure to said Hall large gains, to the waste and squandering of the public funds and to the disgrace of the service. This at Baltimore, Maryland.

Specification 4. In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp, having need to charter and employ for the use of the United States Army the following schooners: the John Forsyth, the Susquehanna, the Tolla, the B. N. Fox, the Clara Bell, the William and John, the J. M. & A. J. Foxwell, the Federal Hill, the J. R. Griffith, the John P. Spedden, the Butterfly, the Mountaineer, the William Frazier, the Louisiana, the Ambition, the Robert T. Riley, the Richard Boston, the Jane T. Durfee, the Alex. Blue, the William L. Montague, the Butterfly, the Silver Star, the Delaware, did not and would not charter and employ said vessels from W. Applegarth & Son, the owners thereof, but compelled the said W. Applegarth & Son to apply to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the United States service, to get their said vessels above named chartered and employed in said service of the United States Army, although W. Applegarth, of the firm of W. Applegarth & Son, remonstrated with him, the said Colonel James Belger, against being compelled to apply to said Hall, and informed him, said Colonel James Belger, that he, the said Hall, would compel the owners of vessels to pay him a commission of five per cent. on the amount paid by said Colonel James Belger, as said quartermaster, for the use and service of said vessels each and every day said vessels were so chartered and employed by the United States government, if chartered and employed through him, said Hall; while the said owners of said vessels would charter and employ said vessels to him, said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, directly, lower than they could afford to do if they were compelled to apply to said A. C. Hall, and through him to charter and employ said vessels to the government; but the said Colonel James Belger, quartermaster, would not and did not charter and employ the said vessels for the use of the United States Army, only through the said A. C. Hall. This at Baltimore, Maryland, on or about the 12th day of August, 1862.

Specification 5. In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp, as aforesaid, whose duty it was to furnish transports and supplies for the military service of the United States, and to take every means in his power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter, having need to charter another schooner called the Baltimore, from Marcella A. Mitchell, for said service, did refuse to employ said vessel from the said Mitchell, who had authority to charter her, who offered the said vessel to the said Belger directly for said service; but the said Belger did charter the said vessel for the said service from the said Mitchell through the agency of one A. C. Hall, at the rate of \$480 per month, for the space of about five months, well knowing that the owners of said vessel would be compelled to pay to the said Hall, by reason of the premises, a commission of five per cent. upon the amount received by them under the charter, thus

unjustly securing to said Hall large gains by the prostitution of his office, oppressing the owners of said vessel, and wasting the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland, on or about the 2d May, 1862.

Specification 6. In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster and aide-de-camp, as aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of November, 1861, having need to charter a certain schooner, called the *Seeing*, and a certain other schooner called the *Flying Scud*, for the military service of the United States, did not, and would not, charter and employ the said vessels from William Applegarth & Son, under whose control, for the purpose of being chartered or employed, they then were, but compelled the said William Applegarth & Son to apply to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the service of the United States, to get said vessels chartered and employed in said service; that on or about the date aforesaid, the said vessels were chartered from the said William Applegarth & Son, through the agency of said Hall, for the voyage from Baltimore, Maryland, to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, to carry lumber, at a certain rate per foot, for which voyage the said William Applegarth & Son received a compensation for the *Seeing* of about \$750, and for the *Flying Scud* of about \$500, upon which said sums the owners of said vessels were compelled to pay to the said A. C. Hall a commission of five per cent.; this, notwithstanding the said William Applegarth, of the firm of William Applegarth & Son, did remonstrate with the said Belger, on or about the 15th day of November, 1861, against being compelled to apply to said A. C. Hall to get vessels chartered, and informed him, said Colonel Belger, that the said Hall would compel the owner of said vessel to pay a commission of five per cent. on the amount paid for the use of said vessels while they were so employed by the United States, if employed and chartered through him, said Hall; he, the said Colonel Belger, quartermaster, thus prostituting his office with intent to secure to said Hall large gains, and thus knowingly disabling the owners of said vessels from chartering them to the United States at as low rates as they might otherwise have done, and wasting and squandering the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland, at the date aforesaid.

Specification 7. In this: that he, James Belger, colonel and quartermaster and aide-de-camp, whose duty it was to purchase, when required, supplies for the military service of the United States, at the lowest market rates, having need to purchase coal for the said service, did not and would not purchase the same at the said market rates, but, in order to favor one Charles Coblens and one A. C. Hall, or others through them, did purchase said coal from said Charles Coblens and said A. C. Hall at prices greatly above the market prices, although he well knew that he could purchase such coal from James Boyce and from E. Stabler & Co., or one of them, at much lower rates than he gave to said Charles Coblens and said A. C. Hall, thus prostituting his office to secure large gains to said A. C. Hall and Charles Coblens, to the gross neglect and disregard of the interests of the service and to the wasting and squandering of the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland, at the dates herein set forth in specifications 8 and 9.

Specification 8. In this: that he, James Belger, colonel and quartermaster and aide-de-camp United States Army, whose duty it was to purchase, at the lowest market rates, army supplies when required, having need to purchase coal for the use of said army, did refuse to purchase said coal at the lowest price offered by coal dealers, and failed to purchase the same at the market price, but did purchase it at prices above those at which coal was offered to him, and above the market price, often—that is to say, that he, the said James Belger, as quartermaster as aforesaid, did, on or about the 5th and 12th and 21st of February, 1862, purchase, of a certain Charles Coblens, coal for the use of said army, at prices varying from \$5 75 per ton to \$6, when the market price of such coal, at those dates, was about \$5 per ton; and that said Belger, quartermaster, did purchase coal for said army, of said Coblens, on or about the 6th and 12th and 19th and 22d of March, 1862, at the price of \$5 75 per ton, when the regular market price for such coal, at those periods, was about \$4 50 per ton; and that the said Belger, as quartermaster as aforesaid, did, on or about the 5th and 9th and 17th and 22d and 27th and 30th of April, 1862, purchase coal for the use of said United States government at prices varying from \$5 75 to \$6 25 per ton, when the regular market price of such coal, at these several dates, was about \$4 50 per ton; and that said Belger as quartermaster as aforesaid, did purchase for the use of said government of the United States, coal of said Charles Coblens, on or about the 7th and 16th and 21st of June, 1862, at the price of \$6 50 per ton, when the regular market price of such coal was, at those dates, about \$4 25 per ton; and that the said Belger, as quartermaster as aforesaid, did purchase coal for the use of said government, on or about the 16th and 25th of August, 1862, and on or about the 4th and 12th and 17th and 24th and 30th of September, 1862, and at various times during the month of October, 1862, at price varying from \$7 75 to \$8 50 per ton, when the regular market price for such coal, at those periods, was, for the month of August \$5 per ton, for the month of September \$5 50 per ton, and for the month of October \$6 per ton; and that said Belger, as quartermaster, did purchase for the use of said government of United States, from said Coblens, coal, on or about the 3d and 9th and 15th and 20th and 29th of December, 1862, and the 7th and 10th and 15th and 20th and 24th and 26th of January, 1863, at

\$3 50 per ton, when the regular market price for such coal for December, 1862, was \$7, and for January, 1863, \$7 per ton, thus grossly and fraudulently wasting the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland.

Specification 9. In this: that he, James Belger, quartermaster in the United States Army, whose duty it was to purchase supplies for the military service of the United States at the lowest market rates, having occasion to purchase, at various times, coal for said service, did not and would not purchase the same at the market rates, but did purchase the same from one A. C. Hall, at prices much above such market rates, as follows: On or about the 15th of April; the 9th, 20th, 24th, and 31st of May; the 4th, 10th, 18th, and 26th of June; the 3d, 9th, 11th, 17th, 21st, 25th, and 30th of July, of the year 1862, he purchased of said Hall coal at prices varying from \$6 to \$6 50 per ton, when the market price for said coal was then, for the month of April, about \$4 25; for May, about \$4 10; for June, about \$4 25; for July, \$4 60; and also, on or about November 21, 26, and 29, and December 5, 9, 11, and 17, 1862, he purchased coal of said Hall, as aforesaid, at \$3 50 per ton, when the market price of such coal was, for the month of November, \$6 50; and for the month of December, \$7 per ton; thus grossly and fraudulently wasting and squandering the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland.

Specification 10. In this: that he, James Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, whose duty it was to purchase supplies when required for the military service of the United States, having need to purchase coal for said service, on or about the 22d of December, 1862, and December 30, 1862, did not and would not purchase the same at the market price, which was \$7 per ton, but purchased it from one E. A. Robbins at prices varying from \$7 75 to \$8 per ton; thus grossly wasting and squandering the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland.

Specification 11. In this: that the said Colonel Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, having need to purchase coal for the military service of the United States, did, on or about the 5th day of December, 1862, purchase a large amount of coal, to wit, one thousand tons for said service, from one James McNeal, jr., at the rate of \$7 75 per ton, when he, said Belger, could, by reasonable care, have purchased such coal at prices varying from \$6 50 to \$7 25 per ton; thus wasting grossly and negligently the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland.

Specification 12. In this: that he, Colonel Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, having need, on or about the 30th day of December, 1862, and the 8th day of January, 1863, to purchase coal for the military service of the United States, did purchase said coal from a certain C. W. Cooke, to a large amount, to wit, about one thousand tons, at the price of \$7 75 per ton, when he, the said Belger, could, by reasonable care, have purchased such coal at prices varying from \$6 50 to \$7 25 per ton; thus grossly and negligently wasting the public funds. This at Baltimore, Maryland.

Specification 13. In this: that he, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster as aforesaid, having need to charter and procure for the military service of the United States, steam vessels, did charter the same at unreasonable and grossly extravagant prices, to wit, the Patapsco, on the 13th of March, 1862, at \$85 per day; the Cecil, on or about the 24th of February, 1862, at \$80 per day; the Baltimore, on the 26th day of February, 1862, at \$250 per day; the Telegraph, on the 14th day of June, at \$125 per day; the James Murray, on the 23d of July, at \$100 per day; the Lioness, at \$45 per day, on the 4th day of March, 1862; the Edwin Forrest, at \$45 per day, on the 19th day of December, 1861; the Fairy Queen, on the 26th day of March, 1862, at \$40 per day; the Haswell, on the 26th day of March, 1862, at \$40 per day; also the barge Delaware, on the 4th day of March, 1862, at \$70 per day, and did retain and continue these vessels for a long time in said employment at extravagant rates; he, the said Colonel Belger, having intrusted the chartering of said steamers and said barge entirely to one A. C. Hall, a man not in the employment of the United States, who he well knew received from the owners or agents of said vessels a commission of five per cent. upon the entire receipts of said owners under said charters, and that it was therefore the interest of the said Hall to pay extravagant prices for the same; and said Belger refused to charter said vessels from the owners or agents of the same, unless through the intervention of the said A. C. Hall; thus prostituting his office for the procurement of large gains to the said A. C. Hall, to the wasting and squandering of the public funds. This at Baltimore, on the dates aforesaid.

WM. L. MARSHALL,
Judge Advocate.

The accused, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States Army, and aide-de-camp, was then arraigned, and the charge and specifications, heretofore set forth in this record, being read to him, he pleaded to the same as follows:

- To the 1st specification of the charge, Not guilty.
- To the 2d specification of the charge, Not guilty.
- To the 3d specification of the charge, Not guilty.
- To the 4th specification of the charge, Not guilty.

To the 5th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 6th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 7th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 8th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 9th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 10th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 11th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 12th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the 13th specification of the charge, Not guilty.
 To the charge, Not guilty.

THE DEFENSE.

No. 35 HOLLIDAY STREET
 Baltimore, Md., July 14, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COURT:

I submit the following defense: After a careful examination of the specifications, I am at a loss to know what crime is laid to my charge.

No crime is anywhere specified in the language of any article of war, or of any regulation for the army of the United States; nor can the language used in most of the specifications be considered as substantially equivalent to that of any of them.

In many of the specifications there is an entire omission of any act of mine alleged to be criminal.

Where such acts are alleged, the language is so vague and so variable, that it is difficult to define the crime against which I am to defend myself.

It is therefore necessary, before attempting a statement of the evidence, to endeavor to reduce to a certainty the fluctuating rhetoric of the specifications, and to sift from vituperative epithets the few acts which are specified.

When that is done, it will remain to inquire whether the acts are criminal; and if so, whether they are proved.

The 13th specification is abandoned.

Of the remaining twelve, the first six relate to vessels, the last six to coal.

The 1st specification states:

1st. That it was my duty "to furnish transports and supplies for the United States military service generally, and to take every means in my power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter."

2d. That I refused to charter or employ vessels from the owners.

3d. But compelled the owner to make application to me through Hall, a man not in the employ of the government.

Those are all the facts charged.

The specification then avers the above acts to have been—

4th With intent to favor Hall, and to enable him to make, at the expense of the United States, five per cent. on the amount paid such vessels.

The 2d specification is the same with the first, except that it enumerates a large number of vessels which it says I had need to charter, while none are specified in the first.

There is in neither of the specifications any statement that I ever chartered or employed in fact *any* vessel either from the owners or through Hall; nor is there any averment that any commission was ever exacted or contracted for by Hall, or actually paid to him by any person; nor is there any statement that any money was in fact lost by the United States on any such transactions.

With what, then, am I charged in those specifications?

I am not charged with having failed to procure needed transports.

I am not averred to have chartered any, either directly or indirectly.

The first and second specifications are therefore *nullities*; they will support no judgment on *any* evidence.

Any evidence that I did in fact charter vessels is irrelevant under them; and there is no other specification under which any proof is competent touching vessels not named in other specifications.

The 3d states—

1st. That I had need to charter the R. C. Stannard.

2d. That I would not charter her from Applegarth, the owner.

3d. But compelled him to apply through Hall, not in the service of the United States.

4th. Though Applegarth remonstrated, and said he would have to pay Hall five per cent. commission.

5th. While Applegarth would charter the vessel lower directly.

6th. But that I would not charter the vessel directly.

7th. And did charter her from Hall for six thousand dollars a month.

8th. With intent to secure Hall large gains, &c.

The 4th is the same in substance, enumerating a number of vessels stated to *belong* to Applegarth, but wholly omitting to state that any of the vessels were chartered or employed by me in fact, or that any commission was in fact paid or contracted to be paid to Hall, or that the United States in fact lost any money whatever.

The 4th specification, therefore, is like the 1st and 2d, immaterial, even if the facts be proved as stated.

The 6th is in all material respects like the 3d, except in the vessels named, the Flying Scud and the Seeing, and in the fact that Applegarth is alleged to be not the owner but the ship-broker of these vessels.

The 5th varies again from all others. It states—

1st. That it was my duty, as the 1st and 2d.

2d. That I had need of the Baltimore.

3d. I refused to charter her from Mitchell, who offered her *directly*.

4th. But chartered her through Hall, &c.

5th. *Well knowing* the owners would be compelled to pay Hall five per cent.

6th. *Thus unjustly* securing Hall gains and wasting the public funds.

This 5th specification varies from all the others.

The crime charged is the knowing the owner *would have* to pay Hall, if they employed him, and wasting the public funds; but those words are epithets, not averments, for it is not said that the United States paid any more for the vessel by reason of the refusal to deal with Mitchell, nor is there even an averment that in fact Mitchell or the owners did pay or agree to pay Hall any commission.

The crime really and alone imputed is that I saw fit to get his vessels through *one* ship-broker rather than another.

No regulation for the army forbids a quartermaster to deal for vessels through a ship-broker, and none requires him to have more than *one*, or forbids him to confine his patronage to one.

The 5th, therefore, specifies no *crime*.

Had the person who drew the specifications confined himself to the legal language in which the army regulations describe the duty of the quartermaster, the court would have been relieved of all investigation in this case.

Those regulations do not say that it is "the duty of the quartermaster to take every means in his power to secure the lowest rates of freight and charter."

They prescribe *two* very different rules for my guidance. Regulation 1044th requires advertisement for proposals; and regulation 1046th awards the purchase to the lowest bidder who produces the article, as the general rule. But by regulation 1048th, when immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the article or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places *and in the mode in which such articles* are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged, between individuals.

The specifications do not charge me with having violated either of those regulations, *They* give the only legal rule of conduct, and, therefore, the only criterion of criminality.

If there were time to advertise for proposals, and the omission were charged, that would be a crime for which I could be punished.

If there were not time; if the public exigency required immediate delivery or performance, I was at liberty to procure the article or service by open purchase or contract at the prices and in the mode in which such articles are usually bought, or such services engaged between individuals.

And if the employment of a ship-broker be the usual mode of chartering ships in Baltimore between individuals, I was entitled to employ one; no law required me to employ more, and I was not obliged to take any other means to secure the lowest rates; and if other persons saw fit to employ other brokers to protect their interests, it was their act and their right.

If a ship-broker offered me a vessel, I was perfectly entitled to say to him, Mr. Hall is my ship-broker, I employ all my vessels through him, because I have confidence in him; he knows the rates of the market and the character of the vessels better than I do, and I refer you to Mr. Hall.

I was not required by law or usage to inquire for myself into the character of every vessel, nor to take the responsibility of knowing the charter rates, nor to rely on any ship-broker who might have a ship to charter.

I was entitled to do as *individuals* did; go to any ship-broker, and through him get all the vessels I wanted; it was my *duty* as well as my right.

It is the exercise of this *right* which is laid to my charge as a crime.

But imperfect as are the allegations, no one of them is sustained by the evidence for the government, and many of the most material are formally disproved.

There is no proof whatever that I ever refused to charter any vessel directly from the owner or ship-broker, of which I was in need, or which I chartered through Hall.

There is no proof that any vessel, whether enumerated in the 2d specification or not, .

which I chartered through Hall, had previously been offered to me by either the owner or his ship-broker for that occasion.

There is no proof that I ever referred any person offering a vessel for charter, on an occasion when I needed the vessel, to Hall for the charter of the vessel.

The only fact proved is that many vessels, and some of those named in the 2d specification, were chartered to me for the government, by Hall, as the owner or ship-broker.

The only evidence of any application to me respecting the chartering of vessels is that of Applegarth, Mitchell, and Rhoades.

Applegarth says, that between the 1st of February and the 1st of March, 1862, having chartered certain vessels to Brandt and Hall, he went into my office and had the following conversation in a joking way: Colonel, I am on the town, I have nothing to do, I want something to do; can't you give me something to do? Says he, how do you mean? Says I, in chartering the vessels. Says he, I haven't got anything for you now. Nothing to do, says I; I think Mr. Hall is chartering vessels, and I think it comes from the quartermaster, from you. Says he, I have nothing now, and you had better go to Mr. Hall if he has got anything to do."

No vessel was offered; I needed none; I took none from Hall at that time; it was before the date in the specifications. Hall is proved to have been then chartering under orders from Washington for the military expeditions.

Mitchell testifies, that having chartered three vessels to me directly, while one of them, the Louisiana, was loading, in April, 1862, he asked me for some more charters, and I answered, "Damn it, don't bother me, or if you do, I'll have nothing more to do with you."

But there was no reference to Hall; no vessel was offered; none was chartered on that occasion through Hall from Mitchell; and when a month after the Baltimore was chartered through Hall, Mitchell made no application to any one, but Hall applied to him.

Rhoades says, he made application to me on one occasion, but not after that in person; and that he was referred to Mr. Hall; I said I was not chartering any vessels; that was all that was said, and he went out.

In different parts of his testimony he fixes the time in 1861 or 1862, but he names no month; he had a memorandum, which has disappeared as mysteriously as it was made, and complains of vertigo; and so the ambulatory offer still wanders in uncertainty.

Such testimony does not tend even to prove a refusal to charter, except through Hall.

The evidence has equally failed on the other material allegation of the 1st and 2d specifications—the intent to enable Hall to make, at the expense of the United States, five per cent. on the freight.

All the witnesses whom the government examined on this point explicitly state that the vessels would, under no circumstances, have been chartered to the government for any less than the actual rates; that the only difference between chartering through Hall, or through some other agent, was that Hall made the commission which otherwise the other agent would have made; and they all declare that the price to the government was not enhanced a cent by the intervention of Hall.

With this allegation also falls the imputation of wasting and squandering the public funds, which the evidence leaves a mere rhetorical amplification.

Under these circumstances, it would seem immaterial who chartered the vessels enumerated in the 2d specification.

Still, to show how little consideration has presided at the institution of this prosecution, it is proper to say that not only were none of the vessels refused by me at the hands of their owners; not only were none of them referred to Hall as the only access to government employment, but the government well knew, when the specification was drawn, that much the greater portion of them were not chartered by me, either directly or indirectly; but that many were chartered by Captain Hodges, the quartermaster at New York; many by Mr. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War; and many by other persons, through Hall, and without my intervention in the negotiations at all; and that my name on many of the charters was known then, as it is now proved to have been, placed there at the order of my superior officer merely to authenticate a bargain to which I was an entire stranger.

The following analytical list will show the vessels chartered by each person according to the evidence:

VESSELS.—2D SPECIFICATION.

Schooners signed by order of Hon. John Tucker.—Benj. L. Berry, Davison, E. Nickerson, George M. Emily, G. W. Glover, J. H. Burnett, Lucy Church, Minehaha, Mary Brewer, Norman, Richard A. Wood.

Schooners signed for Colonel McCallum.—A. S. Ellis, Alex. Law, Butterfly, Bengal, Belle of Cape Ann, Ellen Merryman, E. D. McClenahau, Francis, Harriett Baker, Juniata

Parton, John Forsythe, John Tilton—between 15 and 16 vessels, James H. Moore, Julia Smith, Malabar, Mountain Avenue, Pennsylvania, S. L. Simmons, Southerner, Typhoon, Undine. W. S. Dayton, William Gregory, Young America, Mary Elizabeth.

From A. C. Hall.—Amytis, A. H. Manchester, (commissary cattle,) Almira T., Ambition, Algomar, Buena Vista, (commissary cattle,) Baltimore, Batavia, Clara Bell, Carrie, (commissary stores,) David C. Foster, (commissary cattle,) Daniel Brown, East New Market, (commissary stores,) Emma Fashbush, (commissary stores,) Ella, Emma America, E. W. Farrington, F. W. Johnston, Fisher, Free Wind, Gov. Burton, Geo. W. Grice, H. Schell, Hamor, Julia Franklin, J. Gaslin, Justiana, James Jones, Israel H. Day, (commissary cattle,) J. H. Travers, Kendrick Fish, L. W. Birdsall, Louisa Reeves, Lucy Alexander, Luther Childs, Maria and Elizabeth, Mary P. Hudson, Mountain Eagle, (commissary cattle,) Mohawk, Mary Ann Magee, (commissary cattle,) North Carolina, N. L. Wassen, Olivia Buxton, (commissary cattle,) Ontario, Plandome, Robert Healey, Samuel Colt, S. E. Jones, Susquehannah, S. D. Hart, Stephen S. Lee, T. R. Hammond, Vincent Barkalew, Wm. Allen, White Cloud, William Spear, William H. Mailler, A. T. Rowland.

From W. Applegarth & Son.—B. H. Fox, Federal Hill, J. M. & A. T. Foxwell, J. N. Smith, John P. Spedden, Mountaineer, O. H. Tolla, William and John, William Francis.

From R. N. Heslen.—Ellen.

From Rose & Lyon.—Wonder.

From B. F. Holmes.—Joseph Holmes.

From Tregoe & Tall.—Laurence.

From M. A. Mitchell.—Louisiana.

Supposed signed by Captain Hodges, or Hon. John Tucker.—Ada Ames, A. J. Bird, Alex. Law, Asa Eldridge, A. R. Wetmore, Ben Butler, Chrysolite, Cashian, E. H. Benton, E. Rose, Fair Wind, Freemont, Flying Sand, Henry Fish, Isle of Pines, John Farnham, John Watson, Lydia Ann, Maria Jane, Moonlight, Moderator, Montezuma, M. C. Durfee, Mary Ann, (Mary Ann, from A. C. Hall,) Priscilla, Red Eagle, Saratoga, Suwassee, Samuel Eddy, Sea Nymph, S. H. Pool, Seeing, Thomas Page, William P. Phillips, William Phillips, W. H. Rutan, West Wind.

Brigs from A. C. Hall.—Aladdin, (commissary cattle,) Wm. Nichols.

From Kelsey & Gray.—William.

STEAMERS.

Portsmouth, Juniatta, and Pacific—from J. J. Taylor.

Baltimore—never chartered by Col. Belger.

Pataasco—from A. C. Hall.

Cecil Kent, and Pioneer—never chartered by Col. Belger.

Apax—from John Henderson, jr.

Haswell and Fairy Queen—never chartered by Col. Belger.

Columbia—from Wm. Gunton, president.

Georgia and Wilson Small—never chartered by Col. Belger.

Major Brewerton—from J. Lee Chapman, mayor.

Plot—from B. & J. Baker.

J. Baker—by direction of Hon. J. Tucker, (needful.)

Edwin Forrest—from A. C. Hall.

Of the 146 schooners named in the 2d specification, the charter-parties are signed as follows:

By direction of Hon. J. Tucker.....	11
By direction of Hon. J. Tucker and Col. McCallum.....	25
By A. C. Hall.....	58
By Wm. Applegarth & Son.....	9
By R. M. Heslen.....	1
By Rose & Lyon.....	1
By B. F. Holmes.....	1
By Tregoe & Tall.....	1
By M. A. Mitchell.....	1
Supposed by Hon. J. Tucker, or Captain Hodges, if by any one.....	37

Brigs.—By A. C. Hall, 2; by Kelsey & Gray, 1.

Of the 18 steamers named, but two were chartered of A. C. Hall.

A cursory inspection of that list sufficiently vindicates the employment of Hall as ship-broker by me. I was merely using the same agent whose efficiency was attested by his being then and therefor employed by the chief authorities at Washington in the great emergencies of the service which were unknown in this country till the outbreak of war. If Hall were fit to move the McClellan expedition, it is difficult to suppose him an unfit agent for the local quartermaster at Baltimore. This part of the case requires only a single additional suggestion.

The 1048th regulation authorizes the officer, when immediate performance is required, to procure the service by open purchase or contract in the manner in which such services are engaged between individuals.

The testimony of the ship-brokers and owners examined, state that in Baltimore it is the usual habit of ship-owners, or shippers of freight, or persons desiring to charter vessels, all to do so through a ship-broker, and for his services to pay him a commission; that the commission is considered well spent because it secures the broker's knowledge of the vessels, the rate of freight, the necessities and prospects of the market; that those items of information must be acquired by some one, and if the owner does it for himself he has the trouble for which the commission is paid, and therefore cannot deduct it from the freight or charter; and that the employment of several brokers respecting the same vessel is not at all uncommon; the owner having one, the charterer another, the freighter another, and that double or divided commissions are regulated by the usage of trade or the agreement of the parties; and that it is safer and more prudent for a dealer to charter through a broker than to undertake to act himself.

The employment of Hall was, therefore, in strict accordance with the regulation 1048. But the United States had this advantage: that they got the services of a competent ship-broker without paying any part of the commission! The magnitude of the business was his sufficient reward. All the ship-brokers examined by the government concur in this view; but the testimony of Gray is peculiarly clear, intelligent and explicit.

The 3d specification is a flagrant illustration of the carelessness with which my character has been impeached.

It sets forth dramatically the application of Applegarth; my refusal; the remonstrance of Applegarth against being compelled to pay Hall for doing what he was anxious to do himself, lower than Hall could; my corrupt intent, and the consummation of the wickedness by chartering the R. C. Stannard through Hall!

Applegarth, the chief actor and the victim, testifies that he made no application to me, who had nothing to do with the transaction at all; but that he chartered the vessel to Brandt, and Brandt chartered her to Tucker, and I merely paid the freight on an order from General Meigs!

The 5th specification is an equally felicitous illustration of the disproof of the charge by the government's witness.

It avers that the Baltimore, being needed, was tendered to me by Mitchell, about the 2d of May, 1862; that I refused to charter her directly from Mitchell, but did charter her through Hall for that service, well knowing the owner would have to pay Hall.

Mitchell, examined to prove these facts, says that he did charter the Baltimore to me directly in April, 1862; that in May he did not offer to charter her to me directly at all; that Hall applied to him for the vessel, and he chartered her to him for the occasion in the specification. And, as if to make the imputation ridiculous, he further testifies, when pressed for "peculiar circumstances" in regard to the Baltimore by the judge advocate, that he only made four charters to the government, and that three of them to me directly, and one, the Baltimore, in May, only through Hall.

The 6th specification is equally disproved by the government's witness.

The Seeing and Flying Scud were not chartered at all; they were freighted only. The contract was made directly between Applegarth and myself, without the intervention of Hall; and Applegarth says, that though he paid Hall a commission, it was merely for informing me of the opportunity to employ his vessels, and that I was wholly ignorant of it.

It only remains to consider the 4th specification, where proof and pleading are equally at fault.

The specification does not say that I chartered any of the vessels named through Hall; that fact, therefore, cannot be proved under this specification; nor, if proved, can it be the foundation of any judgment. It does not allege that Hall received any commission in fact, nor that the United States in fact lost anything. All those points are, therefore, irrelevant.

The proof on those points also broke down.

In spite of the language continually put into the witness's mouth by the form of the judge advocate's examination, the witness, Applegarth, nowhere states that he ever offered any vessel to me which I refused; nor that I ever, after refusing any vessel and referring him to Hall, chartered that vessel through Hall; nor that I ever referred him to Hall to charter any vessel of which I had need or intended to charter. The witness nowhere states that I obliged him to go to Hall in order to get access to government charters, though such a statement is more than once assumed or asserted in the judge advocate's examination.

Indeed it is quite apparent that the witness does not know that any of the vessels which are specified, and which he chartered for the government through Hall, were chartered for me or by my orders; nearly all he says respecting their being chartered

to me through Hall, is the echo of the suggestions of the judge advocate's examination.

But on the cross-examination, in reply to the specific question, "Have you any knowledge upon whose account or under whose orders those vessels were chartered that you chartered to Hall, or through Hall to the government?" he says, "I have not, in regard to the whole of them. The majority of them, I think, were chartered through special orders; directed to Hall from Washington. Hall told me he had orders to charter vessels outside of the quartermaster in Baltimore."

He afterward stated that Hall told him, at the time of the transaction, he was chartering those vessels for Mr. John Tucker, Assistant Secretary, (pp. 49 and 51.)

It cannot be assumed, therefore, that I am responsible for any of those vessels specified, in the absence of proof designating some one or more of them as having been chartered for me or my orders.

It is true that my name is signed to all the charter parties; but if that is conclusive that I chartered them, then the fact that Applegarth, and not Hall, signed them, is conclusive that the transaction was not through Hall, but directly with Applegarth. The fair way to consider this matter is to let the whole evidence stand and assume an explanation consistent with all the facts stated, and the only one is that above insisted on.

But even if I had chartered the vessels through Hall for my own use as quartermaster, there would still be no violation of the army regulations. Hall would simply have been my ship-broker. Applegarth proves his intervention, in fact made no additional charge to the United States, and his employment was in accordance with the mercantile usage of the port of Baltimore, and none of the vessels were refused by or offered to me.

The specification, therefore, fails on every point for want of proper allegation and for lack of proof.

In concluding this part of the case, it is proper to point the attention of the court to the testimony of Mr. John Tucker, respecting the use of Hall, by the War Department, as ship-broker, long before I am accused of having employed him; the character of Hall's conduct and capacity in that employment; the advantages to the government of having employed him; the favorable rates at which he furnished vessels under the great pressure of an expedition surpassing in numbers any transported by water in modern times; and on this testimony let the court say if I was not justified in following the precedent set by my superior officer at this post, and at the same time.

It was sufficiently difficult to ascertain the crime imputed in my chartering of vessels, but that is plain when compared with the puzzle presented by the specifications as to coal contracts.

The seventh specification states—

- 1st. My duty to be to purchase coal at the lowest market rates.
- 2d. That I would not do so.
- 3d. But to favor Coblens and Hall, and others, I purchased from them above the market rates.
- 4th. Though I knew I could purchase the coal from Stabler & Co., or Boyce, at much lower rates—it is not said at the market rates.
- 5th. This conduct is distributed through the dates named in the eighth and ninth specifications.

This states my duty to be to buy at the lowest market rates, but it is not said that I could buy at those rates; the only charge is that I could have bought from Stabler and Boyce at a lower rate than I gave Hall and Coblens, but not that I could have bought of either of them the coal I needed at the market rate; nor does it state what was the market rate at any time, nor what I gave for coal at any time.

The eighth specification states—

- 1st. The duty to purchase at the market rate.
- 2d. That I refused to purchase at the lowest rate offered by coal dealers, and failed to purchase at the lowest market rates, but,
- 3d. Did purchase at rates above those offered, and above the market price.
- 4th. And then it states a series of purchases on particular days in particular months, from February, 1862, to February, 1863, at prices varying between uncertain limits, but never stating the price given for any single purchase, and stating the market price in the same vague manner, but omitting wholly to state that a single ton of coal was ever offered to me by any coal-dealer at a lower rate than I gave, or at any rate at all; and never stating a single item respecting the time and mode and place of delivery or payment, or the circumstances of emergency under which the purchases were ordered, but simply contrasting the aggregate price given with an average market price at the coal yard, as if both transactions were in the same currency and on the same terms.

The 9th specification is like the 8th, except that it speaks only of the market price, and says nothing of any price at which coal was offered by coal-dealers. It states a series of purchases at specified dates between April and November, 1862, but both the prices given and the market rates assumed are mere averages, no simple transaction

being stated as it occurred. The 10th, 11th, and 12th specifications relate to a large purchase of about three thousand tons of coal, parts of which were furnished by Robbins, McNeal, and Cook, respectively; but they vary from the former specifications.

1st. Neither avers it to have been my duty to purchase at the market price.

2d. The 10th says I would not purchase at the market price, but paid \$7 75 and \$8, when the market price was \$7.

The 11th and 12th simply aver that I paid, at particular dates, \$7 75, when by reasonable diligence I could have bought for \$8 50 or \$7 25.

The 10th, therefore, makes it a crime to have given more than the market price, while the 11th and 12th, for the first time, state the question in the only fair way, and make it a question of "reasonable care" under all the circumstances.

Three questions arise on these allegations and the proofs.

1st. Am I charged with violating any regulation of the service?

2d. If not, can I be convicted of not doing what I am not required to do?

3d. Have I not, in law, conformed to the regulations, and in fact protected the public interest in my charge?

The 7th specification reveals the nature and origin of this prosecution.

It is a quarrel of Boyce and Stabler with Hall and Coblenz, because the former failed to secure the government patronage. I did wrong because I bought of Hall and Coblenz, and not of Stabler and Boyce; and had I reversed the case, I should merely have changed my prosecutors. Hall and Coblenz would now be trying to ruin my character, personal and professional, by contrasting wholesale prices in cash on delivery, with prices in certificates at a considerable discount, uncertain, not deliverable at any certain period, which excluded me from the regular market.

The only difference would be, that Hall and Coblenz are loyal, and I could have dealt with them. Boyce and Stabler were disloyal, and I was forbidden to deal with them.

This latter fact disposes of the 7th specification. The point of that specification is, that I knew I could purchase from Boyce and Stabler at much lower prices than I gave Coblenz and Hall.

This imputation is applied by reference to all the dates named in the 8th and 9th specifications; the 8th relating to purchases from Coblenz between February, 1862, and February, 1863, and the 9th relating to purchases from Hall between April, 1862, and December, 1862.

Though the 7th specification is entirely wanting in specific fact or charges, it is plain that Boyce and Stabler are the standard dealers by whom the prosecution mean to judge me and my dealings. They are named as the persons from whom I could have purchased, on every occasion, cheaper than I did from Hall and Coblenz, or Robbins, or Janes; their testimony swells to a volume in the case of the prosecution, and their disposition to make the contrast of their prices and my purchases is discreditably apparent. It is under these circumstances, fortunate and conclusive, that both Stabler & Co., and Boyce, are proved to be disloyal to the government which I serve, whose substance they were anxious to suck at home while their confederates smote it with the sword in the field.

Mr. Cockran, a responsible merchant of Baltimore, holding the important post of naval officer, was requested by my superior officer to guide me in my dealings, so as to avoid disloyal men, and he warned me against them both, and now testifies to their continued disloyalty. If Boyce now holds a more ambiguous position than in 1862, it is because the salutary discipline of the government has taught him that gain may depend on loyalty.

Colonel Sullivan further proves the order of the department excluding officers from dealing with disloyal men.

It is, therefore, not true that I could have bought coal from either Boyce or Stabler, in 1862, on any terms.

But there are other grounds on which to dispose of the charges of the 7th specification, as well in their general form as when reduced to some degree of certainty in the 8th and 9th.

The 8th is peculiar in saying that I purchased coal "at prices above those at which coal was offered me" by coal-dealers.

There is no particle of proof that any coal was offered me on any of the occasions named in the 8th specification, at any rates whatever, by any person from whom I was at liberty to purchase.

The only offer was that of Stabler & Co., by Findley, on the 15th of August, of from 500 to 800 tons, for \$5 25; but that was required to be cash on delivery, and I could make no contract for cash on delivery, for I could not dictate to the government, either the time in which it should put me in funds, or that the funds should be cash and not certificates of indebtedness; and when Findley spoke of cash on delivery, he testifies that I declined to deal on those terms, and said, "If I buy of you, it must be for cash, or whatever they give me to pay you."

To those terms Findley did not assent. He does not say that he made any further

remark to me. His offer was in writing, and was not altered. His exposition of his mental intention confirms this view. He said he meant—not that he said he meant—by cash, to have the money if he could get it, or not to have any great delay. That is, time was of the essence and money was of the essence, and neither were subject to my control, but depended on the will of my superiors at Washington.

It is, therefore, rigidly true to say that no one offered me coal on any of the occasions specified on any terms I was at liberty to consider, nor any one with whom I was at liberty to deal. This charge, therefore, fails.

It remains to discuss the other assumption of the 8th and 9th specifications—that I was bound to buy at the market rates, and that I failed to do so.

The contrast between the market rates and the rates at which I purchased, which pervades the specifications, is not a fair or ingenuous statement of the case. They are both stated in dollars and cents, yet the government knew very well that its officers did not purchase or pay in the dollars and cents in which market prices are estimated. The specifications, therefore, systematically mistake the acts laid to my charge. Were it stated that the market price is estimated in the legal money of the country, and the prices I paid were not in legal money, but in certificates that the government owed legal money which it could not pay, everybody would see the unfairness of contrasting a price in money with a price in a certificate that the buyer had not money to pay in, and all business men would laugh at a prosecution confounding such a distinction.

It might have been possible to impeach my conduct for not having purchased as cheaply as I could under all the circumstances; it might have been possible to allege that I had not used due diligence in protecting the interest of the government; and against such charges I should have felt that I was bound to be able to defend myself, or show an adequate excuse in the immensity of the transactions, and the pressing nature of the emergencies in which I had to act.

But to be prosecuted criminally for not buying coal at the cash market rates, without cash to buy with, is a flagrant iniquity, or a preposterous blunder, wherever the responsibility for it may rest.

But dealing with the case as it has been presented by the government, I insist—

1st. That the regulations do not require me to purchase at the market price, which is nowhere prescribed as the criterion of a quartermaster's conduct.

2d. That in fact, I have rigidly conformed to the regulations of the service in my purchases of coal, and that they were made as economically as it was possible for the government to have made them under the circumstances, and with all the precautions requisite to protect the public interest.

The 1st point disposes of this prosecution.

The 2d I pursue for my own vindication before my brother officers and the country, which others have appealed to.

The market price, the lowest market price, and market rate, is no definite price fixed beforehand which a man can know beforehand, and for not conforming to which he can be punished.

As published in the papers, it is a rough average of what coal sold for yesterday, not what it can be bought for to-day. It is the generalized result of the day's struggle of competing buyers and sellers, speculators and debtors verging on bankruptcy; it does not state any sale nor all sales; it varies in different periods of the same day, in different parts of the same city, between different houses in the same trade; it is varied by the caprice, or the greediness, or the liberality, or the personal necessities, or the personal feelings of the individual dealers. It is useful for men in trade as a guide for speculative sagacity, for the gamblers in trade to guess by; but as a rule of judgment in a criminal case it is a novelty and an iniquity.

The evidence in this case illustrates each of the above suggestions.

About eight witnesses have been called to testify to market prices during the period in question.

No two of them agree throughout this period.

Only two of them agree in any one month, and they agree in only one month.

The very specifications on which I am being tried state different market prices in different specifications for the same period.

The following tabular statement will exhibit at a glance the market prices in the specifications, the prices I am charged with giving, and the varying and conflicting market prices of the several witnesses:

Tabular statement of market prices of coal.

	Feb., 1892.	Mar., 1892.	April, 1892.	May, 1892.	June, 1892.	July, 1892.	Aug., 1892.	Sept., 1892.	Oct., 1892.	Nov., 1892.	Dec., 1892.	Jan., 1893.
Market rates 8lb.	\$5 00	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$4 25	\$4 25	\$4 60	\$5 00	\$5 20	\$6 00	\$6 50	\$7 00	\$7 00
Market rates 9lb.	.....	4 25	4 25	4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....
Market rates 11lb and 12lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 75-7 25	.....
Specifications say Colonel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belger paid	5 75-6 00	5 75	5 75-6 25	6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	7 75	5 25	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Stable's prices	5 10-5 15	4 75	4 40	4 25	4 35-4 75	4 75	5 10-5 25	5 00-5 50	5 50	6 00-6 50	7 50-7 75	6 25-6 75
Poor's prices	5 25	4 50	4 25-4 50	4 25-4 50	4 35-4 50	4 50-4 75	4 75-5 00	5 00-5 50	5 50-5 75	6 00-6 50	6 50-6 75	6 50-6 75
Boyer's prices	5 00-5 25	5 25	4 50	4 50-4 75	4 35-4 50	4 25-4 50	4 55-4 75	5 75	5 75-6 00	6 10-6 50	6 75-7 25	6 75-7 25
Hoffman's prices, §	.....	.....	.....	4 10-4 85	4 10-4 60	4 65-5 00	4 60-5 15	5 60-5 974	5 60	5 60-6 00	6 00	.....
American prices, ¶	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25-5 75	5 50-6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
American prices, A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25-4 50	4 25-8 00	6 50-7 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
Robbins's prices	.....	.....	.....	5 00	5 25	5 50	5 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 00
Hamilton's prices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50
Coyne's prices	.....	.....	.....	4 75	5 75	5 90	6 00	6 30	7 00	7 25	7 50	7 75
Tucker's prices	4 60	4 60	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McNiel's prices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 25-8 50	8 25-8 50
James's prices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Price 24d December, 1892, was \$7 25.

† No sales made these months (June and July) by Boyce, and also September.

‡ Boyce to Pickrell, in November, 1892, at \$6, at Havre de Grace.

§ Sales to Pickrell, coal delivered after September at a loss of \$1 65. These prices are not under the right terms. The terms are those of the delivery of the coal bought in large quantities long before, but the terms not given. (See Digge's Rec., pp. 321, 322.)

I group the results: Stabler said the market price in February, 1862, was \$5 15; Boyce says it was \$5 25.

Stabler says in March it was \$4 75; Boyce says it was \$5 25.

Stabler says in April it was \$4 40; Boyce says it was \$4 50.

In May Stabler says it was \$4 25; Poor says it was \$4 50; Boyce that it was \$4 75; while Hoffman's price was \$4 60, and Hamilton, \$5.

According to which of the five rates am I to be judged and punished?

In June Stabler sold at \$4 75; Boyce at \$4 50; Hoffman at \$4 60; Hamilton at \$5 25; while Mr. Tucker says it cost \$5 75 to put coal here from Philadelphia.

In July Stabler says he sold at \$4 75; Boyce at \$4 50; Hoffman at \$5; Hamilton at \$5 50; and Mr. Tucker says it cost \$5 90 to bring the coal here.

In August Stabler states the price at \$5 25; Boyce at \$4 75; Hoffman at \$5 15; Hamilton at \$5 50; while the American says \$5 75; and Mr. Tucker says it would cost \$6 to get it here.

In September Stabler puts the price at \$5 25; Boyce at \$5 75; Hoffman at \$5 97; the American at \$6 50; and Mr. Tucker says it would cost \$6 30 delivered here.

In October Stabler places the prices at \$5 75; Boyce \$6; Hamilton \$6 50; Robbins \$7; Mr. Tucker says it would cost \$7 delivered here from Philadelphia.

In November Stabler and Boyce place the price at \$6 50; Hoffman at \$6; Coyne's at \$7 50; Robbins and Hamilton at \$8; and Tucker places coal in Baltimore at \$7 25.

In December Stabler says the price was \$7 75; Boyce \$7 25; Hoffman's price was \$6; Robbins and Hamilton name \$8; and Tucker places coal from Philadelphia here at \$7 50.

In January, 1863, Stabler makes the price \$6 75; Boyce \$7 25; Robbins and Hamilton \$8.

In the last two months Mr. Janes sold to the government at \$8 50—of course on government terms.

This review of what the specifications call "market prices" shows the absurdity of attempting to get a rule of judgment from such transactions.

I have, for the sake of simplicity, taken the highest limit of each witness for each month, where two limits are stated, but the fact that there are two limits is the strongest proof that there is no rate regulating the whole market for a month or even for a day.

All sales are single transactions for a definite price, never an average, almost always higher or lower than the average.

The court will next observe that in the attempted contrast between the prices paid by me and the assumed market prices of Boyce, Stabler, and Hoffman, their prices are wholesale prices, while my purchases for steamers were chiefly at retail; and the statement of the American in its rates, and the evidence of Mr. Janes, show that one dollar a ton must be added to the wholesale to make the retail price.

This observation must be borne in mind throughout this investigation, for if one dollar be added to the wholesale market price given by the witnesses, the difference between the assumed market price and that at which I purchased is almost obliterated.

But there are other observations more fatal than that.

No two witnesses agree on the price for any month, except Stabler and Boyce, for November.

Robbins and Hamilton agree in their higher limit for November and December, but differ wholly from Stabler and Boyce.

Of course there is no month in which the coal-dealers examined agree in their prices.

The variations are not immaterial, but to the extent of \$1 and \$1 50 per ton; yet all their prices profess to represent actual transactions, taken or averaged from the books of their dealers.

If this be true, then there is no market price by which any one can be judged.

If it be not true, then the witnesses are false, and there is no proof of what the market price is on which the court can venture to act.

In the midst of the conflicts and variations of statement, it is curiously apparent that coal prices vary as the loyalty of the dealer.

Stabler and Boyce are proved to be secessionists, and they state their prices always lowest.

Tucker, Hamilton, Robbins, and Janes are loyal, and their prices are always higher than the others.

Their prices vary between themselves, but less than they differ in general from those of the secessionists.

The evidence draws a marked line between the prices of the disinterested and loyal dealers and the disloyal prosecutors of this case.

A criticism of the evidence shows that Stabler and Boyce's prices are fictitious, as disloyal as those dealers themselves.

The "market prices" of Stabler are fortunately illustrated by his statement of certain particular transactions—themselves sufficiently suspicious and discredited, but not the less on that account useful in dispelling any illusions respecting his market rates given on page 133.

He professes to give the market prices of coal he sold which went on board government steamers.

He says he sold to Pickrell, 21st May, 1862, 20 tons at \$4 10 per ton, and on May 24, 12 tons at same rate, yet he stated the market price at \$4 25. Which is true?

On the 8th of August, he says he sold Robbins 50 tons at \$4 80, yet he says in August the market price was \$5 and \$5 25. Which is true?

He says he sold in September to Johnson the following quantities: On the 9th, 130 tons, on the 10th, 70 tons, on the 15th, 100 tons, all at \$4 75; on the 16th, 400 tons at \$5 15; on the 18th, 100 tons at \$4 75, and on the 18th, 200 tons at \$5, yet he says that the price in September was \$5 25, the "government price," as he calls it, but he made no sale to the government, nor to any agent of the government at that price in that month; the government actually bought no coal at that price in that month—that price is not the price at which he sold to Johnson any of the coal that he says he put on government steamers, and it is therefore false, and must be treated as a mere fiction intended to delude, like his repeated statement of sales "on government account" in the examination-in-chief, which on the cross-examination he is compelled to confess were private sales to private individuals for cash on delivery, on the usual mercantile conditions.

When called on to explain what he meant by "government price," he said when the quartermaster was paying in certificates, and they were not at par, we charged more for the coal sold to him than we did to dealers for cash.

Yet he never sold a ton to me at any price, and his price of \$5 25 is lower than that given by any dealer. The intention to deceive is painfully apparent in his account of a sale to Robbins on the 23d of December, 1862, of 400 tons, which he says he sold at \$7 15. He gives the market price for December at \$7 25, \$7 75, both above his sale.

He said that the coal was sold to Robbins for United States certificates of indebtedness, and if that were so, then the cash price or market rate was (according to his own evidence on page 144) considerably lower, and the price at which the coal was supposed to be sold by Robbins to the government reduced to that extent, for \$7 15 in certificates would be \$6 80 in cash, yet when pressed for the facts he is compelled to say that the sale was in fact for cash, but he consented afterwards to take certificates as matter of compromise.

Such facts discredit entirely his whole list of market prices. They must be considered fictions to serve a purpose. His confederate Boyce is in like evil case.

Boyce was himself examined, and also his clerk, Poor; they profess to testify to the same transactions, and from the same books; representing actual sales, their prices ought to agree, yet in February, 1862, Poor's price is \$5, while Boyce varies from \$5 to \$5 25.

In April, Poor varies from \$4 25 to \$5 50, while Boyce's price is \$5 50.

In May, Poor's prices are \$4 25 and \$4 50—Boyce's \$4 50 to \$4 75.

In July, Poor's prices are \$4 50 and \$4 75—Boyce's \$4 25 and \$4 50.

In August, Poor's prices are \$4 75 to \$5—Boyce's \$4 55 and \$4 75.

In September, Poor's prices are \$5 and \$5 50—Boyce's \$5 75.

In October, Poor's prices are \$5 50 and \$5 75—Boyce's \$5 75 and \$6.

In November, Poor and Boyce agree; but just then, Coyne, another of Boyce's clerks or agents, is brought into court, and while Poor and Boyce say their sales were at \$6 and \$6 50, Coyne, Boyce's agent, says the sales were from \$7 to \$7 50.

In December, Poor states the price at \$6 50 and \$7 75—Boyce at \$6 75 and \$7 25, and Coyne at \$7 and \$7 50.

Of course no accident could honestly deduce from the same books such different prices of the same transactions; neither is it possible that Poor and Boyce should have kept so low a rate by accident, while Coyne goes so much above them. Boyce and Poor must have been actuated by a common motive and purpose to which Coyne was a stranger.

An important piece of evidence of Prince enables me to determine which of the three statements contain the truth, and that will exclude all the evidence of the secessionists' prices from all weight with the court. They must be classed together as fact or fiction, and this testimony shows them to be fictions.

Prince says that Pickrell having asked him to buy some coal for him in the first or second week of November, 1862, he went around among the chief coal-dealers, and bought of James Boyce 2,000 tons at \$6 a ton cash, on the wharf at Havre de Grace.

At a subsequent period of the same day, Prince, being on the lookout for a speculation, offered Boyce, on his own account, \$6 25 a ton for 1,000 tons, at the same place, and Boyce refused it; but Boyce being an old friend, and Prince being in the business, Boyce offered him 1,000 tons at \$6 50, thinking it a great favor, and saying Prince could get \$7 a ton for it at Havre de Grace.

This evidence shows in the first place what a rule of criminal procedure the market price is. He sold on the same day at \$6; then refused \$6 25; then offered it at \$6 50 to a brother dealer as a great favor to an old friend, saying he could sell it for \$7 where it was, at Havre de Grace. Which of those prices was the market price? Which should I be punished for not adopting?

But this evidence proves much more.

Prince, an old coal dealer, says the freight by boat from Havre de Grace to Baltimore varied from \$0 85 to \$1 20. On that day he could not have gotten the coal to Baltimore for \$1 25 per ton; formerly he had paid the railroad company \$1 50, but from 85 cents to \$1 would be the limit of ordinary freight, and Poor states it at that, (page 314.)

He further says that the various items of expense in loading and handling the coal in the yard at Baltimore, to make it ready for sale and delivery at the yard, amount to between 50 cents and 75 cents a ton beyond the freight; and if sold at retail, 10 per cent. is lost in cleaning it; and the court will remember that most of the coal for steamers was in retail quantities, less than 100 tons.

Coyues, the agent at Boyce's yard, confirms Prince, for he says that he charged Pickrell 35 cents a ton for handling his coal for sale in the yard and at the wharf, and 20 cents or 25 cents—and on Sundays even 50 cents a ton—for wheeling and stowing on ship-board, besides scowage, when the vessel was not at the yard, making the charges on the coal on board at the wharf 45 to 55 cents, and sometimes 80 cents.

It is therefore plain that in the first and second week in November, Boyce sold Pickrell at *wholesale*, for *cash*, 2,000 at Havre de Grace, on the wharf, for \$6; the freight to Baltimore made it cost \$6 85 or \$7 on board the transport in Baltimore; the charges of handling, wheeling, wharfage, &c., to get the coal ready for sale in the yard were 50 to 75 cents a ton, say 50 cents, and that puts the coal at \$7 35 to \$7 50 cost in the yard.

If sold, no matter by whom, the expenses of wheeling, trimming, &c., on board at the yard, add at least 25 cents, making it \$7 60 to \$7 75.

So that the profits on the capital and the loss on screening when sold by retail, as was the case in all coal for steamer use, must be added, and the profit, James says, is much larger on a retail than a wholesale transaction. Tucker fixes it at 10 or 12 per cent. on the cost; at 10 per cent. it would make the coal \$8 36 and \$8 52 for cash on delivery at the yard.

I have traced *this* particular coal up to its delivery on board at the wharf *at cash* prices, in order to get a measure of the value of Boyce and Stabler's market prices.

This coal was sold by Boyce for \$6 at Havre de Grace; it cost in Baltimore in the yard ready for delivery, \$7 35 to \$7 50; if sold for cash, cash on delivery on board at the yard, it cost from \$7 60 to \$7 75, and allowing 10 per cent. profit, it could not be sold without loss at less than from \$8 30 to \$8 50.

It is simply impudent for Stabler and Boyce to concur in saying the price of coal at that time in Baltimore was from \$6 to \$6 50.

Robbins and Hamilton stated it much more honestly at \$8.

Mr. Tucker stated it could be placed here from Philadelphia in the vessel at the wharf for \$7 25, and if we add to it the cost of handling, and profit, it will make the coal about what Robbins and Hamilton state the wholesale price to be, and what I have shown the actual price and value of Boyce's coal sold to Pickrell was in fact.

This coal the prosecutor has been at some pains to have in retail parcels, through other hands, on board government steamers, and I am charged with criminal neglect of duty, and corrupt complicity with Coblenz or Hall, because I bought it from them at about \$8 50, not in money, not for cash on delivery, but on a credit of uncertain duration, payable in certificates of indebtedness at a discount!

This is the only purchase and sale, the only actual transaction the evidence has enabled me to verify and trace, and it conclusively justifies my rates of purchase, and convicts of the most criminal attempt to deceive the court and injure me, the disloyal expeditors for government patronage.

Thus the market price of Boyce and Stabler are proved to be fictitious.

I pray the indulgence of the court while I add an illustration of the jugglery of "market prices."

A few days ago the coal-dealers of Baltimore combined with Boyce to raise the price of coal to \$10 a ton. Boyce went away for a day, and his confederates reduced the price to \$9, behind his back. Boyce returned the next day, and finding out the trick, reduced his price to \$8, and ordered all his city agents to conform to those rates.

Thus at Baltimore, Maryland," since the evidence in this case closed.

It is worth while to recall that this same Boyce is proved, in this case, to have secured a dealer with the government, McNeal, to pay higher for the coal he was delivering, because he would not buy all he wanted of him, and failed to get it elsewhere; and this with the significant remark, if he did not get the whole one thousand tons, he would sell him none; five hundred tons was of no account to him.

A sure reliance for me on a sudden call for ten or twenty tons for half a dozen steamers, some fine night!

It must be assumed, therefore, by the court:

1st. That the only approach to a fair average of coal prices is to be found in the evidence of Robbins, Hamilton, Coyues, and Tucker.

2d. That such average is too vague, too arbitrary, to form a measure of criminal judgment in a court.

3d. That each particular purchase must be investigated and judged by itself, under the actual circumstances of the day of purchase, and this the judge advocate's evidence does not enable them to do.

4th. For the proofs of the purchases, except in one or two cases, are not proofs of the real transaction—but the voucher returned to the War Department, merely showing that so much coal was bought, at such a price, on a particular day, and nothing more.

The sales by Janes are the most important exceptions; then the price is the high price which is charged to be criminal, when paid to Coblenz, Hall and Robbins; but nobody will care to venture, in this community, to say that Mr. Janes, of the house of Pratt & Bro., has cheated the government, or conspired with me to get exorbitant gains at the public expense; and if that be not done, there is an end of the case, for Mr. Janes's prices are those of Coblenz, Hall and Robbins in that month: they stand corroborated by Mr. Tucker's estimate of what coal would cost on board in Baltimore, from Philadelphia.

They are identical with the proved price and value of Boyce's coal in that month, sold in Havre de Grace, and traced to government vessels at the prices impeached for criminality; and they are proved by Mr. Janes to have been so low, so uncertain in the form and time and medium of payment, that he gave notice to me not to apply to him for any more coal, and that he wished to invest his money in less hazardous or more certain and profitable dealings. This at the period when the contrast between prices I paid and the fictitious average of the secession dealers is greatest and most striking; it amounts to full \$2 a ton, and it is at this decisive point that I am fortunately able to confront Messrs. Boyce and Stabler with Mr. Janes, Mr. Tucker, and the definite proof of Mr. Boyce's own falsification of his sworn market rates, by his actual sale to Pickrell, at Havre de Grace, at a rate which makes it the exact equivalent, in Baltimore, of the prices of Messrs. Janes, Tucker and Robbins.

This proof will cover in principle all the previous prices in which we have not the actual sales and circumstances to correct them by, and to prove the real rates of coal, in lieu of the self-contradictory rates proved to be fictitious; while Mr. Tucker's estimate, and Hamilton's prices, with the requisite additions for handling, and discount in certificates, and delay, and uncertainty of time of payment, will solve every difference.

In the following tabular list the court will find enumerated every purchase charged in a specification, and proved with the price proved to have been paid by me, it will vary materially from the statements of the specifications, and, by its specific character, throw a new light on the loose allegations of the pleadings:

Dates and amount of coal, proven in 8th specification, purchased from C. Coblenz.

	Amount.	Remarks.
February 12, 1862 40 tons.....	\$5 75	Scowage proven.
March 19, 1862, 135 tons	5 75	Do.
April 5, 1862, 25 tons	5 75	Do.
April 9, 1862, 30 tons	5 75	Do.
April 22, 1862, 48 tons	5 75	Scowage proven on 18 tons.
April 27, 1862, 8 tons	5 75	Scowage proven.
April 30, 1862, 20 tons	5 75	Do.
April 30, 1862, 58 tons	6 25	Do.
June 7, 1862, 60 tons	6 50	Do.
June 16, 1862, 5 tons	6 50	Do.
June 21, 1862, 20 tons	6 50	Do.
August 16, 1862, 12 tons	7 75	
August 23, 1862, 12 tons	7 75	
September 4, 1862, 239 tons	7 75	
September 12, 1862, 70 tons	7 75	
September 17, 1862, 12 tons	7 75	
September 24, 1862, 4 tons	7 75	
September 30, 1862, 18 tons	8 50	Scowage proven.
October —, 1862, 145 tons	7 50	
—, 1862, 935 tons	8 50	Scowage proven.
December 3, 1862, 10 tons	8 50	Do.
December 9, 1862, 15 tons	8 50	Do.
December 13, 1862, 38 tons	8 50	Scowage proven on 20 tons.
December 20, 1862, 10 tons	8 50	
December 29, 1862, 87 tons	8 50	Scowage proven on 75 tons.
January 7, 1863, 20 tons	8 50	Scowage proven.
January 10, 1863, 50 tons	8 50	Do.
January 13, 1863, 36 tons	8 50	
January 20, 1863, 15 tons	8 50	Scowage proven.
January 24, 1863, 123 tons	8 50	Do.
January 28, 1863, 35 tons	8 50	Scowage proven on 12 tons.

Dates and amount of coal purchased from C. Coblenz—Continued.

	Amount.	Remarks.
DATES IN 8TH SPECIFICATION NOT PROVEN.		
February 5, 1892.		
February 21, 1892.		
March 6, 1892.		
March 12, 1892.		
March 23, 1892.		
April 17, 1892.		
KITCHENS COAL PROVEN FROM C. COBLENS, NOT IN SPECIFICATIONS.		
June 3, 1892, 364 tons.....	\$9 00	
July 23, 1892, 506 ²⁰⁰ tons.....	8 00	
September 12, 1892, 200 tons.....	10 00	Delivered at ———.
November 15, 1892, 686 ²⁰⁰ tons.....	10 00	
December 15, 1892, 1 ²⁰⁰ tons.....	10 00	
ANTHRACITE COAL PROVEN FROM C. COBLENS, NOT IN SPECIFICATIONS.		
November 15, 1892, 122 tons.....	10 00	Delivered at Alexandria, Va.
November 15, 1892, 890 tons.....	8 50	
November 15, 1892, 200 tons.....	8 50	

Dates and amount of coal, proven in 9th specification, purchased from A. C. Hall.

	Amount.	Remarks.
April 15, 1892, 15 tons.....	\$6 00	
May 3, 1892, 25 tons.....	6 00	
May 7, 1892, 30 tons.....	6 00	
May 24, 1892, 12 tons.....	6 00	
May 31, 1892, 129 tons.....	6 00	
May 31, 1892, 50 tons, blacksmith's.....	8 00	
June 4, 1892, 20 tons, anthracite.....	6 00	
June 14, 1892, 30 tons.....	6 00	
June 16, 1892, 40 tons.....	6 00	
June 24, 1892, 35 tons.....	6 00	
July 3, 1892, 60 tons.....	6 75	
July 7, 1892, 31 tons.....	6 50	
July 11, 1892, 35 tons.....	6 50	
July 17, 1892, 41 tons.....	6 50	
July 21, 1892, 60 tons.....	6 50	
July 25, 1892, 75 tons.....	6 50	
July 30, 1892, 28 tons.....	6 50	
November 21, 1892, 22 tons.....	8 50	
November 24, 1892, 56 tons.....	8 50	Scowage proven.
November 29, 1892, 10 tons.....	8 50	
December 5, 1892, 65 tons.....	8 50	Scowage proven.
December 9, 1892, 105 tons.....	8 50	Do.
December 11, 1892, 102 tons.....	8 50	Do.
December 17, 1892, 228 tons.....	8 50	Scowage proven on 144 tons.
COAL PROVEN TO HAVE BEEN PURCHASED FROM A. C. HALL, NOT IN SPECIFICATIONS.		
August —, 1892, 698 tons anthracite.....	6 50	Scowage proven on 618 tons.
September 2, 1892, 20 tons soft.....	8 50	Scowage proven.
September 23, 1892, 20 tons.....	8 50	Do.
September 13, 1892, 30 tons anthracite.....	7 00	Do.
September 1 to 11, 1892, 254 tons anthracite.....	6 50	Scowage proven on 228 tons
September 11 to 27, 1892, 436 tons anthracite.....	7 50	Scowage proven on 381 tons.
September 1 to 21, 1892, 253 tons anthracite.....	7 50	Scowage proven on 200 tons.
September 31, 1892, 7 tons anthracite.....	8 00	Scowage proven.
September 3 to 21, 1892, 350 tons anthracite.....	8 50	Scowage proven on 209 tons.
September 11, 1892, 40 tons No. 2.....		Hauling proven.

	Tons.
Coal proven from Coblens in 8th specification.....	2,335
Coal proven from Coblens not in specification B	1,559
Coal proven from Coblens not in specification A.....	1,212
	<hr/> 5,106
Coal proven from Hall in 9th specification.....	1,404
Coal proven from Hall not in 9th specification	1,984
	<hr/> 3,392
Coal proven from Robbins in 10th specification	1,132½
Coal proven from Cooke in 12th specification	995
Coal proven from McNeal, jr., not in 11th specification	1,000
	<hr/> 5,866½
Coal proven in specifications.....	5,759
Coal proven not in specifications	11,625½
Coal for posts proven not in specifications	1,405
	<hr/> 13,030½

Dates and amount of coal proven on the 10th specification purchased from E. A. Robbins:

December 22 and 30, 1862, 532½ tons, at \$7 75.

December 30, 1862, 600 tons, at \$8.

Dates and amount of coal proven on the 12th specification purchased from C. W. Cooke:

December 27, 1862, to January 8, 1863, 995 tons, at \$7 75; hauling proven on 20 tons.

11th specification.—No coal proven purchased from Jas. McNeal, jr., December 5, 1862. The order given was dated 22d December, 1862; the date of the voucher proven January 5, 1863.

The evidence produced to prove the market rates of coal entirely fails to establish the rates assumed in the various specifications.

Not only do the witnesses fail to concur, in any reasonable degree, on any price for any month, but the general weight of the testimony gives greatly higher rates than those in the specifications.

If the court will examine the market price of the 8th and 9th specifications, it will be seen that they rest on Stabler and Boyce's prices alone. Every other witness disproves them. Hoffman's prices, as produced by Diggs, seem to corroborate Stabler and Boyce's more nearly than any other evidence, but, in fact, Diggs says the dates given are not the dates of sale, but of delivery; that the earlier sales he cannot give the dates at all, but the last transaction was a sale of five hundred tons to Pickrell, on the 24th of September, and it was delivered at various dates till December, and at a considerable loss, owing to a rise in coal immediately after the sale, and he is explicit in saying the sales were all at wholesale cash prices; the prices, therefore, stated in his account of the coal delivered to Pickrell, as taken from books which he did not keep, do not tend to prove any market price at any given date.

On the contrary, he testifies that he was selling coal at \$7 50 and \$7 25 at the yard, when he was delivering it to Pickrell at between \$5 and \$6 in September, when Boyce says coal was \$5 75.

And in December, he says, Hoffman sold at \$7 25, on the canal boats, which was equal to \$7 50 at the yard, for cash on delivery, wholesale.

If the difference between wholesale and retail be added, this rate conforms to the price of Tucker, Jones, Coyne, and Robbins.

But why investigate the "market price," when I was excluded from the market by its very terms, and by the condition of the national finances?

The "market price," or the terms on which merchants in the coal trade dealt with each other, was "cash on delivery," and as one witness said, emphatically, that meant "cash on delivery."

If the government is prosecuting me for not buying coal at cash prices, it is bound to show that it gave me cash to pay on delivery.

It is a criminal prosecution, and every fact must be proved, necessary to show my guilt. I am presumed, both as a man and as an officer, to have done my whole duty; but it was no part of my duty to do impossibilities, to pay government debts without government money. I am not entitled to cheat dealers, by contracting to pay cash on

delivery, when I neither have it nor am sure of getting it and cannot compel it. The government, therefore, having failed to show that I had cash at the time of any one of the purchases impeached, has failed to place itself in a condition to judge my transactions by mercantile prices or rates estimated in cash on delivery.

But the evidence does prove that the government was not able to pay cash, not only not gold and silver, but not even legal tender notes of its own manufacture to its creditors; and that the quartermaster's funds consisted chiefly in *certificates of indebtedness*, issued from the Treasury Department; that they were at a discount, not unfrequently as low as five per cent., equal to the wholesale profit of dealers; that they were not subject to my order, but were furnished at irregular intervals—two, three, or four, or five months after the coal had been bought and burnt; that my check, or order on the department for those certificates, could not be drawn, until I was informed that a certain amount of certificates of indebtedness had been appropriated to my department in the Treasury Department; and that my check, in 1862, for such certificates, on a large transaction in coal impeached in this case, could not be cashed at any banker's in Baltimore.

Such was my financial condition.

That excluded me from the mercantile market—absolutely so. Mr. Sauerwein testifies, as well as Mr. Corkran, I could not deal on these terms; it equally excluded regular mercantile dealers from supplying the government.

Such is the testimony of Mr. Janes, a member of one of the largest and oldest and wealthiest coal and iron houses in Baltimore. Boyce so thought, for he refused to sell coal payable in certificates.

Stabler so thought, for he would only sell for cash, and took certificates once only, by way of compromise and in derogation of his contract.

Messrs. Sauerwein, Corkran and Janes concur in saying that the chief condition of commercial dealing is *certainly*, punctuality; that profits ensue from repeated transactions.

The following depending on the preceding, and if the proceeds of a sale cannot be counted on with entire certainty, at a given time, the dealer is liable to great embarrassment, to be driven to the street to beg money, and to bankruptcy from inability finally to meet his engagements, according to mercantile laws, that is, punctually to the day. A protest is bankruptcy, and that follows failure for a day, and Mr. Sauerwein well said, that a merchant who paid when it suited him, certainly at some time, but uncertainly as to the time, was a mercantile impossibility. They all further testified that not only was the government thus precluded from dealing for cash on delivery, or on mercantile principles, but that the uncertainty of the time of payment was a material element in estimating the price demanded, no matter with whom the government dealt.

The vender could estimate any definite delay, at so much interest; he could estimate any currency or funds, no matter how much depreciated, at a definite percentage, if delivered at the time; but the uncertainty of getting these future and depreciated funds added another element in the price demanded—an insurance on the chances of delay in getting anything—a possible delay which must be guarded against by extraordinary prices, which would insure the dealer against loss in any contingency; and for this last item dealers would be likely to demand a good round sum.

Then these are the elements by which to estimate any prices for coal.

They expose the futility of another imputation—that I dealt with Hall and Coblenz and Robbins largely in coal, when they were not known as regular or large coal dealers.

But if I could not deal with coal merchants, I must deal with persons not coal merchants, for the service must be supplied. If regular traders shun the speculative uncertainties of government contracts and supplies, because too hazardous for their causes and sure principles—as Mr. Janes testifies—then I must find men of a different stamp, or cease to supply the public wants.

There is a class of men under all governments, in times of great emergency like the present, who are of speculative and adventurous tempers; who have means, and wish to increase them; who like the gambling uncertainties of public supply and demand; who want great gains on great transactions, and are willing to encounter the great risk incident to such dealings; who are willing to take the funds of the government in their charge and at such times as the public necessities will allow, and on those securities, by pledging them for sums greatly below their nominal value, enable themselves to deal with the regular dealer on one side, on mercantile principles, and supply the government necessities at the government's convenience on the other side; assuming the risk of the delay and uncertainty of public events, and insuring themselves against loss by large nominal profits.

Without such men this republic could not carry on this war for a day. England and France would have dropped their arms before they had worried each other a year during the revolutionary wars. Napoleon could not have moved his armies without losses. They are not public benefactors, nor disinterested patriots; but as long as

government can't pay in cash, must borrow to live, will indulge in the luxury or are driven to the necessity of war, and discount the incomes of the next generation to secure their inheritance from ruin—so long will this genus of men exist, be a necessity, supply the public needs when the prudent merchant shuns the risk; and be villified by men who envy their gains, but lack the spirit or genius to render the service, or the courage to meet the risks they encountered.

With such men I have dealt; by their aid I have met the requisitions of the government in the greatest emergency of our national life; through them I have moved and supplied expeditions greater than any history records since that to Moscow, and amid the pressure of this great crisis, I have so economically conducted my contracts and purchases, that the government, after an investigation of many months, has failed to prove that I could have gotten a ton of coal or a single vessel cheaper than I did.

To state a case in the specifications which would not be ridiculous at a glance, the government has been obliged to contrast "cash prices" with purchases in depreciated and uncertain certificates that it could not pay cash; and to aggravate the contrast by stating market prices which are fictitious; and you, gentlemen of the court, in the midst of this national tragedy, are dragged from your part on its stage to assist at the farce of inquiring why I employed Coblens and Hall, rather than the less loyal money hunters, Boyce and Stabler.

The court is not engaged in a philosophical speculation on prices in 1862, but in a judicial investigation of facts to prove a crime entailing punishment.

For the former purpose, prices current, average market prices, newspaper reports may suffice, but for the latter only judicial proof is to be considered. If it cannot be obtained, the other species of evidence cannot supply its place. The case must be proved or must fail.

Now it is plain that the prosecution has not proved in a single case that I actually gave more for any ton of coal than I was obliged to do at the time and under the circumstances. It was not shown that any was offered me cheaper, either on terms, or for funds, or by parties within my power. It is not even shown that it was possible for me, on any given day, to have gotten any single ton of coal for a post or on a steamer on other terms than I did. It is not sufficient to show, even by honest testimony, not such as that of Boyce and Stabler, that coal was bought by other persons in that month within certain limits, for it does not follow that I could have gotten it; for it appears that coal was sold at different prices on the same week, on the same day, by the same person; that on the same day it was sold and refused at the same price to the same person by Boyce to Prince; and offered and refused on the same day to the same person by Boyce to McNeal; and that personal favor, as in the case of Boyce and Prince, varied the price twenty-five or fifty cents; and that personal pique precluded McNeal wholly from getting coal from Boyce, which a few hours before he had been offered. These are the fluctuations of actual trade; with their variations I had to deal; and in spite of them I was obliged to supply the public necessities. These personal elements eliminated, their fluctuations averaged, make the market price of the newspapers and the witnesses; but an actual dealer's necessities can no more be tested by this average than a bridge can be calculated for average high water, or a vessel insured entry into a port at all times, by being built to float at an average tide. This average is never the fact. I dealt with the reality, and by that I must be judged.

If the judge advocate had found that I purchased coal from Coblens for \$6 50, at Havre de Grace, on the very day that Boyce sold to Prince for \$6 at Havre de Grace, and then should ask the court to convict me of wasting the public funds, because it was plain that I could have gotten the coal from Boyce at fifty cents less, the court will see how wide apart are the premises and the conclusion; how unjust a condemnation on such evidence would be; yet that is a much nearer approach to *proof* than any testimony in this case.

When it shall be shown that I had offers to supply the coal at the day and hour and under all the actual emergencies, and on the government terms of payment and responding to the government exigencies respecting loading and handling, cheaper than I bought it, then a case will be made on which I must refute, or disprove or explain.

Till then there is nothing which I can be called on to answer.

But for my own vindication, not against this prosecution, but against the aspersions of the specifications, it is proper to show my mode of doing business, the routine of my office, the precautions I took to secure reasonable rates, as well as prompt compliance with orders.

It is proved by Branch, that when coal for steamers was suddenly demanded, in small quantities, it was my habit and order to send out for it in the open market, ordering the quantity, and requiring the bill to be sent in with the receipt. The price was always in my own power, and the dealer who filled the order could get nothing unless I was satisfied with the rate and the performance. This protected the government against everything but my fraud.

When larger quantities were needed, I sent round proposals to the chief loyal coal dealers; the offers made were canvassed, and the contract awarded to the best offer.

It does not appear that on any such occasion I refused the best and took a worse offer.

If persons engaged in the business of supplying the government more frequently received orders than ordinary coal merchants, the reasons are explained above; and I have nothing to add on that subject.

These two modes of dealing are both illustrated in the orders produced and proved in the case; and they sufficiently show that I purchased when immediate performance was required, at the places and in the mode in which such articles are usually bought between individuals in Baltimore, according to the regulations.

It is further to be observed that I was not discharging the ordinary duties of quartermaster of this department, but I was called on, every moment, by orders of urgency, for every species of supplies for great armies and great expeditions, not only all round my department but beyond it.

Baltimore was the center of a circle around which the war raged during the whole of 1862 with every vicissitude. I was required to meet the necessities of armies reduced to destitution by victory as well as by defeat; to move them back and forth with a speed dictated not by my convenience in contracting, but by the movements of the enemy; and under such circumstances, had I lost a day or an hour in higgling for a dollar a ton for coal, or stooped to the mean task of weighing the merits of Boyce and Hall, or Stabler and Coblena, I should have justly lost my commission. It is my just pride, that whoever else may have been slow or behind time in these great emergencies, nothing ever required of me was absent when needed.

It is not possible but that under such circumstances oversights were committed; it is very possible that a sharp trader, in funds, might have bought one or two per cent. cheaper; that a few cents for scowage may have been charged and gotten when the contract or order for the coal included delivery on board; and the judge advocate has thought it worth his while to produce bills paid to the amount of some \$1,200 or \$1,300 for scowage on some 5,000 tons, out of purchases amounting to 13,000 tons, though he has not proved the charge to have been a fraud of the contractor, still less that it was a fraud of mine, nor even that the price of the coal included scowage; but with such miserable trifles I decline to detain the court. If any one can conduct the affairs belonging to and thrown on this department, during the year 1862, and insure the government against such minute errors or picayune speculations of contractors, let him be sent. It is possible that while saving a penny, an expedition may be delayed or a battle lost; and they who wish to foot up that account are welcome to the honor of showing that they saved scowage on coal, and lost a campaign. And to show that in these emergencies, the economy not less than the energy and the uprightness of my administration was recognized and appreciated by my superior officer, I consider it sufficient to refer to the report of Colonel Thomas, made after a careful investigation by him, which, if not legal evidence in this case, is my sufficient vindicator.

Of this class of errors is the transporting of certain bituminous coal in government vessels, on which a disproportionate stress was laid by the judge advocate in examination.

I am charged with buying coal at improper rates, not with cheating the government transportation and freights.

The bituminous coal in question was bought on the orders of Colonel Ramsay, of the 9th and 11th September, after inquiry and informing him that it could be bought and delivered in Washington at \$10 a ton; and on the order of Colonel Rucker, of the 17th of September, at the same rate. The correspondence is on the record, pages 360-364.

The two purchases of two hundred tons each were ordered to be furnished by Coblena at that rate, delivered in Washington, and that was all I had to do in the matter. I contracted for the coal delivered in Washington at \$10 per ton; of course it was the duty of Coblena to pay the freight. It appears by bills produced, that the coal, or a part of it, went on vessels in the government employ. It was not always possible to procure vessels not in the government employ to transport supplies during 1862, so early had the government exhausted the transportation of the port; and in such cases articles were loaded on vessels of the government and the freight deducted on account for the article. There is an example of such deduction proved by accident on the record. It seems that in this case the deduction was overlooked.

Is that a crime?

A great effort was made to show that six hundred and not four hundred tons of this coal were bought, with what purpose I could not divine; but the orders are all produced and spread on the record, and show that the entry in the abstract at Washington of bituminous coal is an error, and that in fact the purchase was of four hundred tons of blacksmith's coal and four hundred tons anthracite coal, under orders of the respective officers, all produced and proved in the record, pp. 366-370.

The last subject of inquiry relates to the purchase of 3,000 tons of coal in December, 1862, from Robbins, McNeal, and Cook—the subject of the 10th, 11th, and 12th specifications.

McNeal and Cook are new names, but my dealing with them, of course, subjects them to the malice of the disappointed and disloyal dealers.

The 11th specification charges the purchase of McNeal to have been on the 5th of December, but there was no purchase at or about that time, and time is material in estimating prices in December.

The 10th specification fixes the 22d and 30th December, and the 12th specification fixes the 30th December and the 8th of January.

The real transaction is this:

On the 18th December, I received an order to purchase one thousand tons of coal, and send it as expeditiously as possible to Alexandria, where Captain Furguson was entirely out of coal. (Rec., 357.) On the 19th December, I received another order for two thousand tons more as soon as possible; and to quicken my diligence, the letter added: "I request you to use your utmost efforts to send the above amount with all possible dispatch, as the amount requested from Philadelphia comes forward so slowly that I am fearful I will run out."

I was thus required not merely to do the duties of my own department, but to supply or provide against the failure of others.

It is proved by McNeal and Branch that circulars inviting proposals were immediately issued, and that the response was offers of six hundred tons by Cook, at \$7 25; of five hundred tons by Johnson, at \$7 50, on delivery; of Coblens one thousand tons, at \$7 75, on delivery; of Janes, one thousand tons, at \$8, at thirty days; of McNeal one thousand tons, at \$7 80.

I am accused of not buying Cook's coal, at \$7 25; but he only offered six hundred tons at that rate, and withdrew that offer on the next day, December 20th.

McNeal proves that the contracts for the coal were given out in his presence, after some bargaining by me; but to nobody on the terms proposed, but in the presence of the several dealers and at the following rates: To McNeal, one thousand tons, at \$7 75; to Cook, at \$7 75; and the residue to Mr. Robbins, part at \$7 75, part at \$8.

It is not proved that any one offered the coal at better rates. Of course, those insisting on cash on delivery were necessarily excluded. It is frivolous, after circulars and proposals and a personal adjustment of prices in a fluctuating market, to inquire what the market price was; for this transaction, the market price was what was agreed on and given.

McNeal thought there were four thousand tons wanted—the order was for three thousand only.

Janes's bid, at \$8, on a thirty days' credit, sufficiently shows the difference between cash and credit, even a definite credit.

In face of this transaction, and these offers, and the absence of other offers, after notice by circulars, it is ridiculous to contrast these purchases with prices of \$7 and \$6 50 and \$7 25, as the market prices of those dates.

This transaction is the finishing blow to the whole system of market prices, as the measure of my duty in purchasing coal. It finally discredits Boyce and Stabler and Hoffman; it proves their averages fictitious, and their sales inventions; while the offer of Cook, on the 19th, to sell at \$7 25, the withdrawal the next day because of the weather and the advance in coal, and the purchase of him and others of 3,000 tons at from \$7 75 mostly, and in part at \$8, in a few days, is another proof what fatal injustice must follow from any attempt to judge a purchase of coal by any average market rate, or any other transactions even within a day or two of the one in question: it is conclusive to show that the only test in a criminal case must be an offer at the very time, on definite terms, and under the identical circumstances of the actual purchase.

On any other principles, I may be convicted of purchasing on the 23d by the prices of the 19th, which then were impossible.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say a few words personal to myself.

I am not a dealer in coal for profit, like Boyce or Stabler; nor am I a trader's agent, charged to buy for his gain; nor is the question of price or value the first or chief consideration in discharging my duties.

I am an officer of the United States Army, responsible in my sphere for the safety of the republic, and bound to act on the considerations which determine military movements.

I am bound, first, and at all hazards, to supply the necessities of the army according to my orders.

It is a secondary, and a very subordinate, though still a very important duty not to waste the public money in providing for the public service.

But this latter consideration ought not and cannot—without injury to the public interest, without injury to the public service—be considered as carefully as it might be by a mercantile agent or clerk or factor, whose only duty is to make the best bargain for his principal.

I am a public and not a private, a military and not a mercantile, agent; and my duties must be controlled by military considerations.

I must act so promptly and frequently, with such little regard to mere pecuniary

considerations, as to expose me to the criticisms of mercantile men; and if their views are to prevail, every quartermaster will learn to tremble at the responsibility he assumes, and will jeopard the public service while considering how he may best save himself from personal responsibility.

These have not been the principles which have regulated my official life; and till now, that life has been passed in the discharge of the most responsible duties of my profession, and always, even down to the meeting of this court, with the formally expressed approval of my superiors, which the accompanying official letters will illustrate:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, June 2, 1848.

SIR: I have received the duplicate of your letter to the President, dated the 17th of last month, in relation to the case of Captain Belger, and I am happy to find that your Excellency's opinion coincides with mine in regard to that excellent officer. For integrity and efficiency in the performance of his duties, no man, in my opinion, has surpassed him; but serious charges had been, for some time, circulating against him, and they had been brought to the notice of the government (the civil departments) by gentlemen of the highest character, who believed all they stated. The investigation was due alike to the character of the public service and that of Captain Belger. I have no doubt myself of the result. I believe it will only place the Captain upon higher ground than he has heretofore occupied, but will cover with confusion and disgrace the inventors of the calumnies against him.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

His Excellency ISAAC JOHNSON,
Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1849.*

GENERAL: It is due to Captain James Belger, assistant quartermaster, that I should state, and I have the honor to do so, that, from the time he reported to me, May 16, 1846, for duty in the Quartermaster's Department, at New Orleans, under the order of Major General Gaines, commanding western division of the army, to the time I turned over the current business of the department, in the beginning of July, 1847, to Major Tompkins, quartermaster, he was indefatigable in the discharge of the various duties confided to him, and performed them all to my entire satisfaction, and in a highly meritorious manner.

Early in May, 1846, volunteers began to be organized, under the requisition of General Taylor on the governor of Louisiana, and under the order of General Gaines; and during that month and June, July, and a part of August, some twenty regiments were embarked at New Orleans for the Rio Grande frontier, and for Lavaca, for the column to operate against Chihuahua.

In the encamping of troops on their arrival prior to embarkation, and in embarking them for their destinations, Captain Belger was conspicuously and unceasingly engaged, day and night, in good weather and bad—at the season, too, when the most fatal sickness might have prevailed. He was often in their camps till very late at night, sometimes all night, in exceedingly bad weather, in order to attend to their comfort. In a letter of mine to you, dated July 16, 1846, I said of him—"He is a host with volunteers, and has rendered me infinite service, and not me only, but the department, by his candor and great kindness to the volunteers, officers and all, instructing and advising them in many things of which they were entirely unacquainted; he has devoted his whole time and exertions to the making of them comfortable, their embarkation, &c. I cannot express myself in his favor in terms sufficiently strong."

In August, 1846, several of the regiments that had been sent to the Rio Grande, returned, and to them he gave much attention, such as he could, and in the receiving of property from them. I am not aware of a single instance in which any disagreement took place between him and any volunteer—all were, so far as I know, pleased with him. Afterward, during the whole time he served under my orders, he was continually employed in various duties of importance, and performed them to the satisfaction of myself and every one else—embarking troops, volunteers and others; purchasing horses and mules, &c. Nearly 4,000 horses and nearly 400 mules were purchased under his direction and inspection, and in this the government was well served.

I cannot close without remarking, that from the time Major General Gaines left New Orleans, June 11, 1846, to the time you arrived there, October 27, 1846, (Brigadier General Brooke arrived November 5, 1846,) I was the senior officer on duty at that place,

and the services of Captain Belger, consequent upon my position during that time, were meritorious.

He merits any honor that can be conferred on him.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. HUNT,

Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General.

Major General THOS. H. JESUP,

Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS R. M. R.,

Camp near Fort Kearny, June 2, 1849.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Enclosed I send a letter which I have sent to the Quartermaster general. I hope it may be of service to you. Your services have been of great use to me, and I regret that circumstances have occurred to occasion a separation.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,

Brevet Colonel, &c.

Major JAMES BELGER,

Assistant Quartermaster, &c.

HEADQUARTERS R. M. R.,

Camp near Fort Kearny, June 2, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that Major Belger, assistant quartermaster, in the charge and conduct of the supply train attached to this command, has been relieved by the assigning another in his stead.

In parting with this officer, I am happy to state that the ability and untiring energy with which he has done his duty has merited the confidence reposed in him, and has given me entire satisfaction.

I deem it due him, under the circumstances, to state that our march from Fort Leavenworth to this, a distance of near three hundred miles, was over a difficult portion of our route, and was attended with great labor.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,

Brevet Colonel, Commanding.

Major General THOS. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General, Washington.

Extract from the report of the inspection of the Eighth department, (now department of Texas,) made by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Freeman, assistant adjutant general, in pursuance of instructions from Headquarters of the Army, dated April 22, 1853. Respectfully furnished for the information of Major Belger.

SAN ANTONIO DEPOT.

(Inspected May 31 to June 3, 1853.)

* * * * *

Quartermaster's Department.

* * * * *

The operations of this depot, in all its branches, are on the most extensive scale, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Brevet Major Belger for the order and judicious economy introduced into every department. His books and accounts are kept with the utmost neatness and accuracy; quiet and subordination prevail in the workshops, and the most scrupulous attention is paid to the preservation of the public property.

True extract:

ALFRED GIBBS,

Brevet Captain A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

Corpus Christi, February 19, 1854.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March, 1854.

Sir: In transmitting to you the accompanying communication, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say that he has been much gratified by the attention bestowed upon Mr. Browne, special agent of the Treasury Department, upon the occasion of his recent visit to your post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major JAMES BELGER,

Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.

Extract from a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Laredo, Texas, February 14, 1854, by J. Ross Browne, special agent of the department.

I beg that you will convey my acknowledgments to the Secretary of War for his kindness in furnishing me with letters of introduction to the commanders of the military stations in Texas. I have found them of incalculable service, and, in fact, could have made but little progress without them. To Major Belger, at San Antonio; Major Crittenden, at Fort Inge; Colonel Plimpton, at Fort Duncan; and Colonel Loomis, at Fort McIntosh, I am indebted for wagons and escorts, and for every kind attention, both personal and official; and you would greatly oblige me by conveying to the Secretary of War my grateful acknowledgments of the same, and the high estimation in which I hold the importance and efficiency of all the military commands on this unsettled frontier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 18, 1854.

Official:

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

[General Orders No. 5.]

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1861.

"Brevet Major James Belger, assistant quartermaster United States army, having reported for duty, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, he is hereby announced as chief of the Quartermaster's Department at these headquarters.

"By order of Colonel Smith:

"THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

"Major BELGER."

[Special Orders No. 3.]

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
Philadelphia, April 25, 1861.

"Brevet Major James Belger, assistant quartermaster, having arrived here *en route* to Washington, and the services of an experienced officer of this department being much needed, he is hereby assigned to duty as chief of the Quartermaster's Department in the military department of Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

"By command of Major General Patterson:

"R. BUTLER PRICE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This court was assembled, not because my superior officers were dissatisfied, but because a political investigation behind my back, conducted in ignorance of the duties of the Quartermaster's Department, had recommended my trial.

That trial is now at its close; and I await with confidence the result of your judgment on my professional career, not short, nor obscure, and hitherto without a stain.

I was promoted from the rank of sergeant major to that of second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry of the army of the United States, without either personal, or family, or political influence.

Shortly after I joined my regiment I was selected to fill the position of adjutant in it. After several years in this position, I resigned, and was appointed captain in the Quartermaster's Department, and at once assigned to duty at New Orleans, at a time when the war with Mexico raised that station to first rank in importance and responsibility.

I remained at that post till the end of the war. I was detailed for the responsible trust of disposing of the public property which the close of the war had rendered useless to the United States, and which had accumulated in large quantities, on or near the lines of operations.

I was then promoted to the rank of major, for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of my duty in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, expressed in the commission.

On the resignation of Major Cross I was selected the chief quartermaster for the Oregon expedition, but on the revocation of his resignation he resumed his place, and I was ordered to duty at St. Louis, then a post of great importance, and the affairs of which were in great confusion.

After adjusting them, I was again ordered to New Orleans, and thence to San Antonio, the principal depot in Texas.

After several years of duty there, I was ordered to Washington, and assigned to duty in the Quartermaster General's Office.

When the rebellion broke out I was made chief quartermaster of the department of Washington.

The government entertained such an opinion of the value of my services that it refused to allow me to accept the command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, with the rank of major general, tendered me by Governor Curtin.

While in Washington I was charged with important dispatches for General Wynncoop, during the insurrection in Baltimore of April, 1861; and on the death of Major Clarke I was assigned to duty at this station, in May, 1861, at that time the most delicate, and then and ever since the most important, in the country.

How my duties here have been discharged the report of Colonel Thomas sufficiently shows—

“BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, August 26, 1862.

“GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, dated the 18th instant, I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place the evening of the 21st. The next day I called upon Colonel Belger, quartermaster, and informed him that I had been directed to make an inspection of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department; he expressed himself pleased that an inspection had been ordered, and afforded me every facility for making it.

“In regard to his returns and accounts, I found that he had forwarded his quarterly return of clothing and equipage for the fourth quarter of 1861 on the 4th instant.

“For the first quarter of 1862, will be made out and forwarded about the last of this month.

“For the second quarter of 1862, will be ready and forwarded about the middle of September.

“His quarterly account-current of money, and his return of quartermaster's property for the fourth quarter of 1861, was forwarded on the 4th instant.

“The same for the first quarter of 1862 is in preparation, and will probably be forwarded by the 15th of September.

“The same for the second quarter of 1862 have not been commenced; he thinks they will be made out and forwarded by the 30th of September.

“His monthly returns, reports, and statements for June were forwarded on the 21st instant.

“Some of his monthly returns, reports, and statements for July have been made out, and will be forwarded on the 25th instant.

“The report of stores received for transportation and distribution is not properly made; this will have to be corrected; he will forward it as soon as possible.

“Although Colonel Belger's quarterly accounts-current and returns of property have not been forwarded within the time required by law and the Regulations of the Army. I found that the necessary vouchers had been made and kept with regularity, and nothing is wanting but sufficient time to have them entered on the proper abstracts, and the accounts-current and quarterly returns made out. I have explained to him the absolute necessity of attending to this without delay; his clerks are now engaged upon them, and I trust that they will be able to bring them up in a short time, and that he will not be delinquent in future. I have endeavored to impress upon his mind the necessity of it. His office clerks appear to be generally intelligent and to try to perform the various duties assigned to them, but they require experience and instructions to

enable them to do so properly. His outside agents appear to understand their duties and to perform them in a proper manner.

"His business seems to be performed with an eye to economy, his activity and labor is untiring, he seems to be engaged at all times, Sundays included; this has prevented him from paying attention to his office duties and the preparation of his accounts for the Treasury.

"The labor required in making purchases, and forwarding supplies, and in forwarding troops through Baltimore are very arduous, and so far as I am capable of judging from the short time I have been here, are performed systematically, quietly, and with promptness.

"The office and warehouses are rented at very low rates; they are all good and suitable for the purposes to which they are applied; his forage houses are, it appears to me, equal to any that could be procured in the city.

"At the request of Colonel Belger, I visited his forage houses and examined with care the corn that has been lately inspected and condemned by a board of survey. I found quite a large portion of it that required to be returned into bulk, spread out, handled and screened only, to restore it to a good condition for use. I advised him to have this done without delay and not to dispose of any of it until the sacks had been critically examined and the bad separated from the good; this is now being done.

"The cost of this will not be more than a few cents per bushel, and thousands of dollars will be saved to the government by the operation.

"It appears from letters and papers submitted to me by Colonel Belger, that the great accumulation of corn at this depot was caused by his having contracted for a large quantity in December last, under the instructions or at least the sanction of Brigadier General Van Vliet, quartermaster, then attached to General McClellan's staff, and that instead of its being forwarded as was expected or intended to be, for the use of the army of the Potomac, corn from other places was forwarded while that in depot here was not called for. For this he does not feel himself accountable, and it appears to me he is right in the position taken.

"I have remained at this depot longer than I anticipated, or you may have expected, but finding it one of great importance, I determined to make as thorough an examination of it as possible. The result of my labors may be summed up in a few words. That the daily duties of providing for the troops in this vicinity, and the transportation of troops and supplies have been, as far as I can ascertain, ably and promptly performed by Colonel Belger, to the neglect of his office duties and the rendition of his quarterly accounts, returns, &c., agreeably to law and regulations, as will be seen upon reference to the first page of this report. I have informed him that this cannot be overlooked in future and that they must be forwarded without further delay. To enable him to do this I have authorized him to employ a sufficient number of clerks to bring up his back accounts and then to retain a sufficient number to keep them up.

"Herewith inclose a copy of a letter addressed to him on this and other subjects.

"I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant

"CHAS. THOMAS,

"Assistant Quartermaster General.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,

"Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

"QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

"September 5, 1862.

"A true copy:

"ALEXANDER J. PERRY,

"Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster."

How they have been discharged before I was ordered here, is sufficiently shown by the series of posts at which I have been assigned to duty without intermission, and by the final selection in this most important post.

My long experience justifies me in saying, that I cannot have erred through ignorance; and the charges against me do not venture to impute any motive of personal gain. The delinquencies charged are a disinterested desire to make the fortunes of anybody from whom I bought coal, at the expense of the United States and my own character.

The instigators of the prosecution are the enemies of the government, who have failed to profit by its necessities while plotting its ruin.

The coal and charter contracts, which malice has selected for my annoyance, form but a small part of the varied and overwhelming duties discharged by me. I had no assistant. The testimony of witnesses, especially of Colonel Sullivan and Colonel Donelson, and more clearly still, the correspondence of the department, show the emergencies under which, without a moment for delay or for consideration, I was obliged to deal with many and pressing orders and great sums of money. Mr. Janes, the largest dealer examined, said his business amounted to \$600,000 or \$1,000,000 a year.

My disbursements amounted to many millions—I think about \$10,000,000. The judge advocate supposed them over \$20,000,000, and they covered every variety of supply for several armies in the field, while Mr. Janes's business was confined to coal and iron.

Yet the prosecution proposes to test my conduct by the rules Mr. Janes would apply to one of his clerks.

Against such folly your professional knowledge will protect our common service, not less than the public interest; for it concerns the public service that officers shall not be dealt with as merchants' clerks.

No one has dared to impute to me the least peculation in the disbursement of millions; and against this mousing prosecution I am content to look for protection to my long career of public service, unstained by a single corrupt act, never impeached for any failure of duty, repeatedly decorated by the approval of my superiors, and crowned by my administration of this department, my pride and not my opprobrium—which the evidence submits to your professional judgment.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

[General Orders No. 385.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1863.

I.—Before a general court-martial which convened at Annapolis, Maryland, June 1, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 235, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, May 26, 1863, and at Baltimore, Maryland, June 13, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 257, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, June 10, 1863, and of which Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried:

Colonel JAMES BELGER, quartermaster United States Army.

CHARGE.

"Neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

To which charge and its specifications the accused, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States Army, pleaded "Not guilty."

FINDING.

The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Colonel James Belger, quartermaster United States Army, as follows:

Of the 1st specification, Not guilty.
Of the 2d specification, Not guilty.
Of the 3d specification, Not guilty.
Of the 4th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 5th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 6th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 7th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 8th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 9th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 10th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 11th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 12th specification, Not guilty.
Of the 13th specification, Not guilty.
Of the charge, Not guilty.

And the court does therefore *honorably* acquit the said Colonel James Belger.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 30, 1863.

II.—In the case of Colonel James Belger, chief quartermaster at Baltimore, who was tried before a court-martial upon sundry charges and specifications for neglect of duty and fraudulent conduct in the hiring of transports and purchase of supplies, the court

found him, on each charge and specification, "Not guilty." But the court placed upon the record, by way of an explanation of their finding, the following statement:

"The court find that Colonel Belger transacted a large amount of public business within the time embraced in the specifications, in the chartering of vessels, and in the purchase of coal; and although in some instances he appears to have purchased coal at higher rates than the cash market prices, yet, considering the circumstances, especially the kind of funds provided by the government for the payments he was required to make, the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act, and the consequent necessity for immediate action, the court attaches no criminality thereto, and has therefore made its findings in accordance with this judgment."

Upon a review of the evidence it appears:

1. That the "large amount of business transacted in the chartering of vessels and in the purchase of coal" was for nearly a year *confined exclusively to dealings with A. C. Hall and Coblenz*. It does not appear that during all this time Colonel Belger deemed the amount of duty assigned to him so great as to compel him to ask to be relieved from any portion, or for another officer to assist him, one or the other of which it was incumbent upon him to require if the duties were too arduous or extensive to admit of their *proper* performance by him alone.

2. The "some instances" in which "he appears" to have purchased coal at "higher rates than the cash market prices," are the transactions of a year, amounting to an aggregate of more than one hundred thousand dollars, in which, in "some instances," he is *proved* to have paid A. C. Hall or Coblenz forty and fifty per cent. more than Hall or Coblenz paid for the coal to coal dealers of the same city, who delivered it on board government vessels by Hall or Coblenz' orders.

3. "The kind of money provided by the government for the payments he was required to make" is not in proof. No testimony whatever was offered, or official papers submitted which show that Colonel Belger was not provided with the same kind of funds paid by all other quartermasters, treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness. Assuming that he had only certificates of indebtedness, and that certificates were at all times at the greatest discount mentioned by the witnesses at any time, and Colonel Belger's purchases will still be at rates unaccountably high.

4. As to "the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act," it may be said generally, that throughout the testimony there appears no emergency so pressing as to have precluded a strict conformity with the regulations of the service, in making any purchase or contract in which he was called upon to enter for the government. Every officer is bound to exercise diligence, and at least ordinary care and prudence in his purchases, and it is hard to conceive how Colonel Belger, stationed in Baltimore, could be ignorant that he was paying higher than the cash market rates, or how he could procure articles urgently needed from his favored dealers, more speedily than from the same persons who supplied them and hauled the coal from their yards to the vessels.

The record thus shows that the accused was guilty of chartering vessels, and purchasing coal "at higher rates than the cash market price." The excuse suggested by the court-martial is unsupported by proof. The transports and supplies purchased by Colonel Belger must have been paid for in the government funds, to wit, treasury notes, or at the option of the creditor, in certificates of indebtedness. These funds have long been the standard of prices, and the only excuse suggested is indicative of the guilty nature of the transactions between the quartermaster and the contractors. The court-martial having found that the accused did charter vessels and purchase coal "at rates higher than the cash market prices," and there being no other excuse proven or suggested than those mentioned, the court has, upon the record, practically negated its findings on the charge and specifications.

The case might have been sent back to the court for revision, but the nature of the excuses suggested by the court-martial, and especially their declaration that "they attach no criminality" to the conduct of a quartermaster under the circumstances in proof, indicate very clearly that, so far as concerned the action of the court, the result would have remained the same. The evidence fully establishes the fact of dealings and transactions by the quartermaster in which the government suffered loss by purchases and charters at "higher rates than the cash market price." His conduct is, in the opinion of this department, without necessity, justification, or excuse, and to such conduct the department attaches a high degree of criminality. Few things can be more culpable than for a public officer systematically to pay to certain favored parties higher rates for supplies that might be, and are in fact, furnished at greatly lower rates in the same city by other dealers. To say the least of such conduct, it is a gross negligence that amounts to fraud.

The statement by the court of the facts found being in conflict with the formal finding on the charges, makes the proceeding a nullity. The evidence fully establishes that Colonel Belger is guilty of gross neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The proceedings of the court are therefore dis-

approved, and Colonel Belger, quartermaster, is, by order of the President, dishonorably dismissed from the United States service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

, III.—The general court-martial of which Major General E. A. Hitchcock is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

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PEDRO ARMENDARIS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 17th January, relative to the claim of the heirs of Pedro Armendaris, for the use and occupancy of Fort Craig military reservation, in the Territory of New Mexico.

JANUARY 24, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House "by what authority the heirs of Pedro Armendaris claim to recover from the government of the United States compensation for the use and occupancy of Fort Craig military reservation, in the Territory of New Mexico; also, whether any payment has been made or claimed, under any lease or pretended lease of said military reservation to the United States by said heirs"—I have the honor to say that a claim has been made by said heirs, and is now pending in the Treasury Department, for the sum of ten thousand dollars in gold for the use of the reservation on which Fort Craig is situated, from the 28th day of May, 1864, to the 28th day of May, 1869, or at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum.

I transmit herewith a copy of a report made by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, under date of September 22, 1869, disallowing said claim. The conclusion of this report was concurred in by the Second Comptroller on the first day of October, 1869, as appears from his indorsement thereon.

I also transmit the report made by the acting Third Auditor on the 5th of January, 1870, upon a reconsideration of the case, affirming the former opinion of that office; also, a communication made by the Second Comptroller to the acting Third Auditor, under date of January 10, 1870, in which the Comptroller reverses his former opinion and directs the Third Auditor to state an account in favor of the claimants.

There are many original papers in the case ; but the reports referred to are supposed to contain a statement of all the material facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
September 22, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your consideration and decision, the papers in the claim made by Manuel Armendaris, administrator and heir of Don Pedro Armendaris, deceased, for himself and other heirs of the decedent, for rent arising on a lease of land on which Fort Craig is located.

A lease was made January 27, 1865, between Manuel Armendaris, as above stated, and Colonel John C. McFerran, quartermaster, by order of Brigadier General James H. Carlton, commanding, for the Fort Craig reservation in New Mexico, to be "for the period of five years from the expiration of the last lease," the lessee binding himself and his successors in office to pay annually to the lessor, or his attorney, "the sum of two thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States, that being the award of a commission of arbitrators, and to deliver, after the expiration of the five years, quiet and peaceable possession, together with all the rights, uses, and improvements which now exist, or which may hereafter be made by the government."

As the title to the land on which Fort Craig is located and the validity of the lease are involved in the consideration and determination of the claim, it becomes necessary to give a history of the alleged "Spanish grant," which is said to embrace the land leased, and the several leases previously made.

It appears that three leases were previously made; one, dated May 28, 1854, between one "Juan Zubian, attorney in fact of José R. Garcia, of the State of Chihuahua, republic of Mexico," and General Garland.

This lease was made by Zubian on the authority of a letter from José R. Garcia, dated February 15, 1854, and used as a "power of attorney." Garcia, though only a son-in-law, is represented as being "the sole heir of Señor Don Pedro Armendaris, deceased," for the term of five years, renewable for five years more, at the nominal rent of one dollar, the government to have "free use of the necessary grazing, and wood for fuel and other necessary purposes," and to deliver to the lessor, at the end of the lease, "quiet and peaceable possession * * with all * * the rights, uses, and improvements which now exist, or which may hereafter be made on the * * land by the government."

The second was made May 22, 1858, between "Manuel Armendaris, for himself and the heirs of Pedro Armendaris, deceased," and General Garland, to commence June 1, 1858, and to be for the term of ten years, and abrogate the lease made by Juan Zubian, May 28, 1854.

The terms were the same, excepting that the government was to cut no fuel, but the lessor was to have the contract for furnishing the fuel to the post during the continuance of the lease, at a price to be fixed thereafter by arbitrators to be chosen as therein stated, to have the use of the government ferry-boat for delivering wood when the river was

not fordable, and also the privilege of settling on and cultivating any part of the tract, providing he did not settle within three miles of the fort.

The third was made about a year after—May 25, 1859—between "Juan Zubian, attorney in fact and in law of Manuel Armendaris, Rodrigo Garcia, and other heirs of Pedro Armendaris, deceased," and "the government of the United States, through her agent, Brevet Captain John P. Hatch, United States Army, commanding officer of Fort Craig," for the term of five years, from May 28, 1859, at a nominal rent of one dollar, "being a renewal of the lease of May 28, 1854," made by Zubian.

This third lease, and the first, do not appear to have been submitted to the Quartermaster General for approval. But the lease of May 22, 1858, between Manuel Armendaris and General Garland, was transmitted to the Quartermaster General, by whom it was declared to be "inadmissible." His objections to the lease were embodied in a letter of July 23, 1858, to Captain L. C. Easton, from whom the copy of the lease had been received, for approval. He says: "I have received your letter of May 22, 1858, enclosing two copies of an agreement made by General John Garland with M. Armendaris, for the lease of the ground on which Fort Craig is located.

"That agreement is a combination of contract and lease, and is therefore inadmissible. By the wording of the lease, the United States would be obliged to continue and keep in repair all houses, buildings, and improvements, which are now on the land, until the expiration of the period of lease, as well as any other houses or improvements which in the interim may be placed upon the same for any temporary purpose. As a contract, it is not in accordance with the laws upon the subject of contracts, since the act of March 3, 1809, prescribes that all contracts made by the Secretary of the Treasury, War, and Navy, shall be made by open purchase, or by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same; and the act of April 21, 1808, prescribes that there shall be an express stipulation embodied in every contract, that no member of Congress * * shall be a party thereto." And after suggesting that rents and prices must be specific, adds: "for all arbitrations turn out to be only schemes to cheat the public; the decision in every case which has come under my observation, in a public life of half a century, having been in favor of the citizen, without regard to the right."

Although not covering all the legal objections the lease was obnoxious to, those given are applicable to all the leases, including the lease of 1865, on which claim is made.

Before introducing the lease of 1865 in detail, it may be proper to give the proceedings had in the matter between the dates of the leases of 1858 and 1865, in chronological order, and a description of the "Armendaris grant."

Upon the receipt of the Quartermaster General's letter, disapproving the lease of 1858, General Garland indorsed thereon, September 4, 1858, an order to the commanding officer at Fort Craig, to make a new lease and contract with Mr. Armendaris, to conform with the views of the Quartermaster General.

Then follows, December 20, 1858, a power of attorney from Manuel Armendaris to Juan Zubian, to make sale of any part or whole of property.

On the 21st of April, 1859, Major I. S. Simonton, commanding Fort Craig, transmits an order to Lieutenant L. D. Wilkins, making a reserve for military purposes at and around that post, subject to the approval of the department commander, and confirmation by the authorities at Wash-

ington City, stating the importance of the reserve as a military post; the expense that must accrue if the lands are allowed to be taken by individuals, that valuable buildings have been erected, and "that it is believed that the old Spanish claim of Pedro Armendaris does not cover the reserve, or any part thereof, and that the United States is the only claimant and legal owner of the same."

This order seems to have been shown to William Pelham, the surveyor general; for he writes to Lieutenant Wilkins, May 23, 1859, that his office has no knowledge of any Mexican or Spanish grant in the vicinity of Fort Craig, except those claimed by Mr. Armendaris, and of which copies have been furnished him; that Mr. Stapleton has a claim in the vicinity of the present location, which, if not on the grant claimed by Armendaris, cannot be disturbed by any reservation made for military purposes, as the act establishing that office donates a quarter section to every citizen locating on the public lands, and also gives a right of pre-emption whenever claimed; that his office cannot deprive settlers from the public lands whenever application is made to do so, until an order is received from the President of the United States, reserving it for some particular purpose.

Then follows the lease of May 25, 1859, between "Juan Zubian, attorney for Manuel Armendaris, Rodrigo Garcia, and other heirs of Pedro Armendaris," and Brevet Captain J. P. Hatch, for five years, from May 28, 1859, at a nominal rent of one dollar, the buildings, &c., to be delivered up to the lessor, with the premises at the end of the lease. This lease to be in renewal of the lease of May 28, 1854.

There is a saving clause running through all the leases evincing doubt and uncertainty about the title of Armendaris to this land, and providing that they shall be null and of no effect, if there is a better title in any one else, &c.

It may now be proper to introduce the alleged "grant" here, for the purpose of showing what land it embraces, or what land, from its vagueness and want of designated location, it does not embrace.

The papers purport to show that Don Pedro Armendaris applied by petition, May 20, 1820, "to the governor of the province," setting out "that being the owner of Valverde, which is tillable land, and keeping therein a certain number of horses and cattle, which animals increase, prays his excellency to grant him, where he can keep his sheep, and enable them to bring forth their young, the following unoccupied land, to wit: opposite the bend (ancon) of Valverde, on the opposite side of the river, the first boundary being opposite to the Mesilla del Contadere, where the said bend (ancon) joins the hills; the second, the little spring of the Caños Verales, distance about three leagues, and is in the direction of the point of the little mountain which runs below Socorro, from the afore-mentioned little spring, that is, from its source one league to east, two leagues to the north, and three leagues to the west, and returning to the source of the little spring, drawing a straight line to the little mountain of San Pascual, the boundary being the termination of the aforesaid little bend, where the river again joins the hill on the same side of the river."

Then follows what purports to be the "grant," dated Santa Fé, May May 3, 1820. "The petitioner having shown that the land he petitions for is unoccupied, therefore the justice (alcalde) of Belen will place him in royal possession thereof, and will execute to him the proper deed therefor for his security," signed "Melgares." It will be observed that the name of the river is not mentioned in the petition or grant.

This alleged grant was made in 1820. Nothing more is heard about

it until 1849, a period of twenty-nine years. There is no evidence of the grantee named ever having been placed "in royal possession," or of having received "a deed for his security" from the alcalde, or of any survey having been made designating the boundary or fixing the location; and consequently there is nothing to show that Fort Craig is within this vague, undefined, and unsurveyed grant. This was its condition for twenty-nine years; it had been abandoned by the grantee, and with the exception of horses being grazed on it from 1820 to 1825, or 1826, (by whom, or for what length of time, the witnesses do not state,) it never was occupied. The leases speak of Smith & Biggs's land as a part of this grant, being a boundary, and a deed, dated 1849, from Armendaris, "by his attorney, Manuel Armendaris," to Smith & Biggs, for five thousand acres, is exhibited as proof that at that time he claimed and sold under this grant. Smith, upon inquiry as to the purchase of land, states that they had a deed for four thousand, showing how much importance he attached to the purchase, as he did not know the number of acres deeded to them.

In the meantime, the war which broke out between the United States and Mexico, in 1846, terminated in 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which the territory of New Mexico was ceded to the United States. This treaty, as is usual in all treaties of the kind, provided that the present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample, as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

Of course, under this provision of the treaty, the United States succeeded to the rights and liabilities of Mexico, but to no more, and to no less. If the claim was void under the Mexican laws and usages, because of abandonment or want of "royal possession," or from any cause, it was void against the United States, as the treaty did not pretend to revive abandoned or obsolete grants.

The act of July 22, 1854, (10 Statutes at Large, 308,) intending to carry out this provision of the treaty in good faith, authorized the surveyor general of New Mexico "to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to lands under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico," and to make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States, by the treaty denoting the various grades of title, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same, under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States, to be laid before Congress for "such action as may be deemed proper, with a view to confirm bona fide grants, and give full effect to the treaty of 1848."

Accordingly, an "investigation" was made by the surveyor general, 3rd July, 1859, and this "grant" was reported for confirmation, principally upon the testimony, (in addition to the petition and "grant" aforesaid,) of two witnesses, Don Francis San Juan, and Don Louis Triles. (the latter making his + mark,) as to who were the heirs of Don Pedro Armendaris, their places of residence, the possession of the grant, occupancy, improvement put upon it, &c.

This testimony purports to have been taken before "Citizen Sistrogoyen, first justice and judge of the first instance of El Paso, State of Chihuahua, Mexican Republic, to be read before the Hon. William P. Ham, surveyor general of the Territory of New Mexico," July 13, 1859, following the form which seems to have been furnished the officiating justice, setting out that "A. B., a credible and competent wit-

ness, has now appeared, and on his oath testifies as follows: To the first interrogatory, Do you know the heirs of Don Pedro Armendaris? he answered that he did know them. Second interrogatory. State their names and places of residence? He said their names are Manuel Armendaris, residing at El Paso; Antonio Armendaris, Enriquez Armendaris, Miguel Armendaris, and Rodrigo Garcia, as the representative of the children of his wife, Belen Armendaris, all of them residing at the capital of Chihuahua. Third interrogatory. State when Don Pedro Armendaris was placed in or received possession of the grant of land opposite Yalverde. He stated that about the year 1820, and that he abandoned it when he left Yalverde and Fray Cristobal, which was about the year 1825 or 1826. Fourth interrogatory. State what improvements he made on said land, and what number of cattle he had there. He stated that he did not know if he made any improvements there, but he does know and saw that a large number of cattle and horses were pastured on said land. Fifth interrogatory. State when he left the land and the reasons which compelled him to leave. He stated that on account of the frequent robberies and the incursions of the hostile Indians."

Both witnesses give the same answers, word for word, to the same interrogatories. The answers are very meager in details, and especially as to facts and circumstances occurring contemporaneously, which witnesses, when speaking of events happening thirty or forty years previously, generally recall in corroboration of the accuracy of their memory.

The testimony of M. Ashurst, taken before the surveyor general, July 8, 1859, on the subject of the possession and improvement, and reputation of title, is equally indefinite and unsatisfactory. To the question, How long has he been in the country and known this land? he answers, Since 1849; and knows a tract of land on the other side of the river opposite the Yalverde ruins, known as the Armendaris grant, and the land of Smith & Biggs." To the question, By whom has it been occupied and claimed since you have known it? he answers, "Since 1852. I have seen and been upon the land, and have known it to be claimed by the heirs of Armendaris, and Smith & Biggs, who claim under the heirs, except old Fort Conrad. I do not know under whom that is claimed. It is still occupied by the heirs of Armendaris. Fort Conrad has been abandoned since 1853."

The foregoing testimony was taken in 1857 and 1859. What M. Ashurst means when he says "It is still occupied by the heirs of Armendaris," is not clear. If he means that the heirs actually lived on it, then he is flatly contradicted by the witnesses of 1857, who swear that at that time they knew all the heirs, and Manuel lived in El Paso, and the others in Chihuahua, Mexico.

The report of the surveyor general was made, after this "investigation," to Congress, and an act was passed June 21, 1860, (12 Statutes at Large, 71,) in conformity with his recommendation, confirming the grant with a number of others, (see accompanying printed document,) but providing that the foregoing confirmation shall only be construed as quit-claims or relinquishments, on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the adverse right of any other person or persons whomsoever.

But this confirmation neither settles the location, boundary, or identity of the land, and only relinquishes the right of the United States as the sovereign to that grant wherever it may be.

Returning now to the lease of January 27, 1865, it appears to be similar to and with all the objectionable features of the lease which the

Quartermaster General had disapproved. After the rejection of the lease of 1858, made for ten years, matters were allowed to sleep quietly on the lease of 1859, which was for a nominal rent, and which was intended, no doubt, to show a continued attornment from the United States to these heirs for the land on which Fort Craig is located, until January 25, 1865, when Special Orders No. 3 were issued, signed "By command of Brigadier General Carlton, Erastus W. Wood, aide-de-camp." These orders set out that "on application of Don Manuel Armendaris, the gentleman who claims to own or control the land upon which Fort Craig, New Mexico, is built," Mayor William H. Lewis, United States Army, is appointed a commissioner on part of the United States, to meet Colonel James L. Collins, of Santa Fé, commissioner chosen by Don Manuel Armendaris, to decide what will be a fair and equitable rent; rent to begin at the expiration of last lease, and to continue for such period of time to come not exceeding five years; commission to meet 27th January, 1865.

The commission met accordingly, and went through the solemn formality of arranging what would be a "fair and equitable rent." Colonel Collins, for the "claimant," proposed \$2,500 per annum in gold. Major Lewis, on part of the United States, proposed \$1,800, thus disagreeing. A third commissioner was called in, and the decision was \$2,000 per annum in gold.

These proceedings were "approved by the general" the same date, remarking, in the order of approval, that the amount awarded was too high by at least two hundred dollars per annum; but, as the government had occupied it for many years at a nominal rent, and had free use of the timber; and in consideration of the impracticability of vacating the premises at that juncture of affairs, "the chief quartermaster, Colonel John C. McFerran, United States Army, will execute a lease to be signed by himself as representative of the United States, and by Mr. Armendaris, as the representative owner and *de facto* possessor of the property in question, for the period of five years, unless the War Department shall order that this property shall be restored to Mr. Armendaris, or to other rightful owners, and the lease be abrogated at some date prior to the expiration of that period, the rents to be set forth in the lease in accordance with the amount agreed upon by the commissioners as set forth in their proceedings."

On the same day, January 27, 1865, lease was entered into between "Manuel Armendaris, administrator of Pedro Armendaris, finado," and Colonel J. C. McFerran, quartermaster, for the period of five years from the expiration of the last lease, "the following piece or parcel of land lying in the county of Socorro, and Territory of New Mexico, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, beginning at the southern boundary of a tract of land sold by said Pedro Armendaris to Smith & Biggs, and extending along the river to a point three miles below the military post of Fort Craig, the said tract embracing all the land lying between the southern boundary of the land now, or heretofore, belonging to said Smith & Biggs," (as specified in lease of 28th May, 1859,) "and the last named point, and extending back from the west bank of the Rio Grande, a distance of one mile, * * to have the free use and control of said land together with all buildings, fortifications, timber, wood, grazing, hay privileges, and other benefits attaching thereto that may be necessary to or for the convenience or benefit of the military station of Fort Craig now established, or any other military station or camps that may hereafter be established by the United States on said land.

"In consideration whereof the lessee binds himself and his successors

in office, on part of the United States, to pay annually to Manuel Armendaris, or his lawful attorney, the sum of two thousand dollars in the gold coin of the United States for and in full compensation of the use of said land and appurtenances, as set forth, * * that being the award of a commission of arbitrators, * * and to deliver quiet and peaceable possession of the said tract of land, together with all and singular the rights, uses, and improvements which now exist, or which may hereafter be made on the said tract of land, * * unto the said Manuel Armendaris, or his legally authorized attorney, provided always that there is no other better claimant in law to the said tract of land, &c., unless the War Department shall order that this property shall be restored to Mr. Armendaris, or to other rightful owners, and the lease abrogated at some prior date to the expiration of that period."

Now here is set forth the "grant" by which the heirs of Pedro Armendaris claim to be the owners of the land on which Fort Craig stands, and for the use and occupancy of which they claim, by virtue of the said "grant" and the lease, to recover rent from the government.

Admitting that the confirmation by Congress cured all the defects, and perfected the title of the Armendaris grant, this office, after a careful examination of the case, cannot perceive or admit either a legal or equitable right to recover; first, because the land on which Fort Craig stands is not shown to be within the limits of the alleged grant; second, because if upon the tract, when the grant was reported for confirmation and was confirmed, the withholding that fact from the surveyor general, appointed to investigate, whether purposely or from inadvertence, was an imposition on the government, and such a fraud in law as would destroy any claim for use and occupation; and lastly, the leases, made without authority of law, do not bind the government.

The site of Fort Craig had been occupied as a military post for years before the confirmation of the Armendaris grant, with buildings thereon estimated by the architect of the Capitol to have cost, when new, over \$50,000. In the investigation of the surveyor general, not a witness speaks of Fort Craig being on this grant; and, equally strange, they were not asked the question. Nor is there an intimation in the petition to the surveyor general, when attempting to describe the location and identity of this alleged grant for confirmation under the act of Congress, that Fort Craig was located within its boundaries.

Had it been within the grant, the fact must have been known at the time of the surveyor general's investigation, in 1859, and long before. An ear-mark of such magnitude and importance could not have escaped attention, and would have been conclusive in identifying the location of any grant it might have been on, however vague and indefinite. That so significant a fact was not mentioned in the surveyor general's report, or in the claimant's petition to him for confirmation, is quite conclusive that the grant did not embrace the land on which the fort stood. If it was known to be on the "grant," why omit or conceal the fact in the petition or report? There can be but one inference, that it was not within the limits of the grant. By the lease, the officer stipulated, not only to pay a nominal rent for the land the fort occupied, but also to surrender and deliver up the buildings and improvements made at the end of the term, estimated by an eminent architect at over \$50,000. These buildings were erected before the passage of the act of 1860, confirming the Armendaris grant. To have asked a confirmation by Congress of a tract of land, under these circumstances, would have been drawing on the generosity of the government very largely. Had the fact even been surmised or intimated to Congress that Fort Craig was

possibly on the grant of land for which a confirmation was asked, is it not preposterous to suppose the confirmation would have been made, relinquishing not only the land, but sweeping into the coffers of these heirs, or their assigns, \$50,000 worth of public buildings and improvements?

Now, prior to April 21, 1859, and a year before the act of confirmation, Major I. S. Simonton, commanding Fort Craig, transmitted an order to headquarters, Santa Fé, New Mexico, making a reserve for military purposes at and around that post, subject to approval of the department commander and the authorities at Washington, in which he sets forth:

"The importance of this reserve as a military post and for grazing purposes is well known and requires no commendation from me, nor is it necessary to state the additional expense that must accrue if these lands are permitted to be taken by individuals. Valuable buildings have been erected and improvements made hereon by the troops of the United States, and no rights of pre-emption or possession can be claimed prior to, or since, its occupation, by the United States troops.

"It is believed that the old Spanish claim of Pedro Armendaris does not cover the reserve or any part thereof, and that the government of the United States is the only claimant and legal owner of the same. A survey of the reserve has been made by Captain P. N. Macomb, corps of topographical engineers United States Army, who will furnish the department a plan thereof. The approval therefor of the department commander and the confirmation of the proper authority at Washington are respectfully requested."

This was addressed to Lieutenant Wilkins, assistant adjutant general of the department.

It will be perceived that this letter or order was issued before any investigation of the case was had by the surveyor general, and to whom it seems to have been shown by Lieutenant Wilkins.

In 1864 the papers seem to have been referred to the General Land Office, on a proposition to lease the land on which Fort Craig stands. After reviewing the papers, records, and arguments of the attorney in the case, the Commissioner says:

"The absolute rights of the United States to the Fort Craig reservation rest upon a principle too well established ever to be disturbed, and as a consequence no claim thereto, either in law or equity, is acknowledged by this office as existing thereto in the Armendaris claimants."

In 1867 Brevet Colonel A. I. Alexander made a report of an inspection of Fort Craig, in which he remarks, among other things:

"The warehouses are the best built houses I have seen in the district, well ventilated, fire-proof, and very commodious. The ground upon which the post stands is leased at a nominal rent* from a citizen, the lease expiring in 1869. *As the land is of no earthly value, except for the improvements, I would recommend,*" &c.

But it is argued that the Armendaris grant having been confirmed by Congress, all the interest and title of the government was relinquished thereby, and further inquiry on that point is concluded. This may be true as regards the title of the grant confirmed, as decided by two of the bureaux of the government, to whom that question was referred. There is no doubt that the confirmation by Congress of the alleged grant relinquished the title of the United States to the same. But the question still recurs, what land does the grant refer to and embrace? It is vague,

* He must refer to the lease of 1859 not to the lease of 1865, for the rent was increased from \$2,000 in gold by the latter lease.

indefinite, and undefined, and the land unimproved and unsurveyed, and not patented. Fort Craig is not located within this grant, according to any boundaries designated therein that would not apply equally elsewhere. The claim for rent would appear, therefore, to be without right or merit, and in the opinion of this office the heirs are only entitled to the land granted when found, and to no more. Now, as to the lease on which the claim is made, its origin, stipulations, and validity.

The manner in which the first lease originated and was renewed from time to time, until the present one was entered into, is somewhat singular. No claim to the land on which Fort Craig stands seems to have been thought of by Mr. Armendaris or his heirs, until it was suggested in the form of a memorandum of a lease made under the direction of General Garland in 1853. How this was brought about does not appear. Upon this suggestion, however, it appears that Don José R. Garcia, a son-in-law, intermarried with Belen Armendaris, a daughter, and one of five heirs, came forward. That the ancestor, or the heirs, owned the land on which Fort Craig was built, or to be built, must have been an unexpected discovery to them.

Upon being thus invited, and as the land "was of no earthly value, except for the improvements," Garcia, the son-in-law, had no qualms about leasing it to the government at "a nominal rent." Though he is only the husband of one of the five heirs, he instructs one Juan Zubian, who enters into a lease as attorney in fact of Don José R. Garcia, who represents himself as being the sole heir of Señor Don Pedro Armendaris, deceased, having full power and authority to execute these premises. But in leasing the premise for a nominal rent, care was taken to stipulate that at the end of the term the government should surrender possession, together with all the rights, uses, buildings, and improvements which now exist, or may hereafter be made thereon. The lease was to run for five years from May 28, 1854, with the privilege of an extension for five years more. This lease gave the government free use of the grazing and wood for fuel and other purposes.

Thus matters remained until February 6, 1858, when Captain L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster, in answer to a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, at Fort Craig, informs him that he is instructed by the general commanding to say that he will insist on a renewal of the lease for five years more.

At this point Don Rodrigo Garcia, the sole heir, disappears, and Manuel Armendaris, for himself and the other heirs of Pedro Armendaris, deceased, enters into a lease with General Garland May 22, 1858, the same in all respects as the former, except that the term is extended to ten years from June 1, 1858, and no timber is to be cut for fuel or other purposes, but Don Manuel is to have the contract for supplying the post with what wood may be required for fuel and other purposes during the term, at a price to be agreed upon by arbitration; and when the Rio Grande is not fordable, he is to have the use of the ferry-boat for delivering wood, with the privilege of settling on and cultivating any part of said tract, provided it is not within three miles of the fort and the lease of May 28, 1854, is hereby abrogated.

This second lease having been submitted to the Quartermaster General, was disapproved by him for the reason that it was a combination of lease and contract, the part relating to the supply of fuel being in violation of the act of March 3, 1809, requiring purchases to be made by contract with the lowest bidder after advertising for proposals, or in open market; and because the contract did not exclude members of Congress, as required by act of April 21, 1808. This lease having been

declared inadmissible by the Quartermaster General, another (the third) was made May 25, 1859, between Juan Zubian, attorney for Manuel Armendaris, Rodrigo Garcia, and other heirs of Pedro Armendaris, and Brevet Captain John P. Hatch, commanding officer at Fort Craig, the stipulations of which were the same as in the other leases, except the omission of the objectionable items named by the Quartermaster General in the lease of 1858. It does not appear that this lease was submitted to the Quartermaster General, or the War Department, for approval.

Eight months after the expiration of the lease of May 25, 1859, to wit. January 25, 1865, Special Orders No. 3 were issued as before stated, signed, "By command of Brigadier General Carlton, Erastus W. Wood, Aide-de-Camp." In this order it is stated that, "On application of Don Manuel Armendaris, the gentleman who claims to own or control the land upon which Fort Craig, New Mexico, is built," Major William H. Lewis, United States Army, is appointed a commissioner on the part of the United States to meet Colonel James L. Collins of Santa Fe, as the commissioner chosen by Don Manuel Armendaris, to decide what will be a fair and equitable rent, rent to begin at the expiration of the last lease, and to continue not exceeding five years. Commission to meet January 27, 1865. Commission met 27th January, 1865. Colonel Collins, chosen on part of claimant, proposed a rent of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum in gold. Major Lewis, on the part of the United States, proposed one thousand eight hundred dollars. Disagreeing thus, a third commissioner was called in, and two thousand dollars per annum in gold was decided to be a fair and equitable rent for the property.

These proceedings were approved by the general the same day, remarking in the order of approval, that "although the amount of rents is considered too high by at least \$200 per annum, yet, as the government has occupied it many years at a nominal rent, and had free use of the timber, and in consideration of the impracticability of vacating the premises at that juncture of affairs, the chief quartermaster, Colonel John C. McFerran, United States Army, will execute a lease, to be signed by himself as representative of the United States, and by Mr. Armendaris as the representative owner and *de facto* possessor of the property in question, for the period of five years, unless the War Department shall order that this property shall be restored to Mr. Armendaris or other rightful owners, and the lease be abrogated at some time prior to the expiration of that period, *the rent to be set forth in the lease in accordance with the amount agreed upon by the commission, as set forth in their proceedings.*"

A lease was made accordingly between Manuel Armendaris, administrator of Pedro Armendaris, finado, and Colonel McFerran, January 27, 1865, in which it is not only stipulated that \$2,000 per annum in the gold coin of the United States shall be paid to Manuel or his attorney, according to the award of the arbitrators, but that the government "shall deliver, after the expiration of the five years, *quiet and peaceable possession, together with all the rights, uses, buildings, and improvements which now exist, or which may hereafter be made thereon,*" with the usual proviso about "other better claimants," &c. This is the lease on which claimant now seeks to recover the amount stipulated as rent.

It is worthy of note here, that in all the previous leases, whether made by Zubian, as attorney for Garcia, sole heir, or Manuel, administrator, the amount of rent stipulated was \$100 per annum. In the present lease there is an extraordinary leap in rental value to \$2,000 per annum in gold. What could have caused this sudden and extraor-

dinary rise in the rental value of the property would seem to be inexplicable, except upon the hypothesis that a dollar was the rental standard when the property was of "no earthly value," and \$2,000 per annum in gold became the standard when the buildings and improvements put on it fell into the possession of the lessor, under the terms of the previous leases, and the confirmation of the Spanish grant.

These leases, though stipulating for only a nominal rent, are now offered, no doubt, for the purpose of showing a continued acknowledgment of ownership in the heirs of Armendaris since 1854, thus concluding the government as to their title and right to recover. In answer to this it is enough to say that no act or declaration of an officer or individual, not expressly authorized by law, can bind the government by way of estoppel.

In addition to the doubts and uncertainty of this grant embracing the lands on which Fort Craig stands, and the injustice of allowing, under all the circumstances surrounding the case, a recovery for use and occupation, there are insurmountable objections to the validity of this lease.

It is a well-settled rule of law that to make contracts binding, the rights and obligations of the parties should be mutual and reciprocal. But in this case the lease purports to have been made by the attorney of but one out of five heirs. What recourse could the government have to the other heirs for any breach of the contract? At most, the claimant could recover his share only; the heirs not represented could not be considered in the case.

Next, these heirs, five in number, are represented as executors of Pedro Armendaris, deceased, but the lease is made by one only, representing himself as administrator. How could the other executors or heirs be held responsible under such a lease?

Next, the stipulations in the lease exceed even the terms authorized or prescribed in Special Orders No. 3, in this, that they not only stipulate for the payment of \$2,000 per annum in gold, but that, at the expiration of the lease, the lessee shall deliver possession to Mr. Armendaris, or his attorney, *together with all the rights, uses, buildings, and improvements which then exist, or shall thereafter be put on the premises during the continuance of the lease.*

There is no law known to this office authorizing any disbursing or commanding officer to contract or stipulate for the sale, conveyance, or transfer of the public buildings of the United States; and what cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly through the stipulations of a lease. As well might the officer claim the right to transfer his troops or munitions of war. If the officer has no power to sell the government property, he certainly could not give it away.

Next, if Special Orders No. 3 were proper, the terms of the lease greatly exceed the terms prescribed therein.

And lastly, the lease was not submitted to the Quartermaster General or War Department for approval; but when it did come before them, on an application for payment of the rent, it was disapproved by a refusal to authorize or recommend its payment.

That contracts entered into by military officers irretrievably bind the government in all cases, is a misapprehension. The case of the United States *vs.* Adams, 7 Wallace, 463, is in point on this subject. By order of General Frémont, commanding the western department, General McKinstry, chief quartermaster, entered into contracts with Adams for furnishing a specified number of mortar boats, steam-tug boats, &c., at stipulated prices.

They were furnished and received into the public service by order of the Secretary of War and used. Upon representations made, the Secretary, by order of the President, suspended payments on all the contracts, until an investigation could be had. A commission was appointed, and, after an investigation, reported a reduction of over \$112,000 from the contract stipulation. A portion of the original amount claimed had been paid, and the remainder, after the reduction made, was paid, leaving the above reduction, for which suit was brought in the Court of Claims against the United States, and a judgment given for contractor. On appeal the Supreme Court, on the point applicable to this case, say: "There has been a good deal of discussion between the learned counsel upon the questions whether or not General Frémont possessed competent power, as commander of the military department, to make a valid contract with the petitioner for the construction of the boats, in the absence of any authority from the Quartermaster General or Secretary of War; and if not, whether the delivery of the boats, and acceptance by the Secretary, and employment in the service of the government, did not operate as a ratification of the same. In the view the court have taken of the case, it is not material how these questions are answered. For the purposes of the decision, we may admit the competency of the power. The Secretary of War, subject to the authority of the President, is at the head of the department of the government on whom the duty devolved to provide these boats for the military expedition in contemplation by General Frémont, after their construction had been determined on. The head of the appropriate bureau of this branch is the Quartermaster General, who is under the direction of the Secretary. (1 Stat. at Large, 426; 4, 173; 5, 257. Regulations of 1861, paragraph 1064.) And whether the contracts for the construction were made by General Frémont, or by the Quartermaster General, the source of the authority is the head of the War Department. And whether he makes the contracts himself, or confers the authority upon others, it is his duty to see that they are properly and faithfully executed; and if he becomes satisfied that contracts which he has made himself are being fraudulently executed, or those made by others were made in disregard of the rights of the government, or with the intent to defraud it, or are being unfaithfully executed, it is his duty to interpose, arrest the execution, and adopt effectual measures to protect the government.

"This duty is too plain and imperative to call for comments. As the head of the department under whose charge the contracts were made and were being carried into execution, and over which he had the superintendence and control, he was responsible to the government for any detriment to its interests which it was reasonably within his power to prevent or remedy. We do not agree, therefore, that there was anything unusual, harsh, or unjustifiable on the part of the Secretary, if there existed well-grounded suspicions or facts unexplained, tending strongly to the conclusion that contracts had been entered into, and debts incurred, within this military district, in disregard of the rights of the government, in issuing the order to suspend the payment of all claims against it. * * He would have been recreant to his duty if he had acted otherwise; and after having suspended these claims upon grounds and for the reasons stated, which we are fully of opinion justified him," &c.

The decree of the Court of Claims was reversed, and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree dismissing the petition of claimant.

The military officers in the present case entered into these leases, no doubt, under a misapprehension of the rights of claimants and the government. But whether this was so or not, it is clear that no act of

theirs, acknowledging a title in claimants, could bind the government, or in any way change the status of the respective parties. This was beyond their province and authority, and the stipulations in the lease for the payment of an annual rent, and for the surrender of the buildings, founded on such acknowledgment, would be no more binding. The rent for the first ten years was nominal, and attracted no attention. When the grant was confirmed (and now alleged to embrace the fort) and the government supposed to be thus rendered powerless to resist, the alternative is presented of continuing this exorbitant rent, or abandoning the possession and buildings to the claimant.

Viewing the claim, therefore, in every aspect, its assumption that Fort Craig stands within the boundaries of the grant confirmed by Congress; that claimants are the rightful owners of the land; the manner in which the leases originated and were executed; and the extraordinary terms and conditions of the same, this office cannot recommend an allowance of the claim. Besides, a recognition of the claim for rent under this lease would be held to be a recognition of the stipulation giving to claimant in addition the public buildings and improvements, valued at over fifty thousand dollars.

As the claim, however, is made upon a lease of land alleged to be within the boundaries of a Spanish or Mexican grant, confirmed by Congress long after the erection of Fort Craig as a United States military post, and without a knowledge of such a fact, it is respectfully suggested that it is a case that should go to Congress, where the settlement of the claim would also be a full settlement of the title to the land.

Respectfully submitted.

R. W. CLARKE, *Auditor.*

Hon. J. M. BRODHEAD,
Second Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
October 1, 1869.

Respectfully returned to the Third Auditor, with my concurrence in the within report.

J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
January 5, 1870.

SIR: I have carefully examined the additional evidence and arguments of Judge Watts, submitted for a reconsideration of the decision of the accounting officers, in the claim of the heirs of Pedro Armendaris, deceased, for payment of rent of land on which Fort Craig is located, and do not find in either any additional fact or reason to change the conclusions arrived at in the report of this office, or to justify a report in favor of the claim.

If the fact be conceded that there was an error in omitting the word "to serve as a center" in the translation of the Spanish grant—intended to show that there was a designated locality in the grant—still there are so many other fatal objections to the allowance of the claim by the accounting officers, that this error, if corrected, would only relieve the case of that one objection.

Nor does the copy of the alleged survey filed add anything to relieve the objection stated on that point—the copy not showing by what authority, when, or by whom the original was made.

Nor is it deemed necessary to reply to the arguments and remarks accompanying the additional evidence in favor of a reconsideration, as the points made and discussed have already been considered and decided by the former report.

The additional evidence, with the argument accompanying the same, is herewith transmitted, with all the papers in the case, for your decision in the matter, the reconsideration having been gone into in this office first, upon your suggestion, as verbally communicated by Judge Watts, the attorney in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. GANGEWER,
Acting Auditor.

Hon. JOHN M. BRODHEAD,
Second Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
January 10, 1870.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting additional evidence, with all the papers on file in the claim of Manuel Armendaris, a citizen of Mexico, administrator of Pedro Armendaris, for part of the land on which Fort Craig stands, under his lease, dated January 27, 1865, by which said land is leased to the United States for five years, at a rental of two thousand dollars a year, payable in the gold coin of the United States; payment to commence from the expiration of the then last lease, to wit, on the 27th of May, 1864. The question as to the title of Armendaris to this land seems to have been referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 17th of October, 1864, by Colonel J. J. Dana, of the Quartermaster General's Department, who, on the 25th of the same month, made an elaborate report, concluding with the remark, that "no claim thereto" (to the land claimed) "either in law or equity, is acknowledged by this office, as existing thereto in the Armendaris claimants." But the register of the land office, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, certifies, under date of January 21, 1865, that the title to the property, containing site of Fort Craig, (private land claim, No. 34,) was confirmed to the heirs of Pedro Armendaris, by the act of Congress, approved June 21, 1860, and that there is nothing of record in that office to indicate any doubt as to the boundaries of the grant, as confirmed by Congress."

The lease now in question is, it is believed, the fourth lease made to the United States of the same land by the Armendaris family. The first bears date May 28, 1854, is for five years; the rental is fixed at one dollar a year, privilege to the lessee is given to extend the lease another five years, and a stipulation is inserted on the part of the United States to deliver quiet and peaceable possession of the land leased at the end of the term, "together with all and singular the rights, uses, and improvements which now exists, or which may hereafter be made on the said tract of land by the said government of the United States."

The second lease bears date May 22, 1858, is for ten years, the rental

one dollar a year, and contains the following stipulation on the part of the United States, at the end of the term, "to deliver quiet and peaceable possession of said land * * * * and to deliver said land, with all and singular the rights, uses, houses, buildings, and improvements which are upon said land, or may hereafter be put upon it by said government of the United States."

The third lease bears date May 25, 1859, (why it was made pending the term of the second lease does not appear,) is for five years, the rental one dollar a year, and contains the same stipulation as to surrender of the land, &c., as the first lease.

Under these leases the property seems to have been held and the use of it enjoyed by the United States, without question as to title or ownership by Armendaris. On the 7th of October, 1864, a letter was addressed by the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, referring sundry papers from Armendaris, desiring to know whether the United States wishes to retain possession of the land upon which Fort Craig, New Mexico, is situated. Armendaris saying in his communication, "As this property has been used without rent for ten years, and for the exclusive benefit of the United States, will not only longer desire the use of said property, but will pay for the rent of the same a just and fair compensation."

September 16, 1864, as the Quartermaster General states in the same letter, Mr. Armendaris's agent in New York, M. L. Townsend, wrote to him that "Mr. Armendaris estimates the annual rental value of said property at \$6,000 in coin, and directs him to offer a lease for the period of ten years, or for such other term as the government may desire, at the annual rent of \$6,000, payable quarterly, in the city of New York, in coin."

On the 25th of January, 1865, a commission assembled at Santa Fé, New Mexico, by virtue of Special Order No. 3, headquarters department of New Mexico, to determine the amount of rent to be paid by the United States government for the use of the ground occupied by Fort Craig and the military reserve in which that post is situated, consisting of Colonel James L. Collins, on the part of the claimant, and Major William H. Lewis, on the part of the United States.

Colonel Collins fixed upon the sum of \$2,500 per annum in gold, Major Lewis on that of \$1,800 in gold. Failing to agree, the commissioners called in, as umpire, Mr. Scott Amberg, of Santa Fé, and the sum of \$2,000 per annum in gold was decided upon.

On the 27th of January, the commission reported to Brigadier General James H. Carlton, commanding, who approved the report, stating, however, that he considered the sum fixed for the rent too high by at least \$200 per annum; but that, in consideration of the fact that for many years the government had occupied the land at a merely nominal rent, and had free use of the timber grown thereupon; and, in consideration, also, of the impracticability of vacating the premises at that juncture of affairs, the chief quartermaster, Colonel John C. McFerran, was ordered to execute a lease for the period of five years. A lease was executed accordingly on the 27th January, 1865, in accordance with the order of the commanding general, which was approved by him, and is the one under which rent is now claimed. That lease expired by its own limitation on the 27th of May, 1869. No rent has ever been paid under it, and this claim is for ten thousand dollars in gold coin. The Quartermaster General declined to approve the lease thus made.

On the 23d of December, 1866, the United States having declined to pay the rent then due, Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, brought the

case to the attention of the Secretary of State, and a report was made in his department on the 4th of March, 1867, controverting, as I think, successfully the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, heretofore referred to, and closing with the following words: "I am of the opinion that the Armendaris family have a valid title to the site of Fort Craig, which it is discreditable to the government to contest."

All the papers in the case were afterwards referred to the War Department, and were referred by the Secretary of War to Assistant Judge Advocate General Dunn, who examined them, and on the 18th of February, 1869, reported to the Secretary of War, as follows:

"After an examination of the papers submitted to me, respecting the title to the site of Fort Craig, New Mexico, I respectfully submit the opinion that if the United States ever had any title thereto, the same was fully relinquished to the heirs of Pedro Armendaris by an act of Congress approved June 21, 1860, and that any further investigation respecting said title is unnecessary."

All the papers were then returned to the Quartermaster General by the Secretary of War, who directed him "to settle with the claimants on reasonable terms if practicable."

General Dunn concludes a letter addressed to this office relative to this claim on the 7th of January, 1870, in the following words:

"I think the claim ought to have been long since paid."

On the 15th of May, 1869, the Quartermaster General submitted all the papers in the case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a letter, stating briefly the action of his office and of the War Department, and saying:

"I respectfully transmit the claim to the accounting officers of the Treasury for their action, in accordance with the evidence and the orders of the Secretary of War."

The case was fully considered in the Third Auditor's Office, and an elaborate report of twenty-seven pages, reviewing critically all the circumstances attending the case, and closing with a recommendation that it should be sent to Congress, was, on the 22d of September last, sent to this office. I considered the same and concurred with the Auditor in the opinion that the case had better be sent to Congress for its action.

This case now comes again from your office accompanied by your letter of the 5th instant, referred to at the commencement of this report, and a long argument of Judge Watt, the attorney of the claimants, sustained by new and strong evidence in favor of the claim.

Among other evidence submitted to me by Judge Watt, in the form of depositions taken for future use, if necessary, (and not filed in the case,) is evidence satisfactory to me that the United States sub-let a portion of the premises covered by the leases of Armendaris to them, in 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, and receive therefore a rent of two thousand dollars.

Were any further evidence wanting to establish the fact that the United States acknowledged possession of the property under the lease of Armendaris to them, this evidence supplies it beyond a doubt.

Much has been said in the arguments against the payment of this claim as to the stipulation in the lease now under consideration, that the United States should, at its expiration, surrender the buildings, improvements, &c., upon the property.

Although this is a common stipulation in leases between individuals, the propriety of inserting in a lease of property to the United States, especially property on which a fortress belonging to the United States, with all its necessary concomitants, was situated, is doubtful; but that

stipulation has nothing to do with this claim. If ever the heirs or Pedro Armendaris seek to dispossess the United States of Fort Craig and its appendages, under that stipulation of the lease, then the proper time will arrive to contest the power of the agent who made the lease on the part of the United States, to bind them to the performance of that stipulation.

I have caused a thorough investigation of the whole case as it now stands to be made, and have no doubt whatever that Fort Craig is situated on land owned by the heirs of Pedro Armendaris.

The government acknowledged this for years, by leasing the land and paying rent therefor.

The lease upon which rent is now claimed was made after much investigation and consideration, and the amount agreed upon is only *one-third* of the sum at which the administrator valued the rental.

There seems to be no reason why the government should not in this case comply with its own stipulations, as to rent contained in the lease, it having, as is admitted by all, had the benefit of the property leased for the term specified.

If any doubt exists as to the validity of the lease, certainly the claimant has a just and equitable demand against the United States on a *quantum valebat*.

An account may therefore be stated for the amount of rent found due under the stipulations of the lease of January 27, 1865.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

A. M. GANGEWER, Esq.,
Acting Third Auditor of the Treasury.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

LETTER

FROM



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of December 21, 1869, transmitting a report from the Comptroller of the Currency, relative to the National Banking Associations.

JANUARY 24, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed December 21, 1869—

“That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this house with the information required to be obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency, as required by section two of the act of March 3, 1869, entitled ‘An act regulating the reports of National Banking Associations, &c.’”

In reply, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the Comptroller of the Currency, to whom the resolution was referred, which furnishes the desired information.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, by reference from your office, of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, passed December 21, 1869, to wit:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this house with the information required to be obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency, as required by section two of the act of March 3, 1869, entitled 'An act regulating the reports of National Banking Associations.'"

The following is section two of the act referred to in the resolution:

"And be it further enacted, That in addition to said reports each national banking association shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency the amount of each dividend declared by said association, and the amount of net earnings in excess of said dividends, which report shall be made within ten days after the declaration of each dividend, and attested by the oath of the president or cashier of said association, and a failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall subject such association to the penalties provided in the foregoing section." (Approved March 3, 1869.)

In accordance with the terms of the resolution, I submit herewith a statement giving in detail the information required:

Of the 1,690 banks included in the statement, one bank was superseded by another organization bearing the same name; three banks never completed their organization; sixty-two banks, in voluntary liquidation and in the hands of receivers, are doing no business and earning no dividends; 132 banks in active operation, from various causes, have declared no dividend since March 3, 1869, leaving 1,492 banks that have declared and reported dividends.

Six banks organized since the passage of the act are not included in the statement, none of which have as yet reported a dividend.

The aggregate capital of the dividend-paying banks is \$463,024,510.

The dividends declared amount to \$20,816,718.

The net earnings in excess of dividends declared amount to \$6,932,768.

Average percentage of dividends upon capital $5\frac{1}{10}\%$.

Average percentage of net profits, embracing dividends and net earnings, in excess of dividends $6\frac{1}{10}\%$.

This abstract relates to the first dividend reported.

Five hundred and eighty-five banks have declared, and at the commencement of the work of preparing the tables submitted had reported a second dividend.

The aggregate capital of the banks so reporting is \$176,872,192.

The dividends declared by them amount to \$8,992,051.

The net earnings in excess of dividends declared amount to \$2,958,616.

The average rate of dividend is $5\frac{1}{10}\%$.

The average net profit, embracing dividend and net earnings, in excess of dividend is $6\frac{1}{10}\%$.

The returns submitted are believed to be substantially correct, though some difficulty was experienced at first in making banks understand just what was meant by "net earnings in excess of dividends," and in the reports of the first dividend there may have been some inaccuracies in that item; if so, however, they are very slight, as they were corrected as far as possible. The net earnings in excess of dividends include all sums carried to surplus fund, and taken together with the dividends reported are designed to show, and, undoubtedly, do show, with perfect accuracy, the entire net profits of the national banks, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1869.

The resolution is returned herewith, as requested.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

29

Statement in an act to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives December 31, 1868, showing the amount of dividend and amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend of each national bank, reported to the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress requiring the reports of national banking associations, approved March 3, 1863.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
1386	Albington.	National Bank.	Massachusetts.	1869.	\$9,000 00	\$2,513 47	1869.	\$9,000 00	\$1,109 10	\$150,000
463	Adams.	First.	do.	Mar. 30	6,000 00	2,096 52	Sept. 30			150,000
1439	do.	Berkshire.	do.	July 1						
71	do.	First.	New York	June 30	3,750 00	436 90				75,000
1531	do.	First.	do.	Mar. 31	6,250 00	789 47				125,000
27	Akron.	Hungerford.	do.	July 3	12,000 00	4,648 73				250,000
40	do.	First.	Ohio.	July 10	5,000 00	4,878 71				100,000
	do.	Second.	do.	July 10	5,000 00	4,878 71				
267	Albany.	First.	New York	Aug. 2	19,000 00	1,570 04	Oct. 31	9,000 00	5,227 60	300,000
1291	do.	City National Bank.	do.	April 30	9,000 00	8,873 15				
1045	do.	Merchants.	do.	Mar. 31	25,000 00		Sept. 30	20,000 00	5,233 30	500,000
739	do.	National Albany Exchange	do.	July 9	10,000 00	2,766 89				300,000
1301	do.	National Commercial.	do.	June 30	12,000 00	2,000 00				300,000
1289	do.	National Mechanics and Farmers.	do.	Aug. 1	30,000 00	23,367 59				500,000
1262	do.	New York State.	do.	June 30	35,000 00	2,994 61				350,000
1121	do.	Union.	do.	April 3	20,000 00	1,026 65	Oct. 4	20,000 00	3,253 41	500,000
1509	Albion.	First.	do.	June 30	4,750 00	953 56				100,000
1544	do.	Orleans County	do.	June 30	5,000 00	2,020 60				100,000
651	Alexandria.	National Exchange.	Michigan.	June 30	2,500 00	211 71				50,000
161	do.	First.	Pennsylvania.	July 1	6,000 00	2,055 69				100,000
373	do.	Second.	do.	May 3	11,000 00	17,353 94	Oct. 30	15,000 00	454 05	150,000
1352	do.	National Bank.	do.	May 4	12,000 00	1,731 83	Nov. 2	13,000 00	2,852 00	300,000
198	Allegheny	First.	do.	May 10	21,000 00	6,048 91		12,000 00	1,353 64	300,000
776	do.	Second.	do.	July 3	9,000 00	1,353 28				150,000
1445	Alton.	First.	Illinois.	June 30	2,000 00	3,313 79				100,000
1428	do.	National Bank.	do.	June 30	3,000 00	1,320 24				100,000
247	Altoona.	First.	Pennsylvania.	June 30	15,000 00	3,368 07				150,000
503	Amesbury.	First.	Massachusetts.	July 3	5,000 00					100,000

‡ No dividend since March 3, 1869.

† Extra dividend.

* In voluntary liquidation.

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
706	Amenia.	First.	New York.	1869.	\$4,000 00	\$1,748 69	Sept. 30	\$7,500 00	\$3,358 57	\$100,000
1307	Amherst.	First.	Massachusetts.	Mar. 31	7,500 00	4,532 49	Nov. 6	3,375 00	625 66	150,000
1307	Amsterdam.	First.	New York.	Mar. 31	5,000 00	906 09	Sept. 30	10,000 00	5,569 61	125,000
1335	...do.	Farmers'	do.	Mar. 31	10,000 00	2,387 37	Sept. 30	10,000 00	5,569 61	200,000
302	Andes.	First.	do.	July 1	2,400 00	452 11				60,000
44	Anderson.	First.	Indiana.							
1129	Anderson.	National Bank.	Massachusetts.	Mar. 27	12,500 00	2,536 96	Oct. 1	12,500 00	2,992 39	250,000
364	Angella.	First.	New York.	May 1	5,000 00	1,543 63	Nov. 1	5,000 00	512 45	100,000
32	Ann Arbor.	First.	Michigan.	June 30	6,250 00	5,970 70				150,000
856	Annapolis.	First.	Maryland.	June 30	6,000 00	1,320 00				100,000
1244	...do.	Farmers'.	do.	Mar. 31	10,068 00	4,697 69	Sept. 30	20,136 00		251,700
1023	Aosua.	National Bank.	Connecticut.	June 30	10,000 00	8,421 05				200,000
1161	Anthony.	Coverly.	Rhode Island.	July 17	5,000 00	1,798 34				100,000
1650	Appleton.	National Bank.	Wisconsin.							
183	Asbland.	First.	Ohio.	May 3	3,000 00		Nov. 1	2,500 00	166 14	50,000
423	...do.	First.	Pennsylvania.	May 15	8,750 00	2,877 70	Sept. 12	8,750 00	2,177 64	175,000
1350	Asbury.	National Bank.	Rhode Island.				Sept. 30	3,000 00		100,000
1773	Ashtabula.	Farmers'	Ohio.	May 3	5,000 00	2,353 86	Nov. 1	5,000 00	2,413 39	150,000
1023	Astoria.	First.	Kansas.	July 5	4,800 00	2,500 00				50,000
1023	Athens.	First.	Ohio.	May 1	4,000 00	2,716 65				100,000
1020	...do.	First.	Pennsylvania.	June 30	5,000 00					100,000
1708	Athol.	National Bank of	Georgia.	July 13	9,000 00	4,395 10	June 30	9,000 00		150,000
1608	Atlanta.	Miller's River.	Massachusetts.	June 30	8,000 00	4,496 31				100,000
1569	...do.	Georgia.	Georgia.	July 3	6,000 00	1,727 85				100,000
109	Aurora.	National Bank.	do.	June 30	10,000 00	420 65				100,000
377	Aurora.	First.	New York.	May 31	5,860 00	1,117 00	Nov. 30	3,980 00	37 56	84,000
1004	Attleborough.	First.	Indiana.	April 1	4,000 00	591 49	Oct. 1	4,000 00	3,729 60	100,000
151	Auburn.	National Bank.	Massachusetts.	May 1	6,500 00	2,707 01	Nov. 6	6,500 00	2,395 92	130,000
231	...do.	First.	Maine.	June 30	5,000 00	2,592 90				100,000
1345	Aurora.	First.	New York.	April 30	12,500 00	1,578 65				250,000
1345	...do.	Cayuga County.	do.	July 31	12,000 00	1,663 90				200,000
1907	...do.	City National Bank.	do.	July 1	14,000 00	386 39				300,000

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.		Second dividend reported.		Capital.
				For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	
				1889.		1889.		
1099	Brighton	National Bank of	Massachusetts	April 1	\$10,000 00	April 1	\$1,811 85	\$200,000
806	do.	National Market	do.	May 31	15,000 00	Oct. 4	7,524 34	250,000
717	Bristol	Farmers' Bucks County	Pennsylvania	May 3	3,377 60	Sept. 30	15,000 00	9,127 68
1592	do.	First	Rhode Island	July 1	3,750 00	Nov. 1	7,377 60	92,200
1593	do.	National Eagle	do.	July 1	2,500 00	July 1	1,943 64	75,000
383	Brookport	First	New York	July 3	2,000 00	July 1	1,451 84	50,000
1360	Brooklyn	Windham County	Connecticut	June 30	5,415 00	June 30	1,194 49	108,300
923	do.	First	New York	June 30	30,000 00	June 16	1,129 16	500,000
1491	do.	Atlantic	do.	June 30		June 48	22,784 48	
1223	do.	Farmers and Citizens'	do.					
658	do.	Nassau	do.	June 30	15,000 00	June 30	10,000 00	300,000
1543	do.	National City	do.	July 1	15,000 00	July 1	30,000 00	300,000
897	Brookville	First	Pennsylvania	June 30	6,000 00	June 30	2,148 33	100,000
1619	do.	National Bank	Indiana	July 3	5,000 00	July 3	5,000 00	100,000
135	Brownville	First	Pennsylvania	May 11	2,750 00	May 11	2,141 68	75,000
618	do.	Monongahela	do.	July 5	12,000 00	July 5	6,553 36	200,000
192	Brunswick	First	Maine	April 30	6,000 00	Oct. 30	2,321 00	100,000
1315	do.	Pelee	do.	Mar. 31	2,500 00	Sept. 30	9,500 00	50,000
1118	do.	Union	do.	July 6	4,000 00	July 6	925 52	100,000
237	Bryan	First	Ohio	June 30	5,400 00	June 30	747 70	100,000
1079	Bucksport	National Bank	Maine	June 30	5,000 00	June 30	18 82	100,000
443	Buysras	First	Ohio	July 1	7,000 00	July 1	790 00	100,000
235	Buffalo	First	New York	June 30	12,500 00	June 30	8,953 25	250,000
850	do.	Third	do.	July 1	10,000 00	July 1	8,976 66	100,000
453	do.	Farmers and Mechanics'	Iowa	Mar. 31	6,000 00	Mar. 31	8,637 69	200,000
351	Burlington	First	do.	July 1	10,000 00	Sept. 30	13,663 45	100,000
751	do.	National State	do.	July 1	15,000 00	July 1	8,123 29	100,000
861	do.	First	Vermont	April 1	30,000 00	April 1	4,210 52	400,000
1197	do.	Merchant	do.	June 30	4,000 00	June 30	2,976 98	100,000
1292	do.	Mechanics'	New Jersey	July 3	7,000 00	July 3	1,087 66	100,000
309	Butler	First	Pennsylvania	June 30	5,000 00	June 30	None	100,000
1067	Hangout	Farmers'	Maine	Mar. 27	6,000 00	Sept. 25	5,000 00	120,000
			Ohio	May 11	6,000 00	No dividend.	4,421 83	

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
				1868.			1869.			
1468	Charlotteville	National Bank.	Virginia	June 30	\$7,500 00	\$5,391 29	Nov. 11	\$10,000 00	\$4,241 72	\$150,000
1606	Chattanooga	First	Tennessee	May 12	10,000 00	5,602 25	Nov. 11			300,000
533	Chelsea	First	Massachusetts	July 1	15,000 00	5,616 44	Nov. 11			300,000
1004	do	Orange County	Vermont	July 1	9,000 00		Oct. 31	8,000 00	4,028 58	300,000
1126	Cherry Valley	National Central	New York	April 30	8,000 00	502 65	Nov. 1	3,500 00	775 91	100,000
332	Chicater	First	Pennsylvania	May 3	4,000 00	726 43	Nov. 2	13,500 00	9,481 45	300,000
335	do	Delaware County National Bank	do	May 4	15,000 00	2,094 51	Dec. 4	6,275 00	3,573 83	125,500
1349	do	National Bank.	New York	June 5	6,275 00	2,675 95				
1500	Chestertown	Kent	Maryland				Sept. 30	9,000 00	3,409 82	150,000
1056	Chillicothe	First	Massachusetts	Mar. 27	9,000 00	13,111 23	Nov. 8	10,500 00	9,924 95	150,000
128	Chillicothe	First	Ohio	May 10	5,000 00	1,598 39	Nov. 8	8,000 00	1,351 63	100,000
1277	do	Chillicothe National Bank of	do	May 3	2,000 00	5,441 30	Oct. 30	8,000 00	1,421 05	100,000
1172	do	Ross County	do	May 10	9,000 00	5,580 48				150,000
179	Chittenango	First	New York	July 10						
8	Chicago	First	Illinois							
225	do	Second	do							
226	do	Third	do							
276	do	Fourth	do	June 30	37,500 00	26,191 45	June 30	10,000 00	16,966 98	750,000
320	do	Fifth	do	June 30	25,000 00	1,190 28	June 30	25,000 00		200,000
818	do	City	do	July 5	25,000 00	21,052 63				500,000
713	do	Commercial	do							
724	do	Manufacturers'	do							
466	do	Mechanics'	do							
643	do	Merchants'	do							
508	do	North Western	do							
966	do	Traders'	do							
608	do	Union	do							
1678	do	Union Stock Yard	do	July 1	37,500 00	5,546 99				750,000
	do	First	do	July 10	5,000 00	3,732 91				100,000
	do	do	do	June 30	25,000 00	7,715 42	Sept. 30	36,000 00	22,616 07	1,900,000
	do	do	do	April 30	30,000 00	87,113 85				900,000
	do	do	do	May 6	30,000 00	7,909 32	Oct. 1	25,000 00	1,315 76	500,000
24	Cincinnati	First	Ohio	April 1	25,000 00					
	do	Second	do							

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
605	Corry	First	Pennsylvania	1893.			1893.			\$100,000
599	do.	National Bank	do.	June 30	\$7,000 00	\$8 79				100,000
598	do.	First	do.	June 30	5,000 00	1,112 76				100,000
1256	Corran	First	New York	Mar. 14	6,250 00	6,359 00	Sept. 14	\$6,250 00	\$11,230 00	125,000
1479	Cornell Bluffs	First	Michigan	June 30	2,500 00	435 46				50,000
1684	do.	First	Iowa	April 1	2,500 00	237 00				50,000
718	Covina	Pacific	do.							500,000
1298	Crawford	First	Kentucky	July 5	25,000 00	5,937 92				100,000
574	Crawfordsville	First	New York	June 30	4,000 00	2,036 74				100,000
1143	Cuba	First	Indiana	June 30	5,000 00	1,041 74				100,000
381	Cumberland	First	New York							100,000
1510	do.	Second	Maryland	June 30	6,000 00	3,975 03				100,000
303	Curranville	National Bank	Rhode Island	April 5	5,000 00	3,669 72	Oct. 4	5,000 00	3,184 35	100,000
378	Cuyahoga Falls	First	Pennsylvania	July 1	5,000 00	3,646 47				100,000
446	Danvers	First	Ohio	July 1	2,500 00	5,043 02				100,000
943	Danbury	National Bank	Maine	July 19	2,500 00	1,051 24				50,000
1132	do.	National Bank	Connecticut	July 1	19,620 00	4,491 79	Dec. 1	19,620 00	6,895 11	327,000
594	Danvers	First	Massachusetts	April 30	12,500 00	2,286 79	Oct. 31	15,000 00	6,110 71	250,000
75	Danville	First	New York	Mar. 31	10,000 00	3,318 19	Oct. 1	10,000 00	2,380 18	150,000
152	Danville	First	Indiana	April 30	2,500 00	2,251 59	Oct. 31	2,500 00	1,198 89	50,000
1113	do.	First	Illinois	June 23	6,000 00	2,641 88	Dec. 14	6,175 00	3,226 34	100,000
325	do.	First	Pennsylvania	July 1	6,000 00	517 37				50,000
1078	do.	National Bank	Pennsylvania	May 10	7,500 00	3,801 29	Nov. 9	7,500 00	3,722 96	150,000
1578	do.	Caledonia	Vermont	April 30	14,000 00	2,020 05	Oct. 31	14,000 00	2,687 83	200,000
1801	do.	First	Kentucky	Mar. 31	4,000 00	2,081 84	Sept. 30	4,000 00	4,959 65	100,000
1800	do.	Central	do.	July 3	7,500 00	1,500 00				150,000
1609	do.	First	Virginia		8,000 00	1,113 45				160,000
15	Davenport	First	Iowa	April 30	10,000 00		Nov. 1	10,000 00	5,842 39	100,000
1671	do.	Citizens	do.	June 30	4,000 00	1,756 87	Nov. 1	14,000 00	3,211 75	100,000
1414	do.	National Bank	do.	May 11	15,000 00	18,027 61	Nov. 8	15,000 00	12,000 00	350,000
1414	do.	First	Ohio	May 11	15,000 00	2,715 61	Nov. 16	15,000 00	10,004 91	350,000

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ings in excess of dividend.	For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ings in excess of dividend.	
1434	Easton.....	National Bank of Maryland	Maryland	1899, June 7	\$11,600 00	\$4,173 11	1899, Dec. 6	\$11,400 00	\$3,930 02	\$200,000
1495	Eastport.....	Frontier	Maine	April 3	3,000 00	664 91	Oct. 2	3,750 00	664 48	75,000
1520	Easton.....	First	Ohio	Mar. 3	5,000 00	1,278 35	Sept. 21	6,050 00	261 24	100,000
1574	Edgartown.....	Martha's Vineyard	Massachusetts	Mar. 24	3,000 00	1,114 39	Sept. 21	6,050 00	261 24	100,000
1585	Elgin.....	First	Illinois	June 30	6,000 00	2,469 00	Sept. 30	30,000 00	7,263 78	200,000
1487	Elizabeth.....	First	New Jersey	July 5	10,000 00	1,907 70	Sept. 30	30,000 00	7,263 78	400,000
1456	do.....	National State	do	Mar. 31	20,000 00	1,907 70	Nov. 5	7,000 00	1,394 02	100,000
206	Elkhart.....	First	Indiana	May 7	7,500 00	1,083 89	Nov. 5	7,000 00	1,394 02	100,000
873	Elk Horn.....	First	Wisconsin	July 1	6,500 00					100,000
1236	Elkton.....	National Bank of	Maryland							250,000
45	Ellenville.....	First	New York	May 1	12,500 00	3,450 47	Nov. 1	12,500 00	4,342 10	250,000
119	Elmira.....	First	do							200,000
149	do.....	Second	do							200,000
811	do.....	Chemung Canal	do							100,000
1301	do.....	National Bank of Chemung	do							100,000
438	Elvira.....	First	Ohio	July 1	3,500 00	3,219 19	Nov. 8	5,000 00	11,340 77	150,000
12	Elva.....	First	Pennsylvania	May 12	9,000 00	2,336 89	Nov. 12	9,000 00	1,050 64	300,000
806	do.....	Second	do	July 7	15,000 00	745 62				350,000
535	do.....	Keystone	do	June 30	12,500 00					350,000
870	do.....	Marine	do	May 5	9,000 00	3,000 00	Nov. 5	9,000 00	2,053 63	150,000
1084	Essex.....	Saybrook	Connecticut	June 30	6,000 00	1,498 17				150,000
98	Evansville.....	First	Indiana	July 1	25,000 00	24,944 53				500,000
989	do.....	Merchants'	do	June 30	17,500 00	30,000 00				500,000
730	do.....	National Bank	New Hampshire	June 30	21,000 00	1,254 84				700,000
1147	Exeter.....	National Granite State	Iowa	July 1	6,000 00	1,254 84				100,000
1475	Fairfield.....	First	Vermont	June 30	3,000 00	3,448 70				50,000
344	Fairhaven.....	First	Massachusetts	July 1	4,000 00	3,448 70				100,000
490	do.....	National Bank of	Massachusetts	Mar. 31	12,000 00	4,196 57	Sept. 30	12,000 00	2,074 11	240,000
101	Falmouth.....	First	West Virginia	July 1	4,795 00	947 63				95,000
256	Fall River.....	First	Massachusetts	June 30	7,500 00	30,590 59				150,000
439	do.....	Second	do	July 5	10,000 00	4,488 04				200,000
440	do.....	Minuteman National Bank	do	June 30	31,574 95	11,000 00				600,000

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.		Second dividend reported.		Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	
							Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
968	Fulton	First	New York	1869.	\$4,600 00	1869.		\$115,000
1178	do	Citizens	do	July 31	1,253 15			166,100
1866	Faribault	First	Minnesota	June 30	2,305 00			50,000
979	Galea	Merchants	Illinois	July 15	6,250 00			125,000
831	do	National Bank of	do	July 1	2,000 00			200,000
241	Galesburg	First	do	July 10	12,000 00			150,000
491	do	Second	do	April 30	9,000 00			50,000
419	Gallion	First	Ohio	April 30	6,000 00			100,000
136	Gallipolis	First	do	July 3	3,250 00			50,000
827	Galva	First	Illinois	May 8	2,000 00			100,000
1566	Galveston	First	Texas	June 30	2,500 00			50,000
1643	do	National Bank of Texas	do	June 30	10,000 00			200,000
929	Gardner	Coburn	Maine	July 4	2,000 00			100,000
1174	do	Gardner National Bank of	do	Sept. 6	2,500 00			50,000
170	do	Oakland	do	July 19	3,267 82			100,000
894	Gardner	First	Massachusetts	June 1	4,000 00			100,000
534	Geneseo	First	Illinois	June 30	7,500 00			100,000
866	do	Genesee Valley National Bank	New York	July 31	9,000 00			150,000
125	Geneva	First	Ohio	May 4	2,000 00			100,000
167	do	First	New York	June 30	2,500 00			50,000
939	do	National Bank	do	June 30	10,000 00			200,000
682	Georgetown	National Bank of Commerce	District of Columbia	May 1	2,000 00			50,000
86	Germanstown	First	Ohio	May 1	4,500 00			100,000
311	Gettysburg	First	Pennsylvania	April 30	4,750 00			100,000
611	do	National Bank	do	May 30	6,700 00			145,150
54	Glad	First	do	June 30	6,500 00			100,000
980	Glad's Falls	First	New York	June 30	10,019 00			125,400
1283	do	National Bank	do	July 1	5,500 00			110,000
435	Glen Rock	First	Pennsylvania	June 1	2,322 86			50,000
540	Gloucester	First	Massachusetts	June 30	2,500 00			130,000
999	do	Cape Ann	do	Mar. 31	7,500 00			150,000
1102	do	National Bank	do	Mar. 31	12,500 00			200,000
	do	National Bank County	New York	Sept. 24	15,000 00			300,000
				June 30	7,500 00			150,000

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
670	Hartford	Phoenix	Connecticut	1869.	\$50,000 00	\$16,407 18	1869.	.....	.....	\$1,000,000
712	Hartwich	Cape Cod	Massachusetts	June 30	15,000 00	370 10	.....	.....	.....	300,000
496	Hastings	First	Minnesota	July 1	1,000 00	1,060 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000
1538	.....do	Merchants'	.....do	June 30	6,000 00	2,356 46	.....	.....	.....	100,000
301	Havana	First	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	.....do	Second	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
461	Haverhill	First	Massachusetts	June 30	12,000 00	4,526 90	.....	.....	.....	900,000
589	.....do	Essex	.....do	June 26	5,000 00	319 45	.....	.....	.....	100,000
633	.....do	Merrimack	.....do	June 30	12,000 00	11,420 04	.....	.....	.....	340,000
454	.....do	National Bank	.....do	June 30	10,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	200,000
1649	Helena	First	Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1615	Henderson	National Bank	Kentucky	June 30	5,000 00	4,654 12	.....	.....	.....	100,000
1462	Henry	First	Illinois	June 30	2,500 00	701 32	.....	.....	.....	50,000
787	Hillsborough	National Bank	Ohio	June 7	5,000 00	3,440 37	.....	.....	.....	100,000
168	Hilldale	First	Michigan	June 30	6,000 00	959 00	.....	.....	.....	50,000
1470	.....do	Second	.....do	Aug. 31	7,000 00	654 80	.....	.....	.....	100,000
1119	Hingham	National Bank	Massachusetts	April 1	8,000 00	1,372 35	Oct. 1	\$8,000 00	\$1,262 03	200,000
193	Hobart	First	New York	May 1	4,000 00	1,779 99	Oct. 31	4,000 00	2,183 09	100,000
1444	Hoboken	First	New Jersey	July 1	5,500 00	.....	Nov. 16	2,850 00	349 28	110,000
57	Holidaysburg	First	Pennsylvania	May 17	4,500 00	478 04	Oct. 1	7,500 00	1,000 00	50,000
802	Holliston	National Bank	Massachusetts	April 1	7,500 00	2,000 00	Oct. 1	7,500 00	.....	150,000
644	Honesdale	First	Pennsylvania	July 7	15,000 00	5,113 74	.....	.....	.....	300,000
1676	Honeybrook	First	.....do	July 1	3,500 00	1,124 15	.....	.....	.....	100,000
1054	Hopkinton	First	Rhode Island	July 4	4,500 00	504 44	.....	.....	.....	100,000
626	.....do	National Bank	Massachusetts	June 30	9,000 00	5,511 75	.....	.....	.....	150,000
262	Hornellville	First	New York	May 1	2,500 00	3,486 59	Nov. 1	2,500 00	3,753 67	50,000
1247	Houghton	First	Michigan	June 30	12,000 00	4,243 07	.....	.....	.....	160,000
1644	Houston	First	Texas	June 23	10,000 00	3,113 08	.....	.....	.....	100,000
95	Hudson	First	Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
266	.....do	First	New York	May 8	8,000 00	5,432 71	Oct. 31	8,000 00	4,263 30	200,000
1680	.....do	Farmers'	.....do	April 29	12,000 00	2,054 86	Nov. 1	12,000 00	5,354 17	300,000
1091	.....do	National Hudson River Bank	.....do	May 1	15,000 00	1,437 73	Nov. 13	7,500 00	1,354 67	250,000
91	Huntington	First	Pennsylvania	May 15	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000

13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.	152.	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.	182.	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.	200.	201.	202.	203.	204.	205.	206.	207.	208.	209.	210.	211.	212.	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.	218.	219.	220.	221.	222.	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.	230.	231.	232.	233.	234.	235.	236.	237.	238.	239.	240.	241.	242.	243.	244.	245.	246.	247.	248.	249.	250.	251.	252.	253.	254.	255.	256.	257.	258.	259.	260.	261.	262.	263.	264.	265.	266.	267.	268.	269.	270.	271.	272.	273.	274.	275.	276.	277.	278.	279.	280.	281.	282.	283.	284.	285.	286.	287.	288.	289.	290.	291.	292.	293.	294.	295.	296.	297.	298.	299.	300.	301.	302.	303.	304.	305.	306.	307.	308.	309.	310.	311.	312.	313.	314.	315.	316.	317.	318.	319.	320.	321.	322.	323.	324.	325.	326.	327.	328.	329.	330.	331.	332.	333.	334.	335.	336.	337.	338.	339.	340.	341.	342.	343.	344.	345.	346.	347.	348.	349.	350.	351.	352.	353.	354.	355.	356.	357.	358.	359.	360.	361.	362.	363.	364.	365.	366.	367.	368.	369.	370.	371.	372.	373.	374.	375.	376.	377.	378.	379.	380.	381.	382.	383.	384.	385.	386.	387.	388.	389.	390.	391.	392.	393.	394.	395.	396.	397.	398.	399.	400.	401.	402.	403.	404.	405.	406.	407.	408.	409.	410.	411.	412.	413.	414.	415.	416.	417.	418.	419.	420.	421.	422.	423.	424.	425.	426.	427.	428.	429.	430.	431.	432.	433.	434.	435.	436.	437.	438.	439.	440.	441.	442.	443.	444.	445.	446.	447.	448.	449.	450.	451.	452.	453.	454.	455.	456.	457.	458.	459.	460.	461.	462.	463.	464.	465.	466.	467.	468.	469.	470.	471.	472.	473.	474.	475.	476.	477.	478.	479.	480.	481.	482.	483.	484.	485.	486.	487.	488.	489.	490.	491.	492.	493.	494.	495.	496.	497.	498.	499.	500.	501.	502.	503.	504.	505.	506.	507.	508.	509.	510.	511.	512.	513.	514.	515.	516.	517.	518.	519.	520.	521.	522.	523.	524.	525.	526.	527.	528.	529.	530.	531.	532.	533.	5
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* No dividend or net profit.
† No dividend since organization.
‡ No dividend since March 3, 1869.
§ No dividend since liquidation.
|| In voluntary liquidation.
¶ No dividend declared since December 31, 1869.
‡ No dividend since March 3, 1869.
§ No dividend since March 3, 1869.

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end— Ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ings in excess of dividend.	For six months end— Ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ings in excess of dividend.	
191	Kalamazoo	First	Michigan	1889 May 30	\$5,000 00	\$4,455 67	1889 Nov. 30	\$3,000 00	\$6,703 36	\$100,000
1359	do	Michigan	do	July 14	10,000 00	10,000 00				100,000
1612	Kansas City	First	Missouri	July 3	5,000 00	1,159 45				100,000
946	Keene	Ashelet	do	July 30	10,000 00	3,531 64				200,000
559	do	Cheshire	do	June 30	4,000 00	1,831 46				100,000
877	do	National Bank	do	June 30	7,000 00	1,048 71		No dividend.	6,091 74	100,000
41	Kendallville	First	Indiana	May 1	5,000 00	1,804 17				100,000
1254	Kennelbunk	Ocean	Maine	July 3	5,000 00	1,885 10				50,000
212	Kenosh	First	Wisconsin	July 3	5,000 00	1,546 20	Nov. 1	5,000 00	1,883 49	100,000
653	Kent	National Bank	Ohio	May 3	5,000 00					100,000
80	Keokuk	First	Iowa	May 3	7,500 00	6,000 00	Nov. 1	7,500 00	1,000 00	150,000
1441	do	State	do	May 3	5,500 00	2,000 00				110,000
450	Killingly	First	Connecticut	July 1	10,000 00	6,731 65				250,000
1036	Kindershook	National Bank of	New York	June 30	10,000 00	5,327 69				200,000
929	do	National Union	do	June 30	10,000 00					
451	Kingston	First	do							
1149	do	National Bank	do	July 10	6,000 00	6,884 53				150,000
1050	do	National Union County	do	July 13	6,000 00	2,959 15				150,000
955	do	State of New York National Bank	do	July 17	5,000 00	947 04				355,000
1158	do	National Landholders'	Rhode Island	May 4	4,500 00	124 06	Oct. 18	5,250 00	813 76	105,000
1608	do	National Bank of	West Virginia	July 1	5,000 00	808 25				100,000
69	Kittanning	First	Pennsylvania	July 6	12,000 00	2,191 04				200,000
1654	do	National Bank	do	July 1	5,000 00	808 25				200,000
872	Knightstown	First	Indiana	April 3	5,000 00	3,000 00	Oct. 2	5,000 00	4,000 00	100,000
759	Knoxville	First	Illinois							100,000
391	do	First	Tennessee	June 30	5,000 00	592 32				50,000
884	Kokomo	First	Indiana	June 30	5,000 00	570 14				50,000
347	Lacena	First	Illinois	May 1	3,000 00	352 94	Oct. 31	3,500 00	617 65	50,000
1645	Lacena	National Bank	New Hampshire	April 3	5,000 00	808 58	Oct. 1	5,700 00	2,808 63	100,000
1313	La Crosse	First	Wisconsin	June 30	20,000 00	5,528 83				50,000
23	La Fayette	First	Indiana	July 10	12,000 00	4,246 30				200,000
417	do	Second	do	June 30	30,000 00	5,392 06				500,000
		National State	do							

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
53	Lodi.....	First*.....	Ohio.....	1868. July 9	\$3,750 00	\$1,772 72	1868. Nov. 7	\$3,750 00	\$1,973 76	\$73,000
92	Logan.....	First.....	do.....	May 22	3,750 00	1,818 82	Nov. 20	3,500 00	549 98	50,000
1031	Logansport.....	National Bank.....	Indiana.....	April 30	10,000 00	698 42	Oct. 31	9,000 00	713 77	125,000
1064	London.....	Madison.....	Ohio.....	May 15	6,000 00	4,953 13	Nov. 15	6,000 00	1,132 97	120,000
108	Louisville.....	First.....	Kentucky.....	May 6	18,000 00	3,339 40	Nov. 4	18,000 00	10,000 00	300,000
777	do.....	Second.....	do.....	May 1	10,000 00	2,900 50				200,000
788	do.....	City National Bank.....	do.....	May 1	10,000 00	1,156 27	Oct. 31	10,000 00	1,170 08	200,000
790	do.....	Planters.....	do.....	April 30	12,500 00	837 30				200,000
351	Lowell.....	First.....	Massachusetts.....	Mar. 31	12,500 00	5,110 81	Sept. 30	12,500 00	20,000 00	250,000
966	do.....	Appleton.....	do.....	Mar. 31	15,000 00	8,151 00	Sept. 30	15,000 00	10,263 15	300,000
506	do.....	Merchants.....	do.....	Mar. 31	15,000 00	3,840 26	Sept. 30	20,000 00	2,380 36	400,000
1329	do.....	Old Lowell National Bank.....	do.....	April 3	10,000 00	1,500 00	Oct. 3	10,000 00	4,150 04	200,000
960	do.....	Prescott.....	do.....	Mar. 31	15,000 00	11,400 00	Sept. 30	15,000 00	5,000 00	300,000
753	do.....	Railroad.....	do.....	Mar. 31	40,000 00	10,433 92	Sept. 30	40,000 00	11,689 69	800,000
781	do.....	Wamsleet.....	do.....	June 30	10,000 00	5,586 32				200,000
1280	do.....	National Bank.....	Michigan.....	July 30	2,000 00	530 07				50,000
348	Lowville.....	First.....	New York.....	June 30	6,000 00	270 10				100,000
1535	Lynchburg.....	First.....	Virginia.....	June 30	6,000 00	2,500 00				100,000
1323	do.....	National Bank.....	do.....	June 30	6,000 00	2,500 00	Nov. 12	4,000 50	1,141 16	100,012½
1140	Lyndon.....	National Bank of.....	Vermont.....	May 12	4,000 00	4,352 32	Oct. 1	25,000 00	6,170 18	300,000
638	Lynn.....	First.....	Massachusetts.....	Mar. 31	15,000 00	5,048 31	Sept. 30	10,000 00	8,072 86	300,000
1201	do.....	Central.....	do.....	April 1	10,000 00	5,438 43	Oct. 1	10,774 55	6,884 35	300,000
697	do.....	National City.....	do.....	April 1	7,500 00	5,569 23	Nov. 1	(S)		100,000
66	Lynons.....	First.....	Iowa.....	May 1	5,000 00					50,000
1027	do.....	National Bank.....	New York.....	April 3	2,000 00	4,500 00	Oct. 3	3,000 00	3,500 00	100,000
907	Macomb.....	First.....	Illinois.....	July 3	10,000 00	8,410 80				100,000
1617	Macoon.....	First.....	Georgia.....	June 30	12,500 00	7,715 52				50,000
144	Madison.....	First.....	Wisconsin.....	June 30	15,000 00	16,156 94				300,000
111	do.....	First.....	Indiana.....	June 30	15,000 00	1,554 54	Nov. 3	3,600 00	3,350 90	200,000
1457	do.....	National Branch.....	do.....	May 4	5,000 00	1,907 32	Nov. 3	5,000 00	1,456 90	60,000
547	Madison City.....	First.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 31	5,000 00	5,000 00	Sept. 30	5,000 00	1,456 90	100,000
			Massachusetts.....							

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

[illegible]

§ No dividend.

**** No dividend and no net earnings.**

¶ Dividend of five per cent
¶ In hands of receiver.

† No dividend since March 3, 1869.
|| In voluntary liquidation.

*** Extra dividend**

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
790	Meriden	Home	Connecticut	1888.	\$20,000 00	\$2,434 77	1888.			\$400,000
1362	do	National Bank	do	June 30	15,000 00	2,603 71				300,000
1465	Methuen	National Bank of	Massachusetts	Mar. 31	5,000 00	2,034 63	Sept. 30	\$5,000 00	\$5,383 87	100,000
1195	Middlebury	National Bank of	Vermont	June 30	10,000 00	3,906 10				200,000
397	Middletown	First	Connecticut	June 30	4,000 00	1,118 72				100,000
1340	do	Central	do	June 30	6,000 00	3,420 00				150,000
845	do	Middlesex County	do	June 1	17,500 00	2,023 64				350,000
1216	do	National Bank	do	June 30	18,465 00	4,684 53				369,300
523	do	First	New York	June 30	5,000 00	676 47				200,000
1276	do	National Bank	do	July 3	10,000 00	2,973 72				175,000
1473	do	Walkill	do	July 12	7,000 00	1,311 73				100,000
565	do	National Bank of	Pennsylvania	May 4	5,000 00					100,000
1181	do	Citizens'	Delaware	July 3	4,000 00	380 68				80,000
1545	do	First	Ohio	May 1	5,000 00	2,429 39	Oct. 31	5,000 00	1,686 18	100,000
174	Milburg	First	Pennsylvania	May 1	5,000 00	3,346 74				100,000
866	Milford	National Bank	Massachusetts	July 3	15,000 00	1,681 98				250,000
1070	do	Southern	New Hampshire	June 28	5,000 00	2,390 73	Oct. 4	7,500 00	1,680 50	100,000
572	Milbury	National Bank	Massachusetts	April 5	7,500 00	2,990 22				150,000
1870	Millville	National Bank	New Jersey	April 2	4,000 00	3,240 97				100,000
253	Milton	First	Pennsylvania	May 10	4,295 00	532 83	Nov. 15	4,295 00	2,763 61	85,900
711	do	National Bank	do	May 5	5,000 00	1,050 00	Nov. 15	5,000 00	1,400 00	100,000
64	Milwaukee	First	Wisconsin	June 30	10,000 00	18,208 30				200,000
1438	do	Merchants'	do	June 30	15,000 00	1,723 37				100,000
1017	do	National Bank of Wisconsin.	do	June 30	15,000 00	3,134 00				250,000
1463	do	National City	do	July 5	12,000 00	908 09				100,000
1083	do	National Exchange	do	May 1	5,000 00	5,942 92				300,000
423	Minersville	First	Pennsylvania	July 5	5,000 00	1,812 37	Oct. 30	5,000 00	6,916 11	100,000
710	Minneapolis	First	Minnesota	July 31	10,000 00	5,231 50				70,000
719	do	National Exchange	do	June 30	5,000 00	1,124 23				100,000
1633	do	State	do	June 30	5,000 00	787 57				150,000
1505	Mobile	First	Alabama	June 30	6,000 00	5,200 06				75,000
	National Mohawk Valley	First	New York	June 30	2,500 00	1,163 31				

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
				1869.			1869.			
1297	New York.	Bowery.	New York.	June 30	No dividend.	\$18,500 00	June 30	No dividend.		\$250,000
376	do	Central.	do	June 30	\$50,000 00	15,000 00	June 30	15,000 00		3,000,000
1375	do	Chatham.	do	June 30	36,000 00		June 30	36,000 00		450,000
1499	do	Chemical.	do	April 30	16,000 00	42,694 15	Oct. 31	\$43,000 00	34,775 56	300,000
1389	do	Continental.	do	July 6	80,000 00	10,231 80	June 30	80,000 00		2,000,000
1116	do	County National Bank.	do	June 30	16,000 00		June 30	16,000 00		200,000
1556	do	Croton.	do	June 30	14,000 00	2,775 66	Dec. 31	14,000 00	7,895 00	350,000
1105	do	East River.	do	April 30	30,000 00	11,996 30	Oct. 30	30,000 00	9,368 62	600,000
1497	do	Fulton.	do	Mar. 31	60,000 00	13,546 51	Sept. 30	75,000 00	45,091 63	1,500,000
1394	do	Gallatin.	do	June 30	15,000 00		June 30	15,000 00		300,000
1371	do	Grocers.	do	June 17	40,000 00	5,671 29	June 30	40,000 00		1,000,000
1362	do	Harbor.	do	June 30	75,000 00	70,928 03	June 30	75,000 00		1,500,000
1251	do	Importers' and Traders.	do	June 30	30,000 00	5,418 30	June 30	30,000 00		500,000
1357	do	Irving.	do	July 31	36,000 00	24,758 09	June 30	36,000 00		600,000
1196	do	Leather Manufacturers.	do	June 30	24,000 00		June 30	24,000 00		400,000
1443	do	Manufacturers'.	do	June 30	50,000 00	11,447 96	June 30	50,000 00		1,000,000
1215	do	Marine.	do	June 30	50,000 00	10,217 92	Oct. 31	30,000 00	10,535 31	2,000,000
964	do	Market.	do	June 30	100,000 00	63,635 24	Oct. 31	30,000 00		600,000
1250	do	Mechanics.	do	May 1	30,000 00	2,324 96	Oct. 31	50,000 00	5,353 30	1,000,000
1624	do	Mechanics' and Traders.	do	April 30	50,000 00	10,146 31	Oct. 31	50,000 00		1,000,000
1067	do	Mercantile.	do	June 30	150,000 00	143,753 39	June 30	150,000 00		1,325,000
1370	do	Mercants.	do	June 30	61,750 00	6,928 10	June 30	61,750 00		4,000,000
1080	do	Mercants' Exchange.	do	June 30	227,392 88		June 30	227,392 88		10,000,000
1121	do	Metropolitan.	do	June 30	500,000 00		June 30	500,000 00		750,000
723	do	National Bank of Commerce.	do	July 1	37,500 00	1,353 37	June 30	37,500 00		2,000,000
1772	do	National Bank of the Commonwealth.	do	July 31	100,000 00	41,708 92	Oct. 30	80,000 00	8,068 37	2,000,000
1373	do	National Bank of North America.	do	April 30	60,000 00	13,641 46	Oct. 30	80,000 00		2,000,000
1400	do	National Bank of the Republic.	do	June 30	120,000 00	26,924 29	June 30	120,000 00		400,000
1476	do	National Bank of the State of New York.	do	June 30	40,000 00	8,341 01	June 30	40,000 00		1,000,000
847	do	National Broadway.	do	July 1	50,000 00	11,369 36	Oct. 31	80,000 00	3,101 43	1,000,000
1261	do	National Butchers' and Drovers.	do	July 1	10,000 00		Oct. 31	80,000 00		1,000,000
1400	do	National Citizens.	do	July 4	5,000 00	151 14	Oct. 31	80,000 00		1,000,000
1400	do	National City.	do	July 4	5,000 00		Oct. 31	80,000 00		1,000,000

[illegible]

|| Extra dividend.
|| For three months.

‡ In voluntary liquidation.
§ For three months ending April 30, 1869.

* In hands of receiver.
† No dividend since March 3, 1869.

*** No dividend; profits carried to surplus.

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
632	New Brighton.....	National Bank of Beaver County.....	Pennsylvania.....	1869.	\$9,000 00	\$1,723 12	1869.			\$200,000
1184	New Britain.....	National Bank.....	Connecticut.....	July 7	15,500 00	5,000 00				310,000
248	New Brunswick.....	First.....	New Jersey.....	June 30	12,500 00	3,534 35				250,000
1249	New Canaan.....	National Bank of New Jersey.....	Connecticut.....	June 30	4,000 00	1,000 00				100,000
562	New Castle.....	First.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 1	7,500 00	2,180 17				150,000
1156	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 3	7,500 00					150,000
953	do.....	National Bank of Lawrence County.....	Maine.....	May 1	9,500 00	438 90	Nov. 1	\$2,500 00	\$500 00	50,000
804	Newcastle.....	First.....	Indiana.....	April 10	7,500 00	889 64	Oct. 4	5,000 00	1,563 81	100,000
2	New Haven.....	First.....	Connecticut.....	April 30	30,000 00	12,019 49	Oct. 30	40,000 00	1,726 50	500,000
277	do.....	Second.....	do.....	June 30	50,000 00	25,000 00				1,000,000
1245	do.....	County National Bank.....	do.....	April 1	14,000 00	11,900 00	Sept. 30	14,000 00	11,700 00	350,000
1128	do.....	Merchants.....	do.....	June 30	25,000 00	4,000 00				500,000
1243	do.....	National New Haven Bank.....	do.....	June 30	27,888 00	7,143 50				464,800
1292	do.....	National Tradesmen's.....	do.....	June 30	18,000 00	11,230 57				300,000
786	do.....	Yale.....	do.....	April 1	25,000 00	4,142 52	Sept. 30	25,000 00		500,000
196	New London.....	First.....	do.....	April 30	6,000 00	288 58	Oct. 30	6,000 00		100,000
1137	do.....	City National Bank.....	do.....	April 30	8,750 00	403 81				125,000
686	do.....	National Bank of Commerce.....	do.....	July 1	10,360 00	1,223 00				207,300
1175	do.....	National Union.....	do.....	June 30	7,500 00	2,182 72				150,000
978	do.....	National Whaling.....	do.....	June 30	7,500 00	680 28				130,000
1230	New Market.....	National Bank.....	New Hampshire.....	June 26	4,000 00					80,000
1193	New Milford.....	First.....	Connecticut.....	July 1	6,250 00	1,965 04				125,000
162	New Orleans.....	First.....	Louisiana.....							
1591	do.....	City.....	do.....	June 30	50,000 00	25,650 50				1,000,000
1626	do.....	Louisiana.....	do.....	June 30	5,000 00	3,957 33				125,000
1186	New Palis.....	Huguenot.....	New York.....	July 12	5,000 00	1,415 30				100,000
444	Newport.....	First.....	New Hampshire.....	June 30	2,625 00	1,000 00				75,000
907	do.....	National Bank.....	Delaware.....	June 30	6,000 00	2,000 00				250,000
	do.....	First.....	Rhode Island.....	June 30	10,000 00	1,474 01				200,000
			do.....	June 30	2,000 00	1,611 54				100,000

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

No.	City	Name and Bank of	City	Amount	Date	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
14	do	do	New York	1,000 00	July 1	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
15	New Richmond	First	Ohio	4,780 81	July 1	780 27	1,360 35	1,360 35	1,360 35
16	do	Merchants	New Jersey	3,305 00	July 1	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
17	do	do	do	10,000 00	Aug. 5	10,000 00	2,367 58	2,367 58	2,367 58
18	do	First	Massachusetts	1,830 34	Sept. 30	1,830 34	17,500 00	17,500 00	17,500 00
19	do	National Bank	Pennsylvania	7,500 00	Nov. 9	7,500 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
20	Newtown	First	Minnesota	6,000 00	Nov. 9	6,000 00	34 65	34 65	34 65
21	New Union	First	Pennsylvania	9,000 00	Nov. 9	9,000 00	5,100 00	5,100 00	5,100 00
22	New York	First	do	24,000 00	Nov. 9	24,000 00	12,625 31	12,625 31	12,625 31
23	do	First	Massachusetts	14,000 00	Oct. 9	14,000 00	17,500 00	17,500 00	17,500 00
24	do	First	do	34,000 00	Oct. 9	34,000 00	3,409 38	3,409 38	3,409 38
25	do	First	do	12,500 00	Oct. 9	12,500 00	1,704 96	1,704 96	1,704 96
26	do	First	Hampshire County	30,000 00	Oct. 9	30,000 00	10,542 73	10,542 73	10,542 73
27	do	First	Northampton National Bank of	25,000 00	Oct. 9	25,000 00	10,032 41	10,032 41	10,032 41
28	do	First	Vermont	3,000 00	Oct. 9	3,000 00	614 18	614 18	614 18
29	do	First	Maine	4,000 00	Oct. 9	4,000 00	297 26	297 26	297 26
30	do	First	Massachusetts	10,000 00	Oct. 9	10,000 00	3,736 42	3,736 42	3,736 42
31	do	First	Pennsylvania	4,000 00	Oct. 9	4,000 00	4,685 88	4,685 88	4,685 88
32	do	First	Rhode Island	10,000 00	Oct. 9	10,000 00	3,517 41	3,517 41	3,517 41
33	do	First	Pennsylvania	13,000 00	Oct. 9	13,000 00	3,410 78	3,410 78	3,410 78
34	do	First	Connecticut	4,000 00	Oct. 9	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
35	do	First	Ohio	2,000 00	Oct. 9	2,000 00	2,719 61	2,719 61	2,719 61
36	do	First	Connecticut	15,000 00	Oct. 9	15,000 00	2,752 82	2,752 82	2,752 82
37	do	First	do	10,750 00	Oct. 9	10,750 00	2,491 62	2,491 62	2,491 62
38	do	First	do	11,000 00	Oct. 9	11,000 00	1,117 96	1,117 96	1,117 96
39	do	First	do	4,000 00	Oct. 9	4,000 00	2,245 03	2,245 03	2,245 03
40	do	First	do	50,000 00	Oct. 9	50,000 00	8,450 83	8,450 83	8,450 83
41	do	First	do	10,000 00	Oct. 9	10,000 00	2,402 58	2,402 58	2,402 58
42	do	First	New York	5,000 00	Oct. 9	5,000 00	3,768 92	3,768 92	3,768 92
43	do	First	do	5,000 00	Oct. 9	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
44	do	First	Delaware	3,750 00	Oct. 9	3,750 00	1,082 87	1,082 87	1,082 87
45	do	First	Pennsylvania	5,000 00	Oct. 9	5,000 00	7,164 71	7,164 71	7,164 71
46	do	First	Illinois	125,000 00	Oct. 9	125,000 00	16,257 92	16,257 92	16,257 92
47	do	First	Nebraska	1,1865 to	Oct. 9	1,1865 to	3,848 16	3,848 16	3,848 16
48	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
49	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
50	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
51	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
52	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
53	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
54	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
55	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
56	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
57	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
58	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
59	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
60	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
61	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
62	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
63	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
64	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
65	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
66	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
67	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
68	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
69	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
70	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
71	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
72	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
73	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
74	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
75	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
76	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
77	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
78	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
79	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
80	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
81	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
82	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
83	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
84	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
85	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
86	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
87	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
88	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
89	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
90	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
91	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
92	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
93	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
94	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
95	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
96	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
97	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
98	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
99	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do
100	do	First	do	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do

|| \$673 11 taken from previous six months profits to complete dividend.
* For three months.
† First dividend since organization.

! No dividend since March 3, 1869.
\$1.26 47 taken from previous six month's profits to complete dividend.

* In voluntary liquidation.
† In hands of receiver.

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ing in excess of dividend.	For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ing in excess of dividend.	
1633	Omaha.....	National Bank.....	Nebraska.....	1899.	\$10,000 00	\$9,916 85	1899.			\$100,000
1319	Oneida.....	First.....	New York.....	July 6	6,250 00	960 00				125,000
1380	Orange.....	Oneida Valley.....	do.....	June 30	2,250 00					100,000
1317	Orange.....	National Bank.....	New Jersey.....	Mar. 31	2,000 00	1,657 05	Sept. 30	\$10,000 00	\$1,175 00	200,000
1334	Orono.....	National Bank.....	Maine.....	May 1	2,500 00	387 72	Nov. 30	2,500 00	1,484 31	50,000
1238	Orwell.....	First.....	Vermont.....	April 30	2,500 00	8,768 00	Oct. 31	5,000 00	1,457 44	100,000
1918	Osgo.....	National Bank.....	Iowa.....	June 13	2,500 00		Oct. 31	10,325 75		50,000
1918	Oshkosh.....	First.....	Wisconsin.....	April 30	2,353 17	4,401 92				50,000
1548	do.....	Commercial.....	do.....	June 30	5,000 00	3,461 16				100,000
1467	Oklahoma.....	First.....	Oklahoma.....							
1417	do.....	National State.....	do.....							
1255	Omego.....	First.....	New York.....	July 31	9,000 00	2,680 78				200,000
1335	do.....	Second.....	do.....	May 1	7,200 00		Nov. 1	7,200 00	4,673 61	120,000
1335	do.....	do.....	do.....							
1821	do.....	Lake Ontario.....	do.....							
1154	Oswa.....	National Marine.....	Illinois.....	Aug. 2	4,800 00	1,619 99				120,000
1465	do.....	First.....	do.....		No dividend	9,473 87				100,000
1465	do.....	National City.....	do.....	July 1	8,000 00	1,733 86				100,000
1107	Ottumwa.....	First.....	Iowa.....	May 31	5,000 00	3,569 61				60,000
195	do.....	Second.....	do.....							
1019	Ogo.....	First.....	New York.....							
1311	do.....	National Union.....	do.....							
862	do.....	First.....	do.....	June 30	4,000 00	641 00				100,000
1573	Oswego.....	First.....	Michigan.....	June 30	3,500 00	345 93				50,000
273	Oxford.....	First.....	New York.....	July 10	7,500 00	4,299 58				150,000
798	do.....	National Bank of.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 1	5,000 00	4,753 98				125,000
764	do.....	National Bank.....	Massachusetts.....	Mar. 27	5,000 00	1,226 68	Sept. 30	6,000 00	920 12	100,000
1	Philadelphia.....	First.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 30	60,000 00	7,376 45				1,000,000
213	do.....	Second.....	do.....	May 4	15,000 00	639 73	Nov. 2	15,000 00	1,689 56	300,000
244	do.....	Third.....	do.....	April 30	15,000 00	4,404 09	Oct. 31	15,000 00	2,386 77	300,000
231	do.....	Fourth.....	do.....	May 4	6,000 00		Nov. 2	7,500 00	2,416 19	150,000
352	do.....	Sixth.....	do.....	May 4	10,000 00		Nov. 2	10,000 00	1,393 23	250,000
413	do.....	Seventh.....	do.....							275,000

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
				1899.			1899.			
1196	Providence	Globe	Rhode Island	May 10	\$30,000 00	\$7,300 00	Nov. 8	\$30,000 00	\$5,300 00	\$600,000
1199	do	Lime Rock	do	June 5	10,000 00	2,228 35	Dec. 1	10,000 00	3,200 00	250,000
1293	do	Manufacturers'	do	April 7	20,000 00	8,223 04	Oct. 5	20,000 00	11,063 74	500,000
1294	do	Mechanics'	do	June 30	20,000 00	13,912 87				500,000
1107	do	do	do	April 1	20,000 00	12,274 21	Sept. 30	40,000 00	11,563 62	500,000
1131	do	do	do	Mar. 31	25,000 00	7,512 94	Sept. 30	25,000 00	8,242 13	1,000,000
1302	do	National Bank	do	Mar. 31	64,368 00	24,092 69	Sept. 30	64,368 00	16,257 70	1,709,200
1306	do	National Bank of Commerce	do	May 15	50,000 00	14,033 31	Nov. 15	50,000 00	15,300 00	1,000,000
1030	do	National Bank of North America	do	June 30	20,000 00	3,854 35				500,000
1030	do	National Eagle	do	June 30	20,000 00	9,159 64	Nov. 19	27,000 00	7,731 81	500,000
1339	do	National Exchange	do	May 19	27,000 00	9,962 26	Nov. 19	27,000 00	7,731 81	500,000
1151	do	Old	do	June 30	25,000 00	9,962 26	Nov. 19	27,000 00	7,731 81	500,000
948	do	Phoenix	do	June 30	25,000 00	9,962 26	Nov. 19	27,000 00	7,731 81	500,000
983	do	Rhode Island	do	June 30	25,000 00	9,962 26	Nov. 19	27,000 00	7,731 81	500,000
1206	do	Roger Williams	do	June 30	25,000 00	9,962 26	Nov. 19	27,000 00	7,731 81	500,000
1296	do	Traders'	do	Aug. 31	17,498 25	7,805 12	Dec. 15	8,000 00	2,377 00	499,850
1173	do	Weybosset	do	June 15	8,000 00	2,168 93	Dec. 15	8,000 00	2,377 00	200,000
1299	do	First	do	Aug. 6	20,000 00	7,092 03				500,000
220	Paducah	First	Kentucky	June 30	6,250 00	3,981 45	Nov. 1	*10,000 00		125,000
290	Palmerville	First	Ohio	June 30	10,000 00	2,763 10				200,000
295	Palmyra	First	New York	May 1	10,000 00	1,500 00				200,000
1555	Paris	First	Illinois	June 30	10,000 00	1,500 00				200,000
180	Parkersburg	First	West Virginia	July 1	4,900 00	4,000 00				200,000
864	do	Second	do	July 10	9,400 00	2,000 00				150,000
1427	do	National Bank	do	June 30	7,500 00	1,592 43				105,500
1512	Paterson	National Bank	do	July 30	3,000 00	1,792 41				125,000
810	do	First	Rhode Island	June 30	3,000 00	3,610 64				60,000
329	Passaic	First	New Jersey	July 30	3,000 00	1,040 80				350,000
919	Pawcatuck	Passaic County	do	July 31	3,400 00	1,711 34	Dec. 1	4,350 00	510 67	100,000
1269	Pawling	National Bank	Connecticut	May 31	8,750 00	2,941 69				85,000
843	Pawtucket	National Bank of	New York	July 9	15,000 00	3,341 73				175,000
1521	Paw Paw	First	Rhode Island	July 1	15,000 00	613 34				300,000
1192	Peachkill	First	Michigan	June 30	3,500 00	2,925 19	Oct. 30	8,000 00	6,653 11	200,000
			New York	April 24	4,100 00	3,195 13	Nov. 10	10,000 00	2,771 51	100,000
			Illinois	Mar. 31	6,300 00	3,465 78				200,000
			Washoe County	May 10	15,000 00					300,000

No.	City	State	Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus	Profit	Dividend	Notes
177	Port Chester	N. Y.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
178	Port Deposit	Del.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
179	Port Jervis	N. Y.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
180	Portland	Me.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
181	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
182	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
183	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
184	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
185	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
186	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
187	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
188	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
189	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
190	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
191	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
192	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
193	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
194	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
195	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
196	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
197	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
198	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
199	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
200	Portsmouth	N. H.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

* No dividend since March 3, 1869.

† In voluntary liquidation.

* \$6,248 54 taken from surplus fund to complete dividend.

Bank Name	City	State	Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus	Profit	Dividend	Notes
First National Bank	New York	NY	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	
Second National Bank	New York	NY	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	
Third National Bank	New York	NY	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	
Fourth National Bank	New York	NY	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	
Fifth National Bank	New York	NY	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	
Sixth National Bank	New York	NY	\$31,250	\$31,250	\$31,250	\$31,250	\$31,250	\$31,250	
Seventh National Bank	New York	NY	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$15,625	
Eighth National Bank	New York	NY	\$7,812	\$7,812	\$7,812	\$7,812	\$7,812	\$7,812	
Ninth National Bank	New York	NY	\$3,906	\$3,906	\$3,906	\$3,906	\$3,906	\$3,906	
Tenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1,953	\$1,953	\$1,953	\$1,953	\$1,953	\$1,953	
Eleventh National Bank	New York	NY	\$976	\$976	\$976	\$976	\$976	\$976	
Twelfth National Bank	New York	NY	\$488	\$488	\$488	\$488	\$488	\$488	
Thirteenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$244	
Fourteenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$122	\$122	\$122	\$122	\$122	\$122	
Fifteenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$61	\$61	\$61	\$61	\$61	\$61	
Sixteenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	
Seventeenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	
Eighteenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$7	
Nineteenth National Bank	New York	NY	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	
Twentieth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-first National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-second National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-third National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-fourth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-fifth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-sixth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-seventh National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-eighth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Twenty-ninth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirtieth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-first National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-second National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-third National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-fourth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-fifth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-sixth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-seventh National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-eighth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Thirty-ninth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Fortieth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-first National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-second National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-third National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-fourth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-fifth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-sixth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-seventh National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-eighth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Forty-ninth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Fiftieth National Bank	New York	NY	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	

In hands of receiver.

† No dividend since March 3, 1869.

† In voluntary liquidation.
‡ No dividend in
\$13, 114 34 taken from surplus fund to complete dividend.

† In voluntary liquidation.

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* No dividend declared since organization.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ing in excess of dividend.	For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ing in excess of dividend.	
1559	Salem.	First	North Carolina	1893.	\$5,000 00	\$1,037 39	1893.			\$100,000
43	do	First	Ohio	July 1	6,250 00	1,891 18	Oct. 31	\$6,250 00	\$2,504 09	125,000
973	do	Farmers'	do	April 30	10,000 00	4,850 70				200,000
407	do	First	Massachusetts	July 1	15,000 00	7,000 00				300,000
634	do	Atlantic	do	Mar. 31	15,750 00	8,134 52	Sept. 30	15,000 00	9,337 47	315,000
691	do	Mercantile	do	Mar. 31	10,000 00	3,452 78	Sept. 30	10,000 00	4,254 99	500,000
735	do	Merchants'	do	Mar. 31	10,000 00	2,633 49	Sept. 30	10,000 00	13,049 09	501,000
817	do	National Exchange	do	Mar. 31	10,000 00	2,023 36	Sept. 30	10,000 00	2,572 25	500,000
647	do	Nauvoo	do	Mar. 31	35,000 00	16,900 00	Sept. 30	35,000 00	14,750 00	500,000
704	do	Stem National Bank of	do	Mar. 31	10,000 00	4,500 00	Sept. 30	10,000 00	3,043 55	203,000
1043	Salisbury	Powwow River	do	Mar. 31	6,000 00	3,943 40	Sept. 30	6,000 00	2,551 22	100,000
1656	San Antonio	Miners'	Utah							
1657	San Antonio	National Bank	Vermont	June 30	3,500 00	1,572 85				70,000
1523	Sanborn	Village	New Hampshire	May 13	7,500 00	3,825 82				150,000
910	Sandusky	First	Ohio	May 12	2,000 00	965 86	Oct. 30	10,000 00	4,240 54	100,000
1071	Sandwich	Second	do	May 30	2,000 00	1,184 84				50,000
184	Sandy Hill	First	New Hampshire	June 30	3,750 00	2,960 66	Nov. 30	3,750 00	682 04	75,000
892	Saratoga Springs	First	New York	May 31	4,000 00	5,210 00				100,000
1927	do	Commercial	do	June 30	5,000 00	5,210 00				100,000
1644	Shaghtico	First	do	July 1	5,000 00	451 59				150,000
1252	do	National Bank	Georgia	July 13	5,750 00					125,000
1596	Shawmut	City	do							
1640	do	Mechanics	do	June 30	35,000 00	12,725 16				500,000
1228	Schenectady	do	New York	June 30	10,000 00	414 68				100,000
1510	Schoharie	Schoharie County	do	July 15	4,500 00	1,704 94				100,000
1294	Schnylerville	National Bank of	do	July 6	2,240 00	995 54				56,000
1552	Seltone	First	Rhode Island	April 30	12,000 00	10,000 00	Oct. 31	12,000 00	10,000 00	200,000
77	Seranton	Second	Pennsylvania	May 31	15,000 00	3,000 00	Nov. 30	18,000 00	1,139 67	300,000
40	do	do	Delaware	July 30	10,000 00	2,541 18				55,000
			Miscellaneous	June 30	10,000 00					200,000

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

[illegible]

*** In voluntary liquidation.**

§ No dividend: profits carried to surplus fund.

|| \$738 44 taken from previous six months' earnings to complete dividend.

For three months.

For three months,

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
982	Springfield	John Hancock	Massachusetts	1869.	\$7,500 00	\$2,208 41	1869.	\$7,500 00	\$2,756 74	\$150,000
987	do	Fyncheon	do	April 3	9,000 00	3,400 00	Oct. 2	9,000 00	3,000 00	200,000
988	Stafford	National Bank	Connecticut	Mar. 31	6,000 00	2,941 35	Sept. 30	6,000 00		150,000
989	do	First	do	June 30	10,000 00	4,186 91	Nov. 8	10,000 00	4,783 49	200,000
1008	do	Standard	do	May 10	14,141 40	4,070 13				202,020
1204	do	National Bank	do	Mar. 4	5,000 00	616 28				100,000
1204	Stanton	National Bank of	Kentucky	July 3	5,000 00	5,210 38				100,000
1385	do	First	Virginia	June 30	5,000 00	4,000 00				100,000
1620	do	Standard	do	June 30	5,000 00	4,000 00				100,000
1620	Steuenville.	National Valley	Ohio	June 30	7,500 00	580 83				150,000
1620	do	First	do	July 5	12,000 00	5,508 43				50,000
1620	do	Jefferson	Minnesota	July 31	10,000 00	3,897 50				200,000
1514	Stilwell	Stilwell	Massachusetts	July 31	5,000 00	881 64				100,000
170	Stockbridge	Massachusetts	do	May 4	5,000 00	9,683 21				100,000
725	Stonington	First	Connecticut	July 31	10,000 00	1,000 00				200,000
725	do	First	do	May 4	10,000 00	1,170 94				200,000
625	Strasburg	First	Pennsylvania	July 4	5,000 00	1,000 00				100,000
625	Sturgis	First	Michigan	July 4	5,000 00	1,000 00				100,000
960	St. Albans.	First	Vermont	July 15	5,000 00	1,000 00				200,000
1582	St. Charles	Vermont	do	May 10	5,000 00	1,000 00				100,000
960	St. Albans	First	Missouri	July 15	5,000 00	1,000 00				50,000
315	St. Charles	First	Ohio	May 10	5,000 00	1,000 00				100,000
1520	St. Johnsville	First	Michigan	July 3	3,750 00	1,215 37				75,000
448	St. Johnsville	First	Vermont	July 3	5,000 00	1,435 53				100,000
375	St. Johnsville	First	New York	July 1	12,000 00	10,798 54				200,000
1550	St. Joseph	First	Missouri	June 30	16,000 00	7,936 18				300,000
1667	do	First	do	July 7	50,000 00	9,934 41				1,000,000
180	St. Louis	First	do	June 30	12,000 00	5,000 00				700,000
138	do	Second	do	April 30	12,000 00	4,265 58				300,000
170	do	Third	do	June 30	25,000 00	4,239 77				2,410,300
283	do	Fourth	do	June 30	170,515 00					600,000
501	do	Merchants'	do	June 30	170,515 00					
501	do	National Bank	do	June 30	170,515 00					
501	do	First Bank of the State of Missouri	Missouri	June 30	170,515 00					

[illegible]

|| Extra dividend.
|| Including extra dividend of 4 per cent.

No dividend since March 3, 1869.
No dividend since October 1, 1868.

• In voluntary liquidation.

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months ending—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
				1893.	No dividend.	\$17,000 00	1893.			\$150,000
721	Troy.....	Manufacturers' and Merchants'	New York.							
904	do.....	Mutual.....	do.....	July 1	\$8,000 00	2,532 33				250,000
992	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 30	5,550 00	3,371 92				100,000
921	do.....	National Exchange	do.....	July 1	12,500 00	2,362 45				950,000
991	do.....	National State.	do.....	July 1	12,000 00	5,668 16				300,000
963	do.....	Union.....	do.....	June 30	12,000 00	4,219 39				300,000
940	do.....	United.....	do.....	June 30	4,750 00	771 40				100,000
835	Tunkhannock	Wyoming	Pennsylvania.							
1463	Unionville	National Unadilla Bank;	New York.							
815	Union City	First	Indiana	Sept. 1	5,000 00					50,000
110	Union Mills	First*	Pennsylvania.		No dividend.					50,000
342	Union Springs	First	New York	July 2	4,000 00	5,055 89	Nov. 28	\$2,500 00	\$1,841 75	100,000
370	Uniontown	First	New York	May 15	6,000 00	2,061 26	Nov. 15	4,800 00	539 00	60,000
681	do.....	National Bank of Fayette County	Pennsylvania.	May 20	6,500 00	1,725 35	Nov. 19	6,500 00	1,000 00	65,000
961	do.....	First	Ohio	July 1	7,350 00					105,000
916	Upper Sandusky	First	do.....	May 11	8,000 00	1,000 00	Nov. 9	8,000 00	1,000 00	100,000
863	Urbana	Champaign	do.....	June 30	5,000 00	850 00				100,000
913	do.....	Citizens	do.....							
129	Utica	First, (closed)	New York							
1385	do.....	First	do.....	Aug. 1	30,000 00					600,000
185	do.....	Second	do.....	May 1	15,000 00	1,611 75	Nov. 1	15,000 00		300,000
1308	do.....	City National Bank[]	do.....							
1392	do.....	Oncida	do.....	June 30	20,000 00	1,800 00				400,000
1022	Uxbridge	Blackstone	Massachusetts	Mar. 31	6,000 00	710 30	Sept. 30	5,000 00		100,000
105	Valparaiso	First	Indiana	July 1	3,000 00	1,088 23				50,000
1517	Vandalia	National Bank of []	Illinois							
492	Van Wert	First*	Ohio	April 1	No dividend.	7,500 00	Oct. 1	6,000 00		60,000
1304	Vergennes	National Bank of	Vermont	July 7	7,500 00	5,380 04				150,000
1264	Vernon	National Bank of	New York	July 2	4,000 00	2,481 56				100,000
346	Vevay	First	Indiana	May 17	8,000 00	1,639 57	Nov. 15	8,000 00		100,000
813	Vicksburg	National Bank of	Mississippi							250,000
1454	Vincennes	National Bank.	Indiana	June 30	12,500 00	3,168 24				100,000
1470	Vincennes	First.	Indiana	June 30	1,000 00	1,000 00				50,000
	Vincennes		New Jersey	April 3	5,000 00	2,150 00	Oct. 3	5,000 00	939 73	
	Vincennes		Iowa							

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

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Year	Bank Name	City	State	Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus	Profit
1871	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1872	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1873	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1874	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1875	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1876	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1877	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1878	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1879	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1880	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1881	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1882	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1883	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1884	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1885	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1886	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1887	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1888	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1889	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1890	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1891	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1892	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1893	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1894	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1895	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1896	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1897	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1898	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1899	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
1900	Waltham	Waltham	Mass.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000

|| No dividend since March 3, 1869.

‡ In hands of receiver.
§ \$611.28 taken from prior six months' earnings to complete dividend.

Profits carried to surplus.
† In voluntary liquidation.

* Profits carried to surplus.

Not In voluntary liquidation.

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	For six months end—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earnings in excess of dividend.	
915	Waukegan	First	Illinois	1899	\$4,000 00	\$590 00	1899.			\$50,000 00
1046	Waukegan	National Bank	Wisconsin	July 1	No dividend.	3,229 04				50,000 00
1159	Waukegan	Farmers'	do	July 1	2,000 00	249 78				50,000 00
927	Waverly	First	New York	July 1	2,000 00	249 78				50,000 00
1192	Waynesburg	National Bank	do	July 1	2,000 00	249 78				50,000 00
305	Waynesburg	First	Pennsylvania	May 4	5,000 00	2,068 06				100,000 00
939	Waynesburg	Farmers and Drivers'	do	May 28	6,000 00	8,816 67				150,000 00
944	Waynesburg	First	do	May 28	3,250 00	269 30				150,000 00
464	Wellington	First	do	June 5	2,500 00	4,000 00				50,000 00
298	Wellborough	First	Pennsylvania	June 5	10,000 00	9,184 21				100,000 00
1387	Wellington	First	West Virginia	June 30	15,000 00	2,418 49				100,000 00
1044	Wellsville	First	Ohio	June 30	15,000 00	7,528 02				100,000 00
431	Westboro'	First	Massachusetts	May 15	15,000 00	1,340 00				100,000 00
148	West Chester	First	Pennsylvania	June 30	15,000 00	4,634 69				100,000 00
552	West Chester	National Bank of Chester County	do	July 5	15,750 00	5,033 00				300,000 00
823	Wentley	National	Rhode Island	July 15	12,500 00	3,243 52				250,000 00
1189	Wentley	National	do	July 14	6,000 00	1,884 96				150,000 00
932	Wentley	Washington	do	July 14	6,000 00	9,745 25				150,000 00
504	Wetfield	First	New York	Aug. 31	6,000 00	1,037 53				150,000 00
190	Wetfield	First	Massachusetts	Aug. 31	12,500 00	8,630 67				250,000 00
1367	Wetfield	Hamden	do	May 22	7,500 00	3,474 84				150,000 00
949	West Greenville	First	Pennsylvania	Mar. 31	7,500 00	2,445 66				100,000 00
950	West Meriden	First	Connecticut	June 30	15,000 00	9,113 83				300,000 00
742	Westminster	First	do	July 5	15,000 00	1,919 59				100,000 00
1596	Westminster	Farmers and Mechanics'	Maryland	July 26	3,750 00	9,976 76				75,000 00
1596	Westminster	Union	do	July 26	4,575 88	555 75				91,517 50
1807	Wetton	Natural Exchange	West Virginia	June 30	5,000 00	1,839 83				100,000 00
384	Westport	First	Connecticut	June 30	15,000 00	3,179 19				300,000 00
1265	West Troy	National Bank of	New York	June 30	10,000 00	4,471 00				250,000 00
801	West Winfield	First	do	July 1	4,000 00	2,273 67				100,000 00
510	Weymouth	First	Massachusetts	May 11	10,500 00	4,913 50				400,000 00
921	Weymouth	First	West Virginia	July 1	25,000 00	10,323 47				500,000 00

Statement in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

No.	Location.	Designation.	State.	First dividend reported.			Second dividend reported.			Capital.
				For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ings in excess of dividend.	For six months end- ing—	Amount of dividend.	Amount of net earn- ings in excess of dividend.	
79	Worcester	First	Massachusetts	1899, April 30	\$15,000 00	\$11,351 61	1899, Oct. 31	\$18,000 00	\$1,551 59	\$300,000 00
455	do	Central	do	Mar. 31	18,000 00	6,000 00	Sept. 30	18,000 00	.....	300,000 00
765	do	Gifts'	do	Mar. 31	9,000 00	.....	Sept. 30	9,000 00	.....	150,000 00
476	do	City	do	Mar. 31	94,000 00	6,000 00	Sept. 30	94,000 00	16,094 23	400,000 00
1135	do	Mechanics'	do	Mar. 31	21,000 00	.....	Sept. 30	21,000 00	3,000 00	350,000 00
442	do	National Bank	do	Mar. 31	25,000 00	3,027 34	Sept. 30	19,500 00	2,591 81	500,000 00
1073	do	Quindigumond	do	Mar. 31	12,500 00	5,348 31	Sept. 30	12,500 00	1,698 69	250,000 00
1085	Wrentham	National Bank of	do	May 12	6,000 00	1,176 85	Nov. 1	5,700 00	2,000 00	105,000 00
946	Wrightsville	First	Pennsylvania	May 10	7,500 00	1,178 89	Nov. 10	7,500 00	2,000 00	150,000 00
369	Kenia	First	Ohio	May 1	8,400 00	1,142 34	Oct. 30	8,400 00	2,039 63	150,000 00
277	do	Second	do	May 2	6,000 00	837 60	Nov. 1	6,000 00	367 12	100,000 00
516	Yarmouth	First	Massachusetts	July 1	25,000 00	7,676 26	.....	.....	.....	250,000 00
653	Yonkers	First	New York	July 10	7,500 00	1,799 59	.....	.....	.....	150,000 00
197	York	First	Pennsylvania	May 3	18,000 00	4,161 96	Oct. 30	18,000 00	2,008 62	300,000 00
684	do	County National Bank	do	May 3	18,000 00	2,017 05	Nov. 2	18,000 00	2,560 04	300,000 00
604	do	National Bank	do	May 4	25,000 00	2,500 00	Nov. 2	30,000 00	4,631 25	500,000 00
3	Youngstown	First	Ohio	May 10	15,000 00	8,673 22	Nov. 8	15,000 00	5,036 21	300,000 00
155	Ypsilanti	First	Michigan	May 1	3,750 00	3,192 57	Oct. 31	3,750 00	2,459 81	75,000 00
164	Zanesville	First	Ohio	May 3	5,000 00	2,363 15	Nov. 9	5,000 00	3,000 00	100,000 00
131	do	Second	do	May 15	7,725 00	.....	Nov. 15	7,725 00	.....	154,700 00
1220	do	Muskingum	do	July 3	4,000 00	2,060 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

The annual statement of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, as required by act of March 3, 1853.

JANUARY 24, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statement of Professor Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, as required by act March 3, 1853.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for presentation to the House of Representatives, in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, a list, furnished by the general disbursing agent of the Coast Survey, Samuel Hein, esq., showing the number and names of persons employed in the Coast Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869; the amount of their compensation and time of employment; together with a statement of all expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent within that year.

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
Superintendent Coast Survey.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

List showing the number and names of the persons employed in the Coast Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, with the amount of compensation and time of employment, with a statement of all expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, prepared in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, by Samuel Hein, general disbursing agent United States Coast Survey.

[Those marked * are no longer in the employ of the Coast Survey.]

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.	Remarks.
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Benjamin Peirce.....	\$6,000 00	1 year.	
<i>Hydrographic Inspector.</i>			
C. P. Patterson.....	3,500 00	1 year.	
<i>Assistants.</i>			
J. E. Hilgard.....	3,566 67	1 year.	
R. D. Cutha.....	2,925 00	1 year.	
C. O. Bontelle.....	2,925 00	1 year.	
F. H. Gerdes.....	2,925 00	1 year.	
George Davidson.....	3,002 01	1 year.	
H. L. Whiting.....	2,325 00	1 year.	
S. A. Gilbert.....	419 00	To June 9, 1868.	Died, June 9, 1868.
Henry Mitchell.....	2,225 00	1 year.	
John Farley.....	2,050 00	1 year.	
George W. Dean.....	2,125 00	1 year.	
L. F. Pourtales.....	2,025 00	1 year.	
W. E. Greenwell.....	2,665 00	1 year.	
A. F. Rodgers.....	2,310 00	1 year.	
George A. Fairfield.....	1,575 00	1 year.	
A. W. Longfellow.....	1,575 00	1 year.	
A. M. Harrison.....	1,575 00	1 year.	
Edward Cordell.....	2,340 00	1 year.	
James S. Lawson.....	1,585 00	1 year.	
R. M. Bache.....	1,350 00	1 year.	
Edward Goodfellow.....	1,425 00	1 year.	
Charles M. Bache.....	1,425 00	1 year.	
S. C. McCorkle.....	1,425 00	1 year.	
P. C. F. West.....	1,012 50	9 months.....	Resigned, March 31, 1869.
W. S. Edwards.....	1,350 00	1 year.	
F. F. Webber.....	1,425 00	1 year.	
F. W. Dorr.....	1,425 00	1 year.	
W. H. Dennis.....	1,425 00	1 year.	
Hull Adams.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
J. G. Oltmanns.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
Cleveland Rockwell.....	1,620 00	1 year.	
J. A. Sullivan.....	1,350 00	1 year.	
C. T. Iardella.....	1,225 00	1 year.	
R. E. Halter.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
John W. Donn.....	1,225 00	1 year.	
Charles H. Boyd.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
J. S. Bradford.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
Charles Hosmer.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
Charles Junken.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
A. T. Mosman.....	1,275 00	1 year.	
Fred. F. Nes.....	1,100 00	1 year.	
<i>Sub-assistants.</i>			
Horace Anderson.....	975 00	1 year.	
W. W. Harding.....	875 00	1 year.	
H. M. De Wees.....	875 00	1 year.	
Charles Ferguson.....	900 00	1 year.	
H. Wood Bache.....	800 00	1 year.	
H. L. Marindin.....	300 00		
H. G. Ogden.....	300 00		
G. Bradford.....	402 58		
F. H. Agnew.....	200 00		
Clarence Fendall.....	239 13	2 mos., 18 days..	From July 1, 1868. Died.
G. Farquhar.....	1,500 00	1 year.	
A. W. Chase.....	610 00	1 year.	
<i>Artificer.</i>			
Thomas McDonnell.....	1,200 00	1 year.	
<i>Hydrographic draughtsmen.</i>			
E. Willenbacher.....	1,400 00	1 year.	

Number and names of persons employed in the Coast Survey, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.	Remarks.
<i>Hydrographic draughtsmen—Con'd.</i>			
J. Sprandel.....	\$1,173 00	1 year.	Contract.
W. F. McMurtrie.....	960 00	1 year.	
James H. Logan.....	50 00		
<i>Computers.</i>			
Charles A. Schott, (assistant)....	2,300 00	1 year.	
G. Emspl.....	1,400 00	1 year.	
James Main.....	1,400 00	1 year.	
Geo. W. Werner.....	1,565 00	1 year.	
Erasmus Nulty.....	800 00	1 year.	
L. H. Courtenay.....	1,050 00	1 year.	
<i>Tide computers.</i>			
E. N. Avery.....	1,420 00	1 year.	Part on contract.
W. H. Bethell.....	1,001 60	1 year.	
W. A. Downes.....	720 00	1 year.	Contract.
W. Thomas.....	720 00	1 year.	
Salazar Ylasequi.....	250 00		
<i>Draughtsmen.</i>			
A. Lindenkohl.....	1,650 00	1 year.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
L. Kercher.....	1,300 00	1 year.	
F. Fairfax.....	1,055 60	1 year.	
W. Fairfax.....	845 10	1 year.	
E. Hoce, jr.....	845 10	1 year.	
A. Kalbach.....	1,200 00	1 year.	
Joseph Hergesheimer.....	23 58	14 days.	
L. Lindenkohl.....	1,800 00	1 year.	
A. Hammerschlag.....	500 00		
Charles Mahon.....	200 00		
George Homsam.....	316 00		
E. Hammerschlag.....	460 00		
<i>Clerk.</i>			
Wm. T. Bright.....	1,300 00	1 year.	
<i>Engravers.</i>			
J. A. Knight.....	1,800 00	1 year.	Died, March 16, 1880. Part on contract.
A. Kelle.....	1,277 42		
C. Kestler.....	1,800 00	1 year.	
J. S. Barnard.....	1,568 50	1 year.	Do.
A. M. Macdel.....	1,369 00	1 year.	Do.
P. Petersen.....	1,368 34	1 year.	Do.
A. Macdel.....	1,612 00	1 year.	Do.
F. Bartle.....	1,362 33	1 year.	Do.
A. Thompson.....	1,311 84	1 year.	Do.
W. Benner.....	1,037 50	1 year.	Do.
W. Thompson.....	1,138 75	1 year.	Do.
Edward H. Sipe.....	939 00	1 year.	
L. Melkow.....	1,048 10	1 year.	
A. Eckle.....	145 75	2 months.	
Kendrup.....	1,545 21	1 year.	
W. P. Entboffer.....	1,811 66	1 year.	
E. Evans.....	2,045 16	1 year.	
Wm. McCoy.....	900 00		Contract.
<i>Assistant.</i>			
Joseph Hergesheimer.....	1,900 00	1 year.	
<i>Copier.</i>			
Wm. A. Morrison.....	591 94	11 mos., 26 days.	Resigned.
W. McKee.....	29 03	18 days.	
<i>Copper-plate printers.</i>			
W. Durham.....	1,095 50	1 year.	
W. P.	719 60	1 year.	
<i>Map room.</i>			
Wm. S. (book-binder).....	970 00	1 year.	

Number and names of persons employed in the Coast Survey, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.	Remarks.
<i>Electrotype division.</i>			
George Mathiot	\$2,000 00	1 year.	
Frank Over	750 00	1 year.	
<i>Carpenters.</i>			
A. Yeatman	1,173 00	1 year.	
F. E. Lackey	657 00	11 mos., 12 days.	
George Plimley*	16 25	5 days.	
W. Burroughs*	97 50	1 month, 4 days.	Contract.
Thomas Harrison*	92 63	28½ days	Do.
<i>Instrument makers.</i>			
William Wurdemann	600 00	1 year	Do.
William Jacobi	970 00	1 year.	
C. W. Black	735 00	9 months.	
John Foller	970 00	1 year.	
M. F. Keys,* (apprentice)	265 50	6 months, 19 days.	
E. Eshleman, (apprentice)	234 73	1 year.	
<i>Archives and library.</i>			
A. Zumbrock	780 00	1 year.	
A. M. Smith	432 00	1 year.	
<i>Clerks.</i>			
W. W. Cooper	2,300 00	1 year.	
John T. Hoover	1,475 00	1 year.	
V. E. King	1,475 00	1 year.	
W. H. Davis	782 50	1 year.	
<i>Messengers and watchmen.</i>			
Daniel Flynn	900 00	1 year.	
Thomas Kenney	803 00	1 year.	
B. Neff	730 00	1 year.	
W. B. Ingram	675 25	1 year.	
John H. Diggs	730 00	1 year.	
Sampson Nutter	675 25	1 year.	
Dennis Orme	675 25	1 year.	
William Young	688 60	1 year.	
<i>Disbursing agent.</i>			
Samuel Hein	3,000 00	1 year.	
<i>Clerks.</i>			
R. L. Hawkins	1,800 00	1 year.	
W. A. Herbert	900 00	1 year.	
<i>Tide observers.</i>			
A. C. Mitchell..... Per month.	60 00	1 year	Subsistence.
R. T. Bassett	35 00	1 year	Do.
E. F. Krebs	25 00	1 year	Do.
Henry Howland	20 00		Do.
<i>Western coast observers.</i>			
A. Cassidy	70 00	1 year	Do.
Lewis Wilson	70 00	1 year	Do.
H. Uhrandt	70 00	1 year	Do.
<i>Publication.</i>			
William Ferrel	1,200 00	1 year.	
F. Hudson	1,148 00	1 year.	
A. Davies	600 00	1 year.	
F. H. Agnew	36 58	14 days.	
M. Lauxmann, (watchman)	730 00	1 year.	

Number and names of persons employed in the Coast Survey, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.	Remarks.
<i>Hydrographic clerk.</i>			
Thomas Emory.....	\$600 00	1 year.	
<i>Extra observers.</i>			
Charles S. Peirce.....	1,500 00	1 year.	
Joseph Lovering.....	960 00	1 year.	
Joseph Winlock.....	960 00	1 year.	
Louis Agassiz.....	500 00		Contract.
L. A. Gould.....	500 00		Do.
<i>Copyist.</i>			
Steward.....	229 30		Do.
<i>Pay of engineers.</i>			
Thomas L. Churchill.....	1,545 00	1 year, 1 month.	From June 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
W. H. Mapes.....	1,564 00	1 year.	
Albert Bayles.....	1,085 00	1 year.	
James Smith.....	995 00	8 months	To January 31, 1869. Died.
Samuel Fowler.....	587 50	5 mos., 17 days.	To December 17, 1868.
James Patterson.....	1,085 00	11 mos., 15 days.	To June 15, 1869.
Samuel D. Canfield.....	673 17	6 mos., 14 days.	From December 18, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
William Oliver.....	60 00	1 month	To July 31, 1868.
William Collier.....	315 40	3 months	To September 30, 1868.
John Doyle.....	465 29	3 months	Do.

Statement of expenditures for survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in fiscal year 1868-'69, in order of sections of the coast, and of operations in each section.

	1868.		1869.		Total year.	Total section.
	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.		
SECTION I.						
Triangulation and astronomical.	\$12,686 06	\$7,244 99	\$830 40	\$1,964 35	\$22,725 80	\$71,054 40
Topographical	13,118 43	11,643 69	2,093 60	2,452 87	29,308 59	
Hydrography including tides ..	10,853 64	6,086 53	738 38	1,341 46	19,020 01	
SECTION II.						
Triangulation.....	1,260 44	786 49	563 00	1,038 03	3,647 96	16,127 00
Topographical	1,451 88	949 25	555 00	922 19	3,878 32	
Hydrography, including tides ..	2,646 14	2,805 77	1,307 37	1,841 44	8,600 72	
SECTION III.						
Triangulation and astronomical.	3,405 37	3,654 22	1,160 00	4,577 57	12,797 16	30,060 27
Topographical	1,379 16	1,456 55	1,471 53	1,464 25	5,771 49	
Hydrography, including tides..	4,198 19	3,600 98	1,886 79	1,866 26	11,492 22	
SECTION IV.						
Triangulation.....	712 50	.....	3,200 92	2,370 54	6,283 96	12,538 05
Topographical .....	.....	.....	3,068 29	1,933 70	5,001 99	
Hydrography	983 54	840 34	2,969 08	2,459 14	7,252 10	
SECTION V.						
Triangulation.....	.....	.....	1,041 75	600 37	1,642 12	23,742 06
Topographical .....	.....	1,256 37	7,457 98	4,476 41	13,190 76	
Hydrography	740 25	1,495 65	3,496 18	3,177 10	8,909 18	
SECTION VI.						
Hydrography	506 50	3,558 71	6,351 55	6,503 46	16,920 22	16,920 22
SECTION VII.						
Triangulation.....	.....	1,129 47	3,333 54	2,999 62	7,462 63	7,462 63
SECTION VIII.						
Triangulation.....	300 00	300 00	4,039 03	2,452 92	7,091 95	16,402 74
Hydrography	232 05	1,765 71	4,494 00	2,819 03	8,310 79	
SECTION IX.						
Hydrography	283 50	1,159 75	1,931 04	1,914 76	5,289 05	5,289 05
Telegraphic operations for longitude between Cambridge and San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,313 94	14,313 94
New instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822 15	822 15

RECAPITULATION OF FIELD EXPENDITURES.

SECTION I	\$71,054 40
II	16,127 00
III	30,060 27
IV	12,538 05
V	23,742 06
VI	16,920 22
VII	7,462 63
VIII	16,402 74
IX	5,289 05
Telegraphic operations for longitude between Cambridge and San Francisco	14,313 94
New instruments	822 15
Total	220,733 11

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

7

Work of reducing observations, drawing, engraving, printing maps, electrotyping materials, and general office work.

Assistant in charge	\$3,566 67
Computations	8,220 00
Drawing and materials	7,550 35
Engraving and materials	22,180 48
Electrotyping and materials	469 21
Copperplate printing and materials	1,300 50
Lithographic printing and materials	33 00
Instrument-making and materials	2,653 45
Carpentry and materials	1,415 25
Archives and library	866 30
Map room	1,252 50
Boarding	4,332 50
Messengers and watchmen	3,851 60
Boatwain	3,900 00
Keel of office	2,400 00
Fuel, wood, oil, &c.	1,143 87
Cabinery	2,265 29
Express transportation	500 67
Photography	519 86
Travelling expenses	507 70
Repairs and furniture of office	863 05
Stagnant	1,388 09
Office expenditures, total	71,180 94

General recapitulation survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Field expenditures	\$220,733 11
Office expenditures	71,180 94
Total expenditures	291,914 05

Expenditures for continuing the survey of the western coast in fiscal year 1868-'69.

SECTIONS X, XI AND XII.		
<i>Field expenditures.</i>		
Astronomical and triangulation party	\$20,737 00	
Triangulation party	16,194 86	
Hydrographical parties	37,811 95	
Hydrographical and hydrographical party	16,243 41	
Hydrographical party, including hire of steamer	25,114 38	
Field party	5,080 48	
Survey instruments	2,360 00	
Total field expenditures		\$123,551 08
<i>Office expenditures.</i>		
Computations	5,015 00	
Drawing and materials	3,961 60	
Engraving and materials	8,315 56	
Electrotyping and materials	4,988 44	
Copperplate printing and materials	3,523 27	
Lithographic printing and materials	1,843 56	
Instrument-making and materials	2,053 70	
Carpentry and materials	1,617 33	
Archives and library	847 80	
Map room	1,005 00	
Messengers and watchmen	2,025 75	
Boatwain	1,800 00	
Keel of office	850 00	
Fuel, wood, oil, &c.	501 50	
Cabinery and drawing materials	1,419 83	
Photography and express transportation	581 09	
Travelling expenses and subsistence	393 40	
Repairs and repairs of office	584 79	
Stagnant	1,031 61	
Total office expenditures		42,658 93
Total expenditures		166,210 10

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

Expenditures for continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys in fiscal year 1868-'69.

Office expenses.

Instruments	\$450 00
Drawing	125 00
Hydrographic accounts	410 16
Rent	150 00
Express transportation and contingencies	105 95
Total	1,341 11

Expenditures for publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States during the fiscal year 1868-'69.

For pay of those employed	\$4,727 08
For subsistence	590 25
For rent	400 00
For fuel	150 00
Total	5,867 33

Expenditures for the repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the survey of the coast during the fiscal year 1868-'69.

Bibb	\$2,536 52
Endeavor	715 30
Corwin	5 10
Osabaw	196 60
Scuppernong	201 99
Barataria	320 14
Arago	1,469 84
Hassler	684 76
Joseph Henry	1,549 06
Meredith	104 70
Hall	35 20
Peirce	575 25
Hetzell	747 60
Bowditch	632 43
Bache	1,009 72
Caswell	434 17
Dana	722 66
Agassiz	423 77
Stevens	494 59
Varina	4 29 03
Bally	1,403 63
Torrey	670 90
Marcy	7,049 91
Subsistence while attending repairs	122 10
Total	22,947 50

Expenditures for the pay and rations of engineers for the steamers used in the hydrography of the coast survey during the fiscal year 1868-'69.

Thomas L. Churchill	\$1,545 00
W. H. Mapes	1,564 00
Albert Boyles	1,045 00
James Smith	995 00
Samuel Fowler	507 50
James Patterson	1,005 00
Philip D. Canfield	673 17
H. L. Oliver	60 00
W. Collier	315 40
John Doyle	465 15
Total	8,375 12

SAMUEL HEIN.

General Disbursing Agent Coast Survey.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, Washington, September 30, 1869.

INDEMNITY FROM JAPAN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

IN RELATION TO

The sum of \$600,000 in gold paid to the United States as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, pursuant to stipulation of a treaty with Japan, of the 22d October, 1864.

JANUARY 24, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution:

“In the House of Representatives, January 18, 1870.

“On motion of Mr. Scofield,

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be requested to inform this House whether the sum of six hundred thousand dollars in gold paid the United States as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, pursuant to the stipulations of a treaty with Japan, of the 22d October, 1864, has been covered into the treasury, and if not, to report what disposition has been made of the same; in charge of what department it remains, or if invested in government securities, to what use or purpose the interest thereon has been applied.”

In reply, I beg leave to say that the information desired will be found in a communication which I had the honor to submit to Congress on the 17th instant.

The amount received from the Japanese government has been £38,881 18s. 10d. sterling, equal to \$431,463 44 in gold, or \$586,125 87 in currency, (see Executive Document 219, H. R., 40th Congress, 2d Session, p. 27.)

One-half the amount of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty remains unpaid at the present date.

The history of this indemnity, in greater detail, has been reported to Congress from time to time by this department in its published diplomatic correspondence and in special reports, to which reference is made in my communication of the 17th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

HON. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A statement of expenditures of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the year 1869.

JANUARY 24, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 19, 1870.

SIR: In conformity with the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of the expenditures during the year 1869, from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the expenditures of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1869, amounting to \$317,195 27, exhibited in pursuance of the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH,
Second Auditor.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

2 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Statement of the expenditures of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1869, exhibited in pursuance of the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1869, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869.			
Jan. 2	United States	Paid the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company for transporting Mrs. Kelly and daughter from Baltimore to Philadelphia, in July, 1868.....	\$4 20
Jan. 8	..... do.....	Paid the Treasurer U. S. (internal revenue fund) for tax on salaries retained by the disbursing clerk of the War Department, for September, 1868.....	44 30
Feb. 5	J. B. Collins, captain 4th infantry.	Paid Jno. Nazro & Co. for 3 pairs handcuffs, March 14, 1864.....	6 00
Feb. 12	David McKinney, assistant quartermaster.	Paid A. G. Semple, clerk steamer Rebecca, for transportation of Captain Willis and 19 others from mouth of White River, Ark., to St. Charles, Ark., July, 1865.....	16 00
Feb. 18	W. G. Hodges, military storekeeper.	Paid F. N. Gueringer for 1 piece black crape, August 6, 1867.....	4 50
Mar. 5	United States.....	Paid the Treasurer U. S. (internal revenue fund) for tax on salaries retained by the disbursing clerk of the War Department, for June, 1868.....	66 00
Mar. 6	..... do.....	Paid the Treasurer U. S. (internal revenue fund) for tax on salaries retained by the disbursing clerk of the War Department, for March, 1868.....	40 00
Mar. 9	..... do.....	Paid John Goforth, attorney at law, for legal services in securing the discharge from custody of Charles Thompson, a general service recruit, arrested for murder, in October, 1868.....	320 0
Mar. 9	..... do.....	Paid John S. Allanson, Lieutenant 20th infantry, for amount paid by him for transportation of the remains of W. M. Mooney, Company D, 20th infantry, killed by desperadoes at Boston Bowie, Texas.....	25 0
Mar. 11	W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster.	Paid J. M. Carter for services to claims commission at Knoxville, Tenn., in December, 1864.....	46 00
Mar. 12	A. Mason, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Charles A. Peabody salary for May, 1865, as judge U. S. provisional court, New Orleans, La.....	390 33
		Paid J. T. McFarlane for repairing cistern at house occupied by Judge Peabody, April, 1865.....	31 75
		Paid George D. Lamont for services as prosecuting attorney in U. S. provisional court, New Orleans, La., March and April, 1865.....	400 00
		Paid pay-roll of clerks at General Banks's headquarters, June, 1865.....	1,634 30
		Paid George D. Lamont for services as prosecuting attorney, &c., for June, 1865.....	200 00
			2,164 38
Mar. 12	R. L. Ogden, assistant quartermaster.	Paid John McNally for damage to wagon, October 22, 1861.....	25 00
		Paid J. D. Farwell & Co. for 10 pairs shackles and 10 pairs handcuffs, January 28, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid J. P. Cavalon for 12 pairs handcuffs.....	60 00
			185 00
Mar. 12	R. W. Kirkham, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Lawrence & Houseworth for marine glass, August 31, 1864.....	72 3
		Paid P. B. Fagon for surveying 3 government reservations at Fort Mojave, Arizona Territory, May, 1864.....	400 0
			472 3
Mar. 17	R. M. Newport, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company for special trains, January 26 and 28, 1865, for Hon. F. P. Blair, sr., D. G. Farragut, vice-admiral.....	43 0
Mar. 18	P. T. Turnley, assistant quartermaster.	Paid W. H. Dorchester for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, Brigadier General E. A. Paine's brigade, from October 1 to December 31, 1861.....	225 0
		Paid W. H. Dorchester for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, Brigadier General E. A. Paine's brigade, from January 1 to 15, 1862.....	37 5
		Paid E. R. Howard for services as detective from May 8 to 31, 1862.....	76 0
			339 5
Mar. 19	United States.....	Paid James McCauley for fare of Mrs. James McCauley, from Washington, P. C., to Springfield, Ill., Nov., 1868.....	20 0

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1863.			
Apr. 5	H. P. Clinton, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Jos. H. Eayrs for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, headquarters 25th army corps, for March, 1865.	\$97 50
Apr. 6	T. O'Brien, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Henry Boyer for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, district of Rolla, Mo., for May, June, July, and August, 1863.	491 00
Apr. 6	C. R. Tyler, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Robert Wagner for furnishing powder, primers, cartridges, &c., and firing salute, July 4, 1864.	28 62
Apr. 6	E. A. Paine, brigadier general volunteers.	Paid H. M. Lawrence for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, post of Gallatin, Tenn., for April, 1863.	74 25
		Paid A. S. Phelps for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, post of Gallatin, Tenn., for April and May, 1863.	148 50
			222 75
Apr. 6	R. W. Kirkham, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Hawley & Co. for 6 pairs shackles and 12 pairs handcuffs, October, 1861.	54 00
		Paid Hawley & Co. for 18 pairs handcuffs, March, 1862.	36 00
		Paid Henry Payne & Son for 10 pounds ball, chain, and shackle, March, 1862.	15 00
		Paid S. H. McCracking for 7 pairs shackles and 4 pairs handcuffs, April, 1862.	46 00
		Paid G. T. Davis for services as interpreter in provost marshal's court, California, from October 20 to 31, 1862.	12 00
			163 00
Apr. 6	J. L. Woods, assistant quartermaster.	Paid James E. Hall for services as detective, January, 1865.	97 50
		Paid W. T. Applegate for services as detective, November 11, 1864, to January 30, 1865.	260 00
		Paid M. Baldwin for services as detective, March 8 to April 21, 1865.	143 00
		Paid H. D. Woodsworth for services as detective, September, 1864.	97 50
		Paid E. Davis for services as detective, November, 1864.	97 50
		Paid E. Davis for services as detective, December, 1864.	97 50
		Paid John Hall for services as detective, December, 1864.	97 50
		Paid John Hall for services as detective, January, 1865.	97 50
		Paid J. M. Moss for services as clerk in office assistant provost marshal, 5th sub-district northern Missouri, for December, 1864.	73 75
		Paid L. W. Ringo for services as clerk in office assistant provost marshal, 5th sub-district northern Missouri, for November, 1864.	97 50
		Paid L. W. Ringo for services as clerk in office assistant provost marshal, 5th sub-district northern Missouri, for December, 1864.	97 50
		Paid L. W. Ringo for services as clerk in office assistant provost marshal, 5th sub-district northern Missouri, for January, 1865.	97 50
			1,354 25
Apr. 17	United States.	Paid James L. Hodges, lessee Arkansas State penitentiary, for subsisting United States military prisoners, from October 1, 1867, to September 30, 1868.	7,910 00
Apr. 20	do	Paid John T. Doweese for traveling expenses and compensation as witness to a special commission in New Orleans, La., in April, 1865.	65 36
Apr. 20	do	Paid Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for transporting Union refugees in 1862 and 1863.	49 94
Apr. 20	do	Paid Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for transportation of Mrs. Claflin and two children, and the body of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Giddings, deceased, from Bristol to Lynchburg, Va.	32 62
Apr. 20	do	Paid Petersburg Railroad Company for transportation of Mrs. Mary C. Monroe and servant from Weldon, N. C., to Petersburg, Va., in November, 1865.	2 62
Apr. 22	W. W. Clemens, lieutenant 35th infantry.	Paid Virginia Garland for traveling expenses and per diem as witness before commission in New Orleans, La., July, 1866.	65 37
Apr. 23	C. E. Bliven, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Tyler, Davidson & Co. for 2 pairs handcuffs, May 31, 1865.	7 50
		Paid Tyler, Davidson & Co. for 2 pairs handcuffs, June 20, 1865.	7 50
			15 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869.			
Apr. 23	Warren Russell, assistant quartermaster.	Paid P. C. Lathrop, Company D, 53th Ohio volunteers, for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 1st division, 11th army corps, October 8 to December 31, 1862.....	\$34 00
Apr. 23	Charles Goodman, assistant quartermaster.	Paid A. G. Garfield for 30 pairs handcuffs, November, 1863..... Paid Larrabee & North for 20 pairs handcuffs, June, 1863..... Paid Larrabee & North for 6 balls and chains, October, 1863..... Paid Larrabee & North for 6 balls and chains, April, 1864..... Paid Gavin & Burns for 6 pairs shackles, February, 1864.....	40 00 35 00 39 00 45 00 18 00
			177 00
Apr. 23	Samuel Dana, captain 17th infantry.	Paid G. Walker for 12 pairs handcuffs and 6 ankle chains, December, 1863.....	36 00
Apr. 23	Arthur Edwards, assistant quartermaster.	Paid A. G. Cunningham for service rendered by steamboat W. R. Carter in transporting Chief Justice S. P. Chase and party from New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill., June, 1865.....	1,000 00
Apr. 23	George R. Orme, assistant quartermaster.	Paid pay-roll of clerks in adjutant general's office, headquarters military division of the Atlantic, for September, 1865.....	370 00
Apr. 23	Newton Flagg, assistant quartermaster.	Paid L. H. Wilcox, physician, for medical services to refugees, colored and destitute, at Quincy, Ill., from December 9, 1864, to June 30, 1865.....	656 50
Apr. 23	D. N. Welch, assistant quartermaster.	Paid D. W. Stidham for services as detective, under orders of provost marshal general, department of Missouri, from August 1 to September 20, 1864.....	162 50
Apr. 23	George W. Cushing, assistant quartermaster.	Paid C. F. Miner for 5 kegs powder and 32½ yards flannel, purpose of firing salute in honor of the capture of Richmond, Va., April 5, 1865.....	72 00
Apr. 24	George W. Wallace, lieutenant colonel 18th infantry.	Paid E. Corning & Co., for 20 pairs handcuffs, bought in January, February, and March, 1863..... Paid L. Pruyn & Son for 19 pairs handcuffs and 4 pairs shackles, bought May and June, 1863.....	53 50 31 00
			84 50
Apr. 24	James Brooks, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Scott & Brindley for services rendered and coffin furnished a negro who died on United States steamer E. H. Fairchild in May, 1863.....	7 00
Apr. 24	Jerome Bradley, assistant quartermaster.	Paid A. A. Litcher for services as special police officer in June, 1864..... Paid S. S. Jones for services as special police officer in June, 1864..... Paid T. A. Wilson for services as special police officer in June, 1864..... Paid H. F. Evans for services as special police officer in June, 1864..... Paid William Munsil for services as special police officer in June, 1864..... Paid John O. Ackerson for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, headquarters cavalry division west of the Mississippi, from July 6 to 31, 1864..... Paid S. S. Jones for services as detective, for August, 1864.....	63 00 49 50 19 40 25 94 69 30 44 54 80 00
			400 20
Apr. 24	John B. Campbell, assistant quartermaster.	Paid L. & F. and L. & F. Railroad Company for transportation of 2 men from Lexington to Louisville, Ky., and return, in April, 1864..... Paid Kentucky Central Railroad Company for transportation of 3 men from Lexington to Covington, Ky., in April, 1864..... Paid Kentucky Central Railroad Company for transportation of refugees from Lexington to Covington, Ky., in May, 1864..... Paid Kentucky Central Railroad Company for transportation of refugees from Lexington to Covington, Ky., in June, 1864..... Paid L. & F. and L. & F. Railroad Company for transportation of 3 refugees from Lexington to Louisville, Ky., in May, 1864..... Paid L. & F. and L. & F. Railroad Company for transportation of refugees from Lexington to Louisville, Ky., in June, 1864.....	7 75 6 14 55 94 27 50 5 42 30 94
			134 29

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Apr. 34	Da N. Welch, assistant quartermaster.	Paid steamer Jewess for transportation of sundry persons, in September and October, 1864.....	\$18 70
		Paid steamer Jewess for transportation of sundry persons from Cairo to St. Louis, September, 1864.....	8 00
		Paid steamer Jewess for transportation of sundry persons from Memphis to Cairo, May, 1864.....	563 00
		Paid William Donaldson for services as detective at Troy, Mo., for July, 1864.....	97 50
		Paid George Meyers for services as clerk in assistant provost marshal's office, St. Louis, Mo., for August, 1864.....	20 00
		Paid steamer Pilgrim for transportation of 4 men from Cairo to Evansville, in November, 1864.....	6 00
		Paid steamer Silver Spray for transportation of sundry persons.....	32 27
		Paid Alton and St. Louis Packet Company for transportation of sundry persons from St. Louis to Alton.....	7 00
		Paid steamer Albert Pearce for transportation of refugees from Duvall's Bluff to St. Louis, in April, 1865.....	98 12
		Paid Great Western Railroad Company for transportation of 1 man from Quincy to Chicago, June, 1864.....	5 94
		Paid steamers Commercial and Tycoon for transportation of refugees from Duvall's Bluff to Memphis, in April, 1865.....	16 75
		Paid steamer Clara for transportation of refugees from St. Louis to Acheson, in March, 1865.....	21 28
		Paid steamer Silver Spray for transportation of sundry refugees, in March, 1865.....	28 40
		Paid steamer Albert Pearce for transportation of refugees from Duvall's Bluff to Cairo and St. Louis, in May, 1865.....	33 17
		Paid steamer Peoria City for transportation of refugees from St. Louis to Leavenworth, in May, 1865.....	29 70
		Paid steamer Lady Gay for transportation of sundry refugees to Helena, Ark.; Cairo, Ill., and Evansville, Ind., in April, 1864.....	19 05
		Paid steamer Henry Ames for transportation of refugees from Cairo to Vicksburg, May, 1865.....	2 65
		Paid steamer Sallie List for transportation of 2 persons from St. Louis to Memphis, in May, 1865.....	4 25
		Paid steamer Indiana for transportation of refugees from Natchez, Miss., to Cairo, Ill., in March, 1865.....	22 12
		Paid steamer Rowena for transportation of refugees from St. Charles, Ark., to mouth of White River, in March, 1865.....	2 40
		Paid steamer Rowena for transportation of refugees from Duvall's Bluff to Memphis, in April, 1865.....	187 60
		Paid steamers Ella, Sallie List, and Liberty No. 2 for transportation of refugees.....	78 41
		Paid J. J. Sylvester for transportation of 6 men from Helena to Cairo, in March, 1865.....	11 10
		Paid steamers Alice Dean, Darling, and Silver Moon for transportation of refugees to various points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.....	73 70
		Paid steamer Rebecca for transportation of refugees from Duvall's Bluff to Memphis, April and May, 1865.....	23 03
		Paid steamer Rebecca for transportation of refugees from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff, in April, 1865.....	3 35
		Paid steamer Rowena for transportation of refugees from Memphis and Helena to Duvall's Bluff, in January and April, 1865.....	452 79
		Paid Baker, Hart & Cook for transportation by steamer of refugees from Louisville to Evansville, in April, 1865.....	15 00
		Paid steamer Mittee Stephens for transportation of refugees in April, 1865.....	6 17
		Paid steamer Lady Gay for transportation of refugees from Vicksburg to Cairo, in May, 1865.....	7 25
		Paid steamer Rowena for transportation of refugees from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff, in May, 1865.....	4 19
		Paid steamer Rebecca for transportation of refugees from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff, in May, 1865.....	4 19
		Paid steamer Mollie McPike for transportation of refugees from Hannibal to St. Louis, in March, 1865.....	12 50
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of sundry persons in April and May, 1865.....	139 07
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of 1 man from Vicksburg to New Orleans, May 11, 1865.....	1 97
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of sundry persons to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis, in April and May, 1865.....	19 95
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation from St. Louis, Mo., to Brunswick, Ind., of sundry persons, May, 1865.....	8 97

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Apr. 24	D. N. Welch, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of refugees from Natchez and Vicksburg to Cairo, in June, 1865.	\$10 50
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of 2 persons from New Orleans to Vicksburg, in May, 1865.	9 50
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of sundry persons, in May, 1865.	10 41
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of refugees from Baton Rouge and Natchez to Vicksburg and Cairo, in June, 1865.	4 00
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of refugees from Natchez and Memphis to Helena and Natchez, in May, 1865.	4 43
		Paid Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company for transportation of refugees from Natchez to Cairo, in May, 1865.	11 50
		Paid Evansville and Cairo Packet Company for transportation of refugees, in February and March, 1865.	121 20
		Paid sundry steamboats for transportation of refugees, in April and May, 1865.	190 14
		Paid steamers Liberty No. 2 and Tycoon for transportation of sundry persons, in March, 1864, and February, April, and May, 1865.	115 06
		Paid steamers Tycoon and Commercial for transportation of refugees from Memphis to Cairo and St. Louis, in February, March, and April, 1865.	15 36
		Paid steamers Tycoon and Commercial for transportation of sundry persons, in April and May, 1865.	16 48
		Paid sundry steamers for transportation of refugees, in February, April, and May, 1865.	142 44
		Paid steamer Kate Kinney for transportation of refugees from St. Louis to Leavenworth, in April, 1865.	50 40
		Paid steamer Nannie Byers for transportation of refugees from Vicksburg and Memphis to Cairo, November, 1864, and January, 1865.	9 02
		Paid steamer Ella for transportation of refugees from mouth of White River to Memphis, in April, 1865.	20 25
		Paid steamer Jennie Lewis for transportation of refugees, in March, April, and May, 1865.	50 24
		Paid steamer Jos. Pierce for transportation of refugees from Vicksburg and Natchez to New Orleans, in January and February, 1865.	10 50
		Paid steamer Jos. Pierce for transportation of sundry persons from Vicksburg to New Orleans, in March and April, 1865.	36 27
		Paid steamer War Eagle for transportation of refugees from St. Louis to Leavenworth, in April, 1865.	14 46
		Paid Henry P. Wyman for transportation of refugees, in February and March, 1865.	11 72
		Paid steamer L. M. Kennett for transportation of freedmen from Vicksburg to Lake Providence, in May, 1865.	150 00
		Paid steamers Tycoon and Belfast for transportation of 1 man from mouth of White River to Little Rock, in June, 1865.	1 04
		Paid steamer Magenta for transportation of 1 man from St. Louis to New Orleans, in June, 1865.	4 12
		Paid Abraham Cohen for use of mule teams, transporting refugees, in October, 1864.	390 00
		Paid steamer St. Cloud for transportation of refugees from St. Louis to Duvall's Bluff, in May, 1865.	14 72
		Paid steamer War Eagle for transportation of 1 man from St. Louis to Providence, in May, 1865.	3 10
		Paid George H. Richardson for services as clerk, office of Provost Marshal General, department Mo., for part of August, 1865.	26 67
		Paid steamer Bostona for transportation of 8 men from Memphis to Vicksburg, in July and August, 1865.	16 23
		Paid Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company for transportation of sundry persons, in July, 1864.	3 67
			3,094 9
Apr. 24	J. B. Dexter, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Charles A. Peabody salary as judge of United States provisional court for Louisiana, for October, 1865.	300 00
		Paid John T. Peabody for services as clerk of United States provisional court, for September, 1865, and for cash paid Spencer Bell for services as porter about United States provisional court, for September, 1865; also for cash paid for stationery for use of United States provisional court.	204 4

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1860. Apr. 21	J. B. Dexter, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid John T. Peabody for services as clerk of United States provisional court, for August, 1865, and for cash paid Spencer Bell for services as porter about United States provisional court, for August, 1865, and for cash paid for removing furniture, records, and papers of United States provisional court.....	\$276 41
		Paid John T. Peabody for services as clerk of United States provisional court, for October, 1865, and for cash paid Spencer Bell for services as porter for United States provisional court, for October, 1865, and for cash paid for stationery for use of United States provisional court.....	275 41
		Paid A. Kayres for services as deputy marshal of the United States provisional court, La., from August 1 to October 31, 1865.....	577 50
		Paid J. Edwards Clarke for services as United States provisional marshal, La., for July, 1865.....	240 00
		Paid Philip McKenna for services as special deputy marshal United States provisional court, La., from August 1 to October 31, 1865.....	192 75
		Paid John P. Smith for services as deputy clerk of the United States provisional court, La., for August, September, and October, 1865.....	435 00
		Paid George D. Lamont for services as prosecuting attorney United States provisional court, La., for July, August, September, and October, 1865.....	960 00
			<u>3,643 81</u>
Apr. 26	United States.....	Paid Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company for transportation of sundry persons in 1862 and 1863 between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.....	41 20
May 1	do.....	Paid Pennsylvania Railroad Company for transportation of T. B. Hillward from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, and Mrs. Thomas Hornbrook from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, in January, 1863.....	10 16
May 3	do.....	Paid for charter of schooner Anna Sims, (through C. A. Reynolds, assistant quartermaster,) for quarantine purposes at Tybee Island, Ga., May 28 to July 12, 1867.....	900 00
May 3	C. T. Watson, assistant quartermaster.	Paid A. T. Jones, jr., for 40 yards black muslin, for purpose of draping office in mourning for death of President Lincoln.....	12 00
May 3	C. K. Smith, jr., assistant quartermaster.	Paid M. Tydings for 21 days' service as clerk in provost marshal's office, Huntsville, in July, 1862.....	8 40
		Paid D. J. Burke for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Huntsville, from June 2 to August 10, 1862.....	28 00
		Paid Thomas McDonogh for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Huntsville, from June 14 to August 4, 1862.....	20 80
		Paid C. W. North for services as policeman, July, 1863.....	62 00
		Paid James Holmes for coffin, shroud, &c., used in the execution of Thomas J. Musgrove.....	30 00
			<u>149 20</u>
May 3	W. Jenkins, assistant quartermaster.	Paid John W. Gore for guards furnished to protect railroad bridges on Lebanon branch road, Ky., for 35 days, ending November 20, 1861.....	904 50
		Paid Hynes for services as provost marshal at Evansville, Ind., from January 30 to March 30, 1862.....	250 00
		Paid A. B. Semple & Son for 20 pairs handcuffs, January 23, 1863.....	50 00
			<u>1,204 50</u>
May 4	United States.....	Paid Houston and Texas Central Railway Company for transportation of George D. Robinson and two clerks of Howard Association from Houston to Brenham, Tex., in October, 1867.....	11 25
		Paid to H. L. Cole, attorney-at-law, for legal services rendered in 1868 in drawing bonds and examining claim of Messrs. Adams and Harris, respecting property owned by Major John C. Grierson, assistant quartermaster at Mobile, Ala., and claimed by the United States.....	50 00
May 5	E. Butler, captain 5th infantry.	Paid A. B. Rohman for 53 yards black print.....	26 50
May 5	Eri Manly, assistant quartermaster.	Paid George O. Folsom, company K 10th Illinois cavalry, for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, district of southwest Missouri, at Springfield, for June, 1863.....	7 50
		Paid George O. Folsom, company K 10th Illinois cavalry, for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, district of southwest Missouri, at Springfield, for April, 1863.....	7 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1863.			
May 5	S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid D. W. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for June and July, 1863.	\$99 00
		Paid H. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., from June 22 to July 31, 1863.	90 21
		Paid D. W. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for August, 1863.	40 00
		Paid H. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for August, 1863.	69 40
		Paid D. W. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for September, 1863.	40 00
		Paid H. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for September, 1863.	69 40
		Paid D. W. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., from October 1 to October 4, 1863.	5 31
		Paid H. Busbey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., from October 1 to October 8, 1863.	18 50
		Paid James Reed for services as laborer at provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for November, 1863.	8 00
		Paid James Reed for services as laborer at provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for December, 1863.	10 00
		Paid James Reed for services as laborer at provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for January, 1864.	10 00
		Paid James Reed for services as laborer at provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for February, 1864.	10 00
		Paid James Reed for services as laborer at provost marshal's office, Clarksville, Tenn., for March, 1864.	10 00
			598 18
May 5	G. W. Harrison, assist. quartermaster.	Paid John Garvey for services as provost sergeant at Cumberland, Md., for February, 1863.	11 20
		Paid John Garvey for services as provost sergeant at Cumberland, Md., from March 1 to March 10, 1863.	4 00
			15 20
May 5	H. C. Hanson, assist. quartermaster.	Paid C. W. Woolley for three pairs hand-cuffs, Nov. 22, 1860.	10 00
		Paid Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for two pairs of hand-cuffs, December, 1861.	1 44
			11 44
May 5	T. J. Carlisle, assist. quartermaster.	Paid J. B. Stockton for services as clerk in special service, from October 1, 1863, to January 31, 1864.	598 00
		Paid Frank W. Gee for special service rendered in army police department for June, 1863.	88 80
			676 80
May 5	L. W. Sheperd, assist. quartermaster.	Paid A. G. Garfield for six pairs hand-cuffs.	30 00
May 5	J. G. Haskell, assist. quartermaster.	Paid T. P. Killen, captain 9th Kansas volunteers and provost marshal, for amount paid at different times for services rendered provost marshal's department.	11 00
		Paid John B. Bailey for services as special detective in May, 1863.	57 68
		Paid S. F. Atwood for services as assistant clerk in auditing irregular claims, Kansas volunteers, and for amount paid for stationery and traveling expenses in 1863.	1,304 45
		Paid J. W. Terman for services as special detective in the district of Kansas in 1863.	166 76
		Paid T. D. Thatcher for stationery bought in Sept., 1863.	3 25
		Paid John R. Bailey for expenses incurred in apprehending robbers in May, 1863.	64 70
		Paid W. Willis & Bro. for transportation in auditing accounts of irregular troops called out by Senator James H. Lane in 1862.	156 00
		Paid S. S. Prouty for publishing notice to claim holders in September, 1862.	8 50
		Paid T. D. Thatcher for publishing notice to claim holders in February, 1863.	5 00
		Paid H. H. Sawyer for services as detective in June, 1863.	70 83
		Paid Samuel Cox for coffin for loyal contraband.	9 00
		Paid H. Buckingham for advertising local irregular claims.	10 00
		Paid H. Buckingham for advertising.	39 00
		Paid John Spear for advertising.	6 00
		Paid Sidney Clarke to reimburse him for money paid for advertising vouchers lost, in Baltimore Sun, Clipper, and Commercial Advertiser.	15 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount
1869. May 5	J. G. Haskell, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid Sidney Clarke to reimburse him for money paid by him to detectives for recovering lost vouchers	\$260 00
		Paid Sidney Clarke for services as clerk to Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt to audit the accounts of the irregular troops called out under the direction of Senator Lane of Kansas	816 93
		Paid Sidney Clarke for services while in Washington as messenger of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt	145 93
		Paid Sidney Clarke to reimburse him for traveling expenses from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry	33 00
			3,180 03
May 6	J. K. Brinckle, lieutenant 5th artillery.	Paid C. M. Pierce, M. D., for services rendered as board officer at quarantine station, Pensacola harbor, Fla., for September, 1867	122 91
		Paid C. M. Pierce, M. D., for services rendered as board officer at quarantine station, Pensacola harbor, Fla., for October, 1867	122 91
			245 82
May 6	J. G. Chandler, assistant quartermaster.	Paid H. W. Benton for services as clerk in office of assistant adjutant general, headquarters army of Ohio, for July, 1862	100 00
		Paid J. B. Hoover for services as clerk in office of assistant adjutant general, headquarters army of Ohio, for August 1862	100 00
		Paid Harry Benton for services as clerk in office of assistant adjutant general, headquarters army of Ohio, for August 1863	100 00
		Paid pay-roll for February, 1863	2,329 65
			2,629 65
May 6	Isaac N. Mason, assistant quartermaster.	Paid D. T. Williams for repairing handcuffs and balls and chains in January, March, and April, 1865	4 30
		Paid D. T. Williams for repairing handcuffs and balls and chains in May, 1865	1 50
		Paid D. T. Williams for repairing handcuffs and balls and chains in September, 1865	2 75
			12 55
May 6	H. H. Boggess, assistant quartermaster.	Paid F. X. Reno, clerk of steamer "Ida May," for transportation furnished two United States detectives from Gallipolis, Ohio, to Wheeling, Va.	7 00
May 6	J. D. Bingham, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Thomas H. Ruger, colonel 3d Wisconsin infantry and provost marshal, for expenses incurred in the execution of John Lannagan, company 1 46th Pennsylvania volunteers, in December, 1861	37 94
		Paid Hannsaw & Markey for lumber bought in December, 1861	7 14
		Paid John Scannon for services as messenger at department headquarters from March 20 to March 31, 1863	11 00
		Paid Edward White for services as messenger at department headquarters, from March 20 to March 31, 1863	11 00
		Paid D. Meagher for services as messenger at department headquarters from March 20 to March 31, 1863	11 00
		Paid C. Reardon for services as messenger at department headquarters from March 20 to March 31, 1863	11 00
		Paid Wm. J. Biggert for services as military telegraph operator from March 21 to March 31, 1862	33 33
		Paid Fred. Webber for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, from March 21 to March 31, 1862	33 33
		Paid Carson Bell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office from March 21 to March 31, 1863	33 33
		Paid Mathew Quinn for services as messenger from March 21 to March 31, 1862	11 00
		Paid Carson Bell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office for April, 1862	100 00
		Paid Fred. Wedder for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office for April, 1862	103 00
		Paid C. Reardon for services as messenger at district headquarters for April, 1862	30 00
		Paid D. Meagher for services as messenger at district headquarters for April, 1862	30 00
		Paid E. White for services as messenger at district headquarters for April, 1862	30 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1862. May 6	J. D. Bingham, assist. quartermaster—Con- tinued.	Paid John Schanlan for services as messenger at district headquarters for April, 1862.....	\$30 00
		Paid M. Quinn for services as messenger at district head- quarters for April, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for furnishing coffin and grave for Luke Harrison, nurse in Johnson Hospital No. 8, in April, 1862.....	9 60
		Paid E. White for services as messenger in May, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid John Schanlan for services as messenger in May, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid M. Quinn for services as messenger in May, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid D. Meagher for services as messenger in May, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid C. Reardon for services as messenger in May, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid Fred. Webber for services as clerk in May, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid C. H. Bell for services as clerk in May, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid Fred. Webber for services as clerk in June, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid C. H. Bell for services as clerk in June, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid W. L. Biggert for services as telegraph operator in June, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid M. Quinn for services as messenger in June, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid C. Reardon for services as messenger in June, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid Edward Bell for services as messenger at district head- quarters for June, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid John Schanlan for services as messenger at district headquarters for June, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid D. Meagher for services as messenger at district head- quarters for June, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid John W. Barry for stationery, printing, and binding military pass-books in June, 1862.....	93 50
		Paid Bang, Haber & Co., for two military pass-books bought in May, 1862.....	14 00
		Paid John W. Barry for stationery, &c., for July, 1862.....	173 50
		Paid E. White for services as messenger in July, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid C. Reardon for services as messenger in July, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid John Schanlan for services as messenger in July, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid D. Meagher for services as messenger in July, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid Fred. Webber for services as clerk in July, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid C. H. Bell for services as clerk in July, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid M. Quinn for services as messenger from July 1 to July 20, 1862.....	20 00
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffins and graves for two persons in June, 1862.....	15 20
		Paid John W. Barry for stationery, &c., in July and August, 1862.....	135 00
		Paid James W. Barry for stationery, &c., in August and September, 1862.....	104 50
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffins and graves for two persons in September, 1862.....	15 20
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffin and grave in Sept., 1862.....	7 80
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffin for contraband in Oct. 1862.....	5 00
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffin and grave for refugee in October, 1862.....	8 00
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffins and graves in November and December, 1862, and January and February, 1863.....	136 80
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffins and graves in January, 1863.....	364 80
		Paid W. R. Cornelius for coffins and graves in February, 1863.....	567 60
			3,355 33
May 6	C. W. Moulton, assist. quartermaster.	Paid Wm. Osborn for one day's service as justice of the peace, administering the oath of fealty to the United States, July 23, 1861.....	2 00
May 6	Robert Allen, quarter- master U. S. A.	Paid S. Rider, agent steamer Empress, for transportation of recruits from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Henry, Tenn., in March, 1862.....	36 44
		Paid T. J. H. Branom for passages from Alexandria to Keokuk in August, 1861.....	11 50
		Paid Keokuk Packet Company for transportation of recruits from Quincy, Ill., to Hannibal, Mo., in December, 1861.....	5 00
		Paid North Missouri Railroad Company for transportation of troops in Missouri in October, 1861.....	79 72
		Paid North Missouri Railroad Company for transportation of troops in Missouri in October and December, 1861.....	11 44
		Paid Warne, Cheever & Co., for handcuffs and balls and chains bought in November, 1862.....	258 00
		Paid Charles Gage for balls and chains bought in February, 1863.....	264 00
		Paid Warne, Cheever & Co., for handcuffs and leg irons bought in March, 1863.....	125 00
		Paid Warne, Cheever & Co., for handcuffs in February, 1863.....	61 25
		Paid Warne, Cheever & Co., for leg irons in December, 1863.....	56 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1863. May 6	Robert Allen, quartermaster U. S. A.— Continued.	Paid Warne, Cheever & Co., for handcuffs and leg irons in January, 1863.	\$91 00
		Paid Charles Gage for balls and chains in April, 1863.	301 85
		Paid Charles Gage for balls and chains in September, 1863.	138 50
		Paid James I. Reilly for handcuffs in March, 1863.	15 00
		Paid A. B. Semple & Sons for handcuffs in July, 1864.	30 00
		Paid A. B. Semple & Sons for handcuffs in July, 1864.	96 00
		Paid Keokuk Packet Company for transportation of officers and men during November, 1861.	545 90
		Paid Keokuk Packet Company for transportation of officers and men during November, 1861.	497 50
		Paid H. L. Andrews for tinware, &c., bought in Oct. 1861.	41 65
			2,665 63
May 6	L. H. Bond, regimental q. m. 86th Ohio.	Paid J. L. Wayne & Son for handcuffs and balls and chains bought in November, 1863.	64 50
May 7	United States.....	Paid California State prison for subsistence and clothing furnished Patrick Burke, a military convict, from June 30, 1867, to November 30, 1868.	518 00
		Paid Iowa State penitentiary for keeping, clothing, &c., United States military prisoners from September 1, 1868, to February 28, 1869.	2,244 00
		Paid Z. W. Denham for difference between his pay as chief and disbursing clerk of public works in Washington, at \$215 per month, and his pay as a fourth class clerk in Quartermaster General's Office, from October 1, 1861, to April 25, 1862.	444 16
		Paid the Missouri State penitentiary for keeping United States military prisoners from October 1 to December 31, 1868.	3,640 90
		Paid Kentucky State penitentiary for board, clothing, and medical attendance furnished United States military prisoners from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869.	1,856 00
		Paid D. L. Phillips for feed, &c., attending the condemnation and sale of steamers Ferry and Champion No. 2, and 5,607 bushels of corn.	686 85
		Paid South Carolina Railroad Company for transportation of sundry persons in May, June, and July, 1865.	229 54
		Paid Lowrey & Soren for legal services in case of Lamar vs. Dana in 1868.	268 49
May 11	H. S. Fitch, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Sergeant Robert Gardner for services as orderly in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., from July 1 to July 21, 1862.	8 40
		Paid J. C. Godley for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., in July, 1862.	8 40
		Paid Wm. Vance for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., in July, 1862.	9 20
		Paid P. Caverly for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., in July, 1862.	9 60
		Paid John T. Connell for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., in July, 1862.	2 75
		Paid J. C. Godley for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., in July, 1862.	2 75
		Paid Wm. Rich for services as clerk, in July and August, 1862.	9 75
		Paid H. W. Applegate for services as chief of detectives from June 10 to August 20, 1862, and for disbursements made by him.	400 50
		Paid J. T. Connell for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., for August, 1862.	7 75
		Paid J. C. Godley for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., for August, 1862.	7 75
		Paid John McDonald for services as chief of detective police at Memphis, Tenn., from June 20 to July 22, 1862.	190 40
		Paid J. C. Godley for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tenn., for September, 1862.	7 50
		Paid F. G. Seeds for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tennessee, from August 21 to September 30, 1862.	10 25
		Paid John T. Connell for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tennessee, for September, 1862.	7 50
		Paid H. W. Applegate for services as detective from August 21 to September 9, 1862.	95 00
		Paid Frank G. Seeds for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tennessee, for October, 1862.	7 75
		Paid J. T. Connell for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tennessee, for October, 1862.	7 75

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868.			
May 11	H. S. Fitch, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid C. B. Willard for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tennessee, from October 26 to November 25, 1862.	\$7 50
		Paid F. G. Seeds for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Memphis, Tennessee, from November 1 to 25, 1862.	6 25
			866 83
May 22	United States.	Paid Ohio State penitentiary for subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished United States prisoners sentenced by military commissions and courts-martial during the year ending October 31, 1868.	5,733 25
		Paid Missouri State penitentiary for subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished United States prisoners sentenced by military commissions and courts-martial from July 1 to September 30, 1868.	2,859 00
		Paid Minnesota State prison for subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished United States prisoners sentenced by military commissions and courts-martial during the year ending November 30, 1868.	1,363 14
		Paid Iowa State penitentiary for subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished United States prisoners sentenced by military commissions and courts-martial from January 1 to April 6, 1868.	500 50
		Paid Iowa State penitentiary for subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished United States prisoners sentenced by military commissions and courts-martial from April 6 to August 31, 1868.	1,359 00
		Paid Sing Sing prison for subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished United States prisoners sentenced by military commissions and courts-martial for year ending May 31, 1868.	545 40
		Paid New Hampshire State prison for boarding, clothing, &c., United States military prisoners during year ending December 31, 1868.	519 14
May 25	do	Paid Treasurer United States for internal revenue received from tax on salaries for December, 1868.	111 58
		Paid Treasurer United States for internal revenue received from tax on salaries for December, 1868.	67 34
June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk, War Department.	Paid James F. Gardner for services as clerk one day in October, 1863, in Paymaster General's office.	2 97
		Paid Colonel L. C. Baker for expenses incurred in recruiting 1st District of Columbia cavalry in 1863.	969 29
		Paid Washington post office for postage from March 7 to 31, 1864, for Ordinance Office.	27
		Paid E. Randolph for copying court-martial records in June, 1865.	5 00
		Paid Philadelphia Local Express Company for transportation of packages for Ordnance Department in July and August, 1867.	2 50
		Paid John P. White for services in provost marshal's office, Fayetteville, Arkansas, in April, 1863.	2 25
		Paid C. F. E. Blatch for valuable services rendered in connection with military operations.	75 00
		Paid E. W. Kimball for professional services and disbursements as counsel for Captain Reynolds in suit of Jones vs. Hovey, Reynolds, Warner, and McDonald.	593 65
		Paid George S. Hillard, United States attorney for Massachusetts, for legal services rendered in cases of Michael Toulon and Lewis B. Joy for discharge from the army on writ of habeas corpus.	50 00
		Paid A. Q. Keasley, United States attorney, New Jersey, for services in cases of Webb vs. Ely and The State vs. Ely.	200 00
		Paid MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan for type for Adjutant General's office.	51 23
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks War Department for January, 1868.	1,063 00
		Paid Beckwith, Ayer & Kales for legal services in case of Johnson & Sheahan vs. Jones in superior court of Illinois.	1,080 35
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk to the special claims commission, War Department, for January, 1868.	99 17
		Paid O. M. Rosser for services as clerk to the special claims commission, War Department, for January, 1868.	99 17
		Paid Frank Seneaney for services as messenger for special claims commission, War Department, for January, 1868.	25 00
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in the Paymaster General's office for January, 1868.	118 17

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869, June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk, War Department.—Continued.	Paid temporary watchmen 316 E street for January, 1868: Wm. A. Weaver Andrew McRae Jas. Quintell T. F. H. Wilson	\$62 00 62 00 62 00 62 00
		Paid Thos. W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's office for January, 1868.	36 00
		Paid L. A. Byrne for copying documents for claims commission in January, 1868.	11 16
		Paid Cincinnati Gazette Company for advertising meeting of board for examining patterns of knapsacks and accouterments in October, 1867.	13 30
		Paid John W. Forney for advertising meeting of board for examining patterns of knapsacks and accouterments in October, 1867.	15 00
		Paid for copying for Bureau of Military Justice in January, 1868: M. M. Wright E. Randolph E. G. West M. Throckmorton M. E. F. Browne	35 00 46 16 39 90 44 37 60 04
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for Adjutant General's office in November and December, 1868, and January, 1869.	677 00
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages sent and received during December, 1867: War Department Adjutant General Quartermaster General Commissary General Subsistence Paymaster General Surgeon General Ordnance Department	312 26 155 33 81 35 4 68 9 26 6 12 19 54
		Paid R. S. Harrison for copying documents for War Department in January, 1868.	57 90
		Paid Washington Gas Light Company for gas consumed in office of Inspector General for December, 1867.	21 00
		Paid Merchants' Express and Transportation Company for freight on box to Adjutant General's office, January, 1868.	7 75
		Paid J. Phillip for copying court-martial records in January, 1868.	44 04
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's office for February, 1868.	114 33
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's office for February, 1868.	33 33
		Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for February, 1868: Andrew McRae Wm. A. Weaver T. F. H. Wilson Jas. Quintell	50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00
		Paid O. M. Rosser for services as clerk to special claims commission, War Department, for February, 1868.	19 17
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk to special claims commission, War Department, for February, 1868.	19 17
		Paid Frank Senneway for services as messenger for special claims commission, War Department, for February, 1868.	25 10
		Paid for copying court-martial records for Judge Advocate General in February, 1868: Mary Throckmorton E. Randolph E. G. West M. M. Wright	67 55 46 12 43 14 29 11
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages transmitted, as below: War Department, January, 1868 Commissary General Subsistence, January, 1868 Paymaster General, January, 1868 Surgeon General, January, 1868 Ordnance Office, January, 1868 Engineer Department, January, 1867 Executive Department, December, 1867 Adjutant General	340 54 7 61 53 35 12 11 10 41 109 00 45 11 101 54
		Paid Congressional Printer for 1,000 parchment regular army commissions and 2,000 sets of plates for target practice.	663 2
		Paid R. S. Harrison for copying documents for War Department in February, 1868.	63 4
		Paid Washington and Georgetown Ice Company for ice furnished female copyists from October 1 to December 31, 1867.	9 1

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868. June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk, War Department—Continued.	<p>Paid J. J. Sturm for per diem and expenses incurred in procuring the release of Luella Babb from Comanches \$332 28</p> <p>Paid Norman & Matthews for advertising in July, 1863 50 00</p> <p>Paid pay-roll extra clerks War Department for February, 1868 1,040 11</p> <p>Paid Washington Gas Company for gas furnished Inspector General's office for January, 1868 19 25</p> <p>Paid Washington Gas Company for gas furnished Inspector General's office for February, 1868 18 53</p> <p>Paid J. Phillip for copying for Inspector General during February and March, 1868 28 44</p> <p>Paid H. J. Anderson for fare from Washington to New York and return, and expenses while attending court, in February, 1868 44 00</p> <p>Paid A. Scott for services as provost marshal Erie County, Pennsylvania, from November 28, 1862, to March 17, 1863 330 76</p> <p>Paid Henry Lee for burial expenses of late Chaplain I. W. Elliott in March, 1868 88 00</p> <p>Paid M. E. F. Brown for copying for Judge Advocate General in February, 1868 26 76</p> <p>Paid C. D. Douglas, late captain 2d California infantry, for expenses incurred in defending suit brought by Henry I. Abbott for false imprisonment 774 79</p> <p>Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for War Department in January, February, and March, 1868 306 00</p> <p>Paid H. Dunn for traveling expenses as special agent of the War Department at Rouse's Point, New York 25 00</p> <p>Paid pay-roll extra clerks War Department for March, 1868 1,070 59</p> <p>Paid Harnden Express Company for freight on 2 boxes from New York to Ordnance Department 1 65</p> <p>Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk to the special claims commission, War Department, for March, 1868 99 17</p> <p>Paid O. M. Rosser for services as clerk to the special claims commission, War Department, for March, 1868 99 17</p> <p>Paid Frank Senseney for services as messenger for special claims commission, War Department, March, 1868 25 00</p> <p>Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's office for March, 1868 118 17</p> <p>Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's office for March, 1868 34 66</p> <p>Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for March, 1868:</p> <p>James Quintell 62 00</p> <p>Theo. F. H. Wilson 62 00</p> <p>Wm. A. Weaver 62 00</p> <p>Andrew McRae 62 00</p> <p>Paid copyists of Judge Advocate General's office for March, 1868:</p> <p>M. M. Wright 15 74</p> <p>Mary Throckmorton 27 34</p> <p>E. Randolph 51 43</p> <p>Emily G. West 9 40</p> <p>Paid Mary McHugh for expenses incurred in traveling from Fort Mason, Texas, to Washington, District of Columbia, in charge of Katy Quilligan, orphan of Recruit Quilligan, 4th cavalry 83 00</p> <p>Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for the following offices:</p> <p>Quartermaster General, January, 1868 221 45</p> <p>Engineer Department, December, 1867 5 26</p> <p>Executive Department, January, 1868 63 27</p> <p>War Department, February, 1868 1,066 00</p> <p>Adjutant General, February, 1868 248 56</p> <p>Quartermaster General, February, 1868 273 96</p> <p>Commissary General of Subsistence, February, 1868 8 99</p> <p>Paymaster General, February, 1868 102 67</p> <p>Engineer Department, February, 1868 66 90</p> <p>Ordnance Department, February, 1868 13 05</p> <p>Executive Department, February, 1868 15 11</p> <p>Paid Adams's Express Company for freight for the following offices:</p> <p>War Department, January, 1868 1 50</p> <p>Adjutant General, January, 1868 21 45</p> <p>Do 23 53</p> <p>Ordnance Department, January, 1868 16 80</p> <p>War Department, February, 1868 1 75</p> <p>Adjutant General, February, 1868 40 10</p> <p>Do 75</p> <p>Ordnance Department, February, 1868 7 65</p> <p>Engineer Department, March, 1868 17 25</p> <p>Paid Washington & Georgetown Ice Company for ice furnished female copyists from January 1 to March 31, 1868 9 36</p>	

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868. June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk, War Department—Continued.	Paid R. S. Harrison for copying court-martial records in March, 1868.	
		Paid Harnden Express Company for freight on box for Adjutant General in March, 1868.	\$36 25
		Paid David G. Stewart for services as clerk to Matt. H. Carpenter from March 7 to April 7, 1868.	2 50
		Paid Wager Swayne, colonel 45th infantry, to reimburse him for amount paid Chilton & Thorington for legal services in defending suit brought by Frank Williams against Swayne for false imprisonment.	99 17
		Paid Cornelia Ward for washing towels for lady copyists of Quartermaster General's Office, April, 1868.	400 00
		Paid M. Thomas for copying court-martial records.	15 00
		Paid R. Brinkerhoff for legal services in case of the United States vs. Peter Fulke.	6 00
		Paid Frank G. Senseney for services as messenger to the special claims commission, War Department, for April, 1868.	1,500 00
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk in special claims commission, War Department, April, 1868.	25 00
		Paid O. M. Rosser for services as clerk in special claims commission, War Department, April, 1868.	99 17
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office, April, 1868.	99 17
		Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for April, 1868:	34 60
		James Quintell.	60 00
		Theo. F. H. Wilson.	60 00
		William A. Weaver.	60 00
		Andrew McRae.	60 00
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks War Department for April, 1868.	1,035 35
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office, April, 1868.	118 17
		Paid E. Randolph for copying court-martial records in April, 1868.	8 53
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for the War Department in March and April, 1868.	751 00
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages transmitted during March, 1868, viz:	
		War Department.	327 90
		Adjutant General.	158 67
		Quartermaster General.	300 46
		Paymaster General.	45 06
		Surgeon General.	51
		Ordnance Department.	33 36
		Executive Department.	40 54
		Paid B. C. Waters for services as deputy provost marshal Delaware County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 13, 1863.	337 57
		Paid William Humble for services as deputy provost marshal, Pickaway County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 13, 1863.	337 57
		Paid Thomas Oldham for services as deputy provost marshal, Guernsey County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 13, 1863.	337 57
		Paid John Thums for services as deputy provost marshal, Morgan County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 13, 1863.	337 57
		Paid David G. Stewart for services as extra clerk in War Department from April 7 to May 7, 1868.	99 17
		Paid J. Phillip for copying for office of Inspector General in May, 1868.	44 79
		Paid M. Thomas for copying for War Department, May, '68.	12 60
		Paid Harnden Express Company for freight on box from New York to Chief of Ordnance in March, 1868.	70
		Paid A. Stirling, jr., for professional services in the examination of title of Point Lookout property.	400 00
		Paid Frank M. Gibson, Lieutenant 7th cavalry, to reimburse him for amount paid H. W. Ide for legal services.	50 00
		Paid S. M. Gadsby for copying documents for War Department in May, 1868.	34 41
		Paid William Gassaway for services as extra messenger in War Department from April 1 to May 19, 1868.	95 00
		Paid Thomas Irwin for services as extra messenger in War Department for March and April, 1868.	120 00
		Paid Maria Thomas for copying documents for War Department in May, 1868.	5 00
		Paid Washington Gas Company for gas consumed in office of Military Superintendent for March, 1868.	3 00
		Paid Washington Gas Company for gas for Inspector General's Office.	2 30

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868	Jan. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for Adj. Gen., April, '68	\$212 00
		War Department, July, 1867, to May, 1868	101 50
		War Department, September, 1867	5 00
		War Department, October, 1868	14 00
		War Department, April and May, 1868	227 50
		Paid Noyes, Baker & Co. for advertising lists of proposals from July, 1867, to January, 1868	18 10
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages during April, 1868:	
		War Department	361 13
		Adjutant General	96 83
		Quartermaster General	126 74
		Commissary General of Subsistence	3 87
		Paymaster General	40 81
		Surgeon General	53
		Engineer Department	91 70
		Do	80
		Ordnance Department	41 79
		Executive Department	37 61
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks, War Department, for May, 1868	1,070 59
		Paid J. R. Jones to reimburse him for money paid for printing briefs and abstracts and cash advanced Fred C. Ingalls	231 35
		Paid O. M. Rosser for services as clerk to Special Claims Commission, War Department, for May, 1868	99 17
		Paid Frank G. Senseney for services as messenger in Special Claims Commission, War Department, for May, 1868	25 00
		Paid R. S. Harrison for copying documents for War Department in April and May, 1868	94 08
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk to Special Claims Commission, War Department, for May, 1868	99 17
		Paid William E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office for May, 1868	118 17
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office for May, 1868	34 66
		Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for May, 1868:	
		Theo. F. H. Wilson	62 00
		William A. Weaver	62 00
		Andrew McRae	62 00
		James Quintell	62 00
		Paid copyists in Office of Judge Advocate General for May, 1868:	
		E. Randolph	39 97
		Mary Throckmorton	18 13
		Emily G. West	8 04
		M. M. Wright	6 09
		Paid Thomas Irwin for services as assistant messenger in War Department for May, 1868	60 00
		Paid Harnden Express Company for freight for Chief of Ordnance in April, 1868	1 35
		Do	19 30
		Paid David G. Stewart for services as clerk in War Department from May 7 to June 1, 1868	81 73
		Paid James Speed for defending before the federal court 125 cases against officers and soldiers of the United States and incidental expenses connected therewith	3,249 60
		Paid John Williams for services rendered by himself and two men in dragging the Potomac River for the body of Private Edward Devlin, Company E, 4th artillery	15 00
		Paid William Gassaway for services as assistant messenger in War Department from May 20 to June 3, 1868	28 00
		Paid Maria Thomas for copying report for the War Department in June, 1868	31 62
		Paid Sarah Towers, administratrix of William R. H. Towers, for loss of horses and damage to carriage when seized by the government at the time of the second battle of Bull Run	525 00
		Paid Adams Express Company for freight charges:	
		War Department, April, 1868	2 50
		Adjutant General, March, 1868	19 30
		Do	3 00
		Adjutant General, April, 1868	19 00
		Do	10 50
		Adjutant General, May, 1868	2 50
		Ordnance Department, March, 1868	6 00
		Ordnance Department, April, 1868	5 95
		Ordnance Department, May, 1868	3 15
		Paid Kate S. Hamersly for copying papers for War Department in June, 1868	7 08

18 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868. June 1.	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	Paid Washington Gas Company for gas furnished Inspector General and Military Superintendent, May and June, 1868 Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for May, 1868: War Department Adjutant General Quartermaster General Commissary General of Subsistence Surgeon General Paymaster General Engineer Department Ordnance Department Judge Advocate General Executive Department	\$11 30 224 95 70 51 181 77 1 63 7 90 36 41 52 43 22 61 25 86 6 46
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for the War Department, April, 1867, to January, 1868	1,132 00
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for the War Department for May, 1868	209 00
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for the War Department, January to November, 1867	75 00
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for the War Department, November, 1866, to March, 1868	95 75
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for the War Department for May and June, 1868	122 00
		Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for the War Department for August, 1867	35 50
		Paid James R. Hallam for professional services in <i>habeas corpus</i> case of Captain Charles E. Farrand	100 00
		Paid Harnden Express Company, for freight on box from New York to Ordnance Department in June, 1868	4
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk to Claims Commission and Board of Claims for June, 1868	99 15
		Paid O. M. Rosser for services as clerk to Claims Commission and Board of Claims for June, 1868	99 15
		Paid Frank G. Senseney for services as messenger for Claims Commission, War Department, and Board of Claims, War Department, for June, 1868	30 00
		Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for June, 1868: Andrew McRae T. F. H. Wilson James Quintell Wm. A. Weaver	60 00 60 00 60 00 60 00
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office for June, 1868	11 15
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office, June, 1868	34 60
		Paid female copyists, War Department, for June, 1868: Maria Thomas M. E. F. Brown K. S. Hamersly R. S. Harrison Mary Thockmorton E. Randolph M. M. Wright Emily G. West	11 10 14 75 10 90 44 60 23 40 34 50 1 40 19 75 4 25
		I. Phillip	
		Paid Bristow & Wharton for legal services in the case of G. M. Hampton vs. B. T. Hayden	300 00
		Paid Thomas Irwin for services as special messenger in War Department for June, 1868	60 00
		Paid Wm. Aiken for reimbursement of amount paid H. J. Knight for board in June, 1865	55 00
		Paid pay-roll, extra clerks, War Department, for June, 1868	941 00
		Paid M. A. Potter for copying for War Dept. in June, 1868	2
		Paid Blanchard & Mohun for stationery bought for Special Claims Commission, War Department, in April, 1868	30 00
		Paid B. T. Hayden for expenses connected with suit against him by G. M. Hampton	39
		Paid Alfred Russell, United States district attorney, Detroit, Michigan, for legal services in case of People of Michigan vs. Captain Ed. S. Smith and others, assault with intent to kill, December 5, 1867; same case December 12, 1867, and written opinion furnished Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Kiddoo, United States Army, and United States vs. James W. Crane, quartermaster's clerk, upon charge of attempting to defraud the War Department	55 00
		Paid S. N. Gadsby for copying papers for War Department, July, 1868	5 00
		Paid Maria Thomas for copying papers for Claims Commission, July, 1868	5

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868 July 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	Paid Cornelia Ward for washing towels for female copyists, 2d quarter, 1868.....	\$15 00
		Paid Pauline Wells for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	5 28
		Paid E. A. Wood for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	49 20
		Paid V. Linton for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	6 84
		Paid Mary Riggles for amount allowed by the Secretary of War for funeral and other expenses of her boy, who was run over by government wagon and died from effects of injuries.....	50 00
		Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for July, 1868:	
		James Quintell.....	62 00
		Andrew McRae.....	62 00
		T. F. H. Wilson.....	62 00
		Wm. A. Weaver.....	62 00
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office for July, 1868.....	36 00
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks War Department, July, 1868.....	1,114 60
		Paid E. G. West for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	58 88
		Paid M. M. Wright for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	52 02
		Paid E. Randolph for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	109 73
		Paid R. S. Harrison for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	28 56
		Paid M. Thockmorton for copying for War Department, July, 1868.....	51 96
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages during June, 1868:	
		Executive Department.....	101 06
		War Department.....	659 17
		Adjutant General.....	135 61
		Quartermaster General.....	109 05
		Commissary General.....	46 06
		Paymaster General.....	65 39
		Surgeon General.....	53
		Engineer Department.....	105 53
		Ordnance Department.....	25 55
		Paid Washington City post office for foreign postage on letters, &c., for Quartermaster General's Office, for 2d quarter, 1868.....	3 76
		Paid J. L. Hodge, paymaster United States Army, for reimbursement of amount paid for services and expenses of detective officers employed by direction of the Paymaster General in connection with arrest and prosecution of persons charged with stealing a package of \$10,000 from Additional Paymaster T. A. Hixon.....	695 00
		Paid M. A. Potter for copying for War Department, July and August, 1868.....	81 48
		Paid Asa Bird Gardner, lieutenant 9th infantry, for expenses incurred by him in transporting Lieutenant J. C. Leavy, 7th cavalry, from New York to the insane asylum at Washington, District of Columbia, in July, 1868.....	16 00
		Paid Washington and Georgetown Ice Company for ice for female copyists, War Department, 2d quarter, 1868.....	9 36
		Paid Washington City post office for postage on foreign letters, &c., for Quartermaster General's Office, July, 1868.....	1 19
		Paid M. Thomas for copying for War Department, August, 1868.....	26 28
		Paid Charles Calvert for copying for War Department, August, 1868.....	36 96
		Paid I. W. Butler as compensation for his losses, sufferings, and imprisonment at Belle Isle, Virginia, in 1863 and 1864.....	250 00
		Paid subscription to United States Army and Navy Journal for Office of Commissioners of Claims, War Department, to August 8, 1869.....	6 00
		Paid M. E. F. Brown for copying for War Department, August, 1868.....	75 00
		Paid Charles Calvert for copying for War Department, August, 1868.....	34 56
		Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for August, 1868:	
		Andrew McRae.....	62 00
		T. F. H. Wilson.....	62 00
		James Quintell.....	62 00
		Wm. A. Weaver.....	62 00
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's office for August, 1868.....	34 66
		Paid Washington Gas Company for gas consumed by military superintendent War Department, for July, 1868.....	10 20

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount
1868. June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for July, 1868:	
		Executive Department.....	\$77 5
		War Department.....	546 4
		Adjutant General.....	217 2
		Quartermaster General.....	63 "
		Commissary General.....	35 7
		Surgeon General.....	3 0
		Paymaster General.....	32 "
		Ordinance Department.....	25 3
		Engineer Department.....	166 4
		Judge Advocate General.....	3 2
		Paid female copyists, War Department, for August, 1868:	
		R. S. Harrison.....	26 4
		M. M. Wright.....	22 5
		Emily G. West.....	38 6
		E. Randolph.....	69 3
		Mary Throckmorton.....	50 "
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks, War Department, for August, 1868.....	1,366 3
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office for July and August, 1868.....	245 3
		Paid Maria Thomas for copying papers for Claims Commission, War Department, September, 1868.....	27 0
		Paid George H. Smith for services rendered in investigation of conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln.....	445 0
		Paid Joshua Taggart for services rendered in investigation of conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln.....	465 0
		Paid Edward G. Carlin for services rendered in investigation of conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln.....	450 0
		Paid Emma A. Wood for copying papers for Board of Claims, September, 1868.....	4
		Paid Maria Thomas for copying papers for Board of Claims, September, 1868.....	19
		Paid Washington Gas Light Company for gas consumed in office of military superintendent in August, 1868.....	12
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for August, 1868:	
		Executive Department.....	13
		War Department.....	38 3
		Adjutant General.....	20 2
		Quartermaster General.....	32
		Surgeon General.....	61
		Paymaster General.....	12
		Engineer Department.....	79
		Ordinance Department.....	14
		Judge Advocate General.....	30
		Paid Shattuck Hartwell for services rendered by order of Major General B. F. Butler at Norfolk, Virginia, and on James River, in 1864 and 1865.....	140
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office for September, 1868.....	115
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office for September, 1868.....	34
		Paid temporary watchmen, 316 E street, for September, 1868:	
		T. F. H. Wilson.....	60
		James Quintell.....	10
		Wm. A. Weaver.....	02
		Andrew McRae.....	02
		Paid Cornelia Ward for washing towels for Quartermaster General's Office for third quarter of 1868.....	11
		Paid female copyists, War Department, for Sept., 1868:	
		M. M. Wright.....	1
		E. Randolph.....	2
		Mary Throckmorton.....	4
		Emily G. West.....	2
		Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising for the War Department from September, 1867, to April, 1868.....	64
		Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising for the War Department from October, 1867, to May, 1868.....	64
		Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising for the War Department the "List of proposals" in November and December, 1867.....	1
		Paid for copying for War Department in September, 1868:	
		M. C. Barry.....	3
		R. S. Harrison.....	1
		Virginia Linton.....	

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1-49. Nov 1	Jas. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	Paid Adams Express Company for offices, War Department: War Department, June, 1868.....	\$2 50
		Adjutant General, June, 1868.....	18 50
		War Department, July, 1868.....	3 75
		Adjutant General, July, 1868.....	5 10
		Adjutant General, July, 1868.....	6 25
		Paid Washington and Georgetown Ice Company for ice furnished female copyists, War Department for third quarter, 1868.....	9 48
		Paid Washington Gas-light Company for gas consumed in the office of the military superintendent, War Department, for September, 1868.....	21 42
		Paid pay-roll of extra clerks, War Department, for September, 1868.....	1,337 32
		Paid M. C. Barry for copying court-martial case for War Department, in October, 1868.....	28 20
		Paid Haines & Campbell, Petersburg, Va., for printing done for War Department in April and June, 1865.....	219 75
		Paid Maria Thomas for copying papers for Claims Commission, War Department, in October, 1868.....	172 89
		Paid Noyes, Baker & Co., for advertising "Circular" for Adjutant General's Office, in October, 1868.....	45 00
		Paid Wm. Wood for amount allowed for alleged false imprisonment and expenses.....	40 00
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office, for October, 1868.....	122 76
		Paid Thomas W. Sbiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office, for October, 1868.....	36 00
		Paid temporary watchmen, No. 316 E street, for October, 1868: James Quintell.....	62 00
		Andrew McKee.....	62 00
		William A. Weaver.....	62 00
		Paid Thomas Hynes for services as extra clerk in Office of Secretary of War, four days in October, 1868.....	12 93
		Paid James W. Moore for services as extra clerk in Office of Secretary of War, four days in October, 1868.....	12 93
		Paid John Conline for services as extra clerk in Office of Secretary of War, ten days in October, 1868.....	32 34
		Paid pay-roll of extra clerks, War Department, October, 1868.....	1,509 24
		Paid Frances Abell for amount allowed by Secretary of War during time of imprisonment, from October 7 to December 31, 1862.....	170 00
		Paid female copyists, War Department, for October, 1868: Emily G. West.....	52 41
		M. M. Wright.....	49 96
		E. Randolph.....	52 34
		Mary Throckmorton.....	65 82
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages, for September, 1868: Engineer Department.....	67 68
		Ordnance Department.....	103 26
		Executive Department.....	20 64
		War Department.....	230 70
		Adjutant General.....	374 11
		Quartermaster General.....	261 19
		Commissary General.....	2 20
		Surgeon General.....	18 25
		Paid Wm. McKittrick for services as provost marshal, Noble County, Ohio, for 24 days in 1862.....	71 28
		Paid Adams Express Company for freight charges as follows: War Department, August, September, and October, 1868.....	4 40
		Adjutant General, August, September, and October, 1868.....	19 70
		Adjutant General, August, September, and October, 1868.....	972 05
		Ordnance Department, June, 1868.....	1 60
		Ordnance Department, September, 1868.....	7 35
		Ordnance Department, August, 1868.....	10 35
		Ordnance Department, July, 1868.....	1 70
		Paid Theo. F. H. Wilson for 12 days' service in October, 1868, as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street.....	24 00
		Paid M. C. Worth for copying papers for War Department, in November, 1868.....	10 44
		Paid M. A. Potter for copying papers for War Department, in November, 1868.....	25 56
		Paid L. J. Simpson for copying papers for War Department, in November, 1868.....	14 40

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868. June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	<p>Paid V. Linton for copying papers for War Department, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid K. S. Hamersly for copying papers for War Department, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Harnden Express Company for freight on boxes for War Department, in September and October, 1868.</p> <p>Paid M. C. Barry for copying papers for War Department, in October and November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Thomas Miller amount allowed by Secretary of War for property destroyed by fire when the infirmary, on E street between 4th and 5th streets, Washington, D. C., was burned.</p> <p>Paid Maria Thomas for copying papers for Board of Claims, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for War Department, in May and June, 1868.</p> <p>Paid S. C. Tracy for copying words of documents for printing for Adjutant General's Office, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid R. Ferguson for copying words of documents for printing for Adjutant General's Office, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Julia V. Webb for copying words of documents for printing for Adjutant General's Office, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid S. Lanman for copying words of documents for printing for Adjutant General's Office, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid M. M. Wright for copying court-martial record, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid E. G. West for copying court-martial record, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid E. Randolph for copying court-martial record, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Mary Throckmorton for copying court-martial record, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office, in November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Andrew McRae for services as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street, for November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid James Quintell for services as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street, for November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid R. F. Hunter for services as extra clerk in office of military telegrams, from November 20 to November 30, 1868.</p> <p>Paid pay-roll extra clerks, War Department, for November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid L. E. Douglas for copying for War Department, for November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Wm. A. Weaver for services as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street, for November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid George C. Thomas for legal services.</p> <p>Paid Maria Thomas for copying papers connected with claim of steamer Leviathan.</p> <p>Paid D. C. Forney for advertising for Adjutant General's Office, in October, 1868.</p> <p>Paid G. W. Schofield, major 41st Infantry, for expenses and transportation from Washington to Fort Delaware and returning.</p> <p>Paid Mohun & Bestor for books furnished Adjutant General's Office, December 3, 1868.</p> <p>Paid A. Covington for copying argument for Board of Claims, December, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Adams Express Company for freight transported for Judge Advocate General, in August and October, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Adams Express Company for freight transported for Ordnance Department, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Adams Express Company for freight transported for Adjutant General, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Adams Express Company for freight transported for Adjutant General, November, 1868.</p> <p>Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising for Adjutant General, from January to June, 1868.</p> <p>Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising for Adjutant General, from January to May, 1868.</p> <p>Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising for Adjutant General, from April to June, 1868.</p> <p>Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising for Adjutant General, from January to June, 1868.</p> <p>Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for transmitting messages, as follows:</p> <p>Paymaster General, September, 1868.</p>	<p>\$22 62</p> <p>10 00</p> <p>5 04</p> <p>23 60</p> <p>2,500 00</p> <p>78 84</p> <p>63 00</p> <p>78 00</p> <p>78 00</p> <p>82 90</p> <p>40 50</p> <p>33 20</p> <p>32 90</p> <p>32 50</p> <p>34 90</p> <p>33 30</p> <p>118 84</p> <p>60 00</p> <p>60 00</p> <p>35 30</p> <p>1,771 20</p> <p>11 30</p> <p>60 00</p> <p>1 00</p> <p>28 00</p> <p>47 00</p> <p>57 50</p> <p>1,093 20</p> <p>44 10</p> <p>26 10</p> <p>12 50</p> <p>490 00</p> <p>3 00</p> <p>887 00</p> <p>775 00</p> <p>733 00</p> <p>1,153 00</p> <p>27 00</p>

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1899 June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued..	Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for transmitting messages, as follows:	
		Executive Department, October, 1868.....	\$38 74
		War Department, October, 1868.....	786 16
		Adjutant General, October, 1868.....	327 95
		Quartermaster General, October, 1868.....	263 00
		Commissary General, October, 1868.....	85 37
		Paymaster General, October, 1868.....	58 94
		Surgeon General, October, 1868.....	5 81
		Engineer Department, October, 1868.....	108 60
		Judge Advocate General, October, 1868.....	39 55
		Ordnance Department, October, 1868.....	106 33
		War Department, November, 1868.....	166 11
		Adjutant General, November, 1868.....	364 02
		Quartermaster General, November, 1868.....	49 10
		Commissary General, November, 1868.....	61
		Surgeon General, November, 1868.....	3 42
		Paymaster General, November, 1868.....	17 25
		Ordnance Department, November, 1868.....	66 53
		Judge Advocate General, November, 1868.....	3 11
		Paid F. M. Roberts for copying court-martial case, in December, 1868.....	12 84
		Paid Julia R. Balch for copying court-martial case, in Dec. '68.....	21 12
		Paid M. S. Morse for copying court-martial case.....	24 96
		Paid Pauline Wells for copying court-martial case.....	24 00
		Paid L. J. Simpson for copying court-martial case.....	22 56
		Paid M. A. Potter for copying court-martial case.....	9 72
		Paid M. Thomas for copying for Board of Claims.....	35 40
		Paid A. C. Covington for copying for Board of Claims.....	38 40
		Paid W. T. Scott amount allowed by Secretary of War for services and expenses during the war.....	20 00
		Paid M. C. Worth for copying court-martial record.....	31 32
		Paid M. C. Barry for copying court-martial record.....	88 75
		Paid V. Linton for copying court-martial record.....	24 00
		Paid G. W. Schofield, major 41st infantry, for expenses from Washington to Chicago and returning.....	167 75
		Paid F. K. Breedin for copying court-martial case.....	12 50
		Paid R. F. Hunter for services as extra clerk in office of military telegrams, for December, 1868.....	100 25
		Paid James Quintell for services as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street, for December, 1868.....	62 00
		Paid A. McKee for services as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street, for December, 1868.....	62 00
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office, for December, 1868.....	122 76
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office, for December, 1868.....	36 00
		Paid female copyists in Judge Advocate General's Office, for December, 1868:	
		E. Randolph.....	72 97
		Emily G. West.....	42 06
		Mary Throckmorton.....	108 86
		M. M. Wright.....	44 29
		Paid Maria Thomas for copying papers for Board of Claims, in December, 1868.....	150 09
		Paid Washington Gas Company for gas consumed in office of military superintendent, for Oct. and Nov., 1868.....	60 86
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks, War Department, for Dec., 1868.....	1,871 43
		Paid Franklin Telegraph Company for message from Cincinnati to Inspector General U. S. A., in December, 1868.....	25
		Paid Cornelia Ward for washing towels for copyists in Quartermaster General's Office, 3d quarter, 1868.....	15 00
		Paid A. W. Greely, lieutenant 36th infantry, for subsistence furnished John Taylor, principal musician, 36th infantry, (insane,) from October 11 to October 24, 1868, while en route from Salt Lake to Washington.....	5 00
		Paid Adams Express Company for freight charges on seven boxes from New Orleans, La., to Adjutant General U. S. A., December, 1868.....	73 90
		Paid Adams Express Company for freight charges for Ordnance Department, in October, 1868.....	12 20
		Paid Adams Express Company for freight charges on one package addressed Jno. H. P. Watson, Ashtabula, Ohio.....	2 00
		Paid Adams Express Company for freight charges for Adjutant General's Office, in December, 1868.....	2 10
		Paid A. Janney for copying papers for Board of Claims, in January, 1869.....	39 60
		Paid Washington & Georgetown Ice Company for ice furnished female copyists in Quartermaster General's Office, for 4th quarter, 1868.....	9 48

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount
1869. June	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	Paid M. S. Morse for copying proceedings of military commission at Corinth, Miss.	\$32 24
		Paid M. C. Barry for copying court-martial record	15 00
		Paid M. Thomas for copying court-martial record	16 64
		Paid M. S. Morse for copying papers for Board of Claims	24 44
		Paid L. J. Simpson for copying papers for Board of Claims.	25 44
		Paid E. Randolph for copying court-martial case in January, 1869.	33 13
		Paid M. Throckmorton for copying court-martial case in January, 1869.	34 66
		Paid E. G. West for copying court-martial case in January, 1869.	32 77
		Paid M. M. Wright for copying court-martial case in January, 1869.	23 25
		Paid Wm. E. Nott for services as printer in Paymaster General's Office, for January, 1869.	122 76
		Paid Thomas W. Shiel for services as assistant to printer in Paymaster General's Office, for January, 1869.	34 66
		Paid A. McRae for services as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street, for January, 1869.	62 00
		Paid Jas. Quintal for services as temporary watchman, No. 316 E street, for January, 1869.	62 00
		Paid Pauline Wells for copying papers for Board of Claims, January, 1869.	9 40
		Paid F. K. Breedin for copying papers for Board of Claims, January, 1869.	10 64
		Paid A. De Leon for copying papers for Board of Claims, January, 1869.	12 53
		Paid pay-roll, extra clerks, War Department, January, 1869.	2,041 57
		Paid M. A. Potter for copying papers for Board of Claims, February, 1869.	3 00
		Paid James Cummings amount allowed by Secretary of War for carpenter's tools lost during the war.	100 00
		Paid M. C. Barry for copying papers for Board of Claims, February, 1869.	29 44
		Paid V. Linton for copying papers for Board of Claims, January, 1869.	10 44
		Paid F. M. Roberts for copying papers for Board of Claims, February, 1869.	14 44
		Paid J. R. Balch for copying papers for Board of Claims	24 44
		Paid Benjamin C. Card, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., for reimbursement of costs in a suit at Leavenworth Township, in May, 1868.	29 55
		Paid M. C. Worth for copying court-martial record, in February, 1869.	27 86
		Paid M. A. Potter for copying papers for Board of Claims, February, 1869.	14 16
		Paid M. Thomas for copying papers for Board of Claims, February, 1869.	30 44
		Paid John W. Noble, United States attorney, eastern district of Missouri, for services in case of Lieutenant H. Meinell, 3d artillery.	25 00
		Paid Samuel A. Riggs, United States district attorney, Kansas, for services in going to Leavenworth and reporting to the Adjutant General in the matter of the charge against Lieut. Col. George A. Custer for homicide.	25 00
		Paid Washington Gas Company for gas consumed in office of military superintendent, for December, 1868.	29 92
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for Executive Department, for November, 1868.	23 54
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for Executive Department, for December, 1868.	1 54
		Paid R. R. Hitt for amount paid for writing out proceedings of the court of inquiry convened to investigate accusations against Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.	327 00
		Paid M. Throckmorton for copying court-martial records, February, 1869.	9 40
		Paid M. M. Wright for copying court-martial records, February, 1869.	8 31
		Paid E. Randolph for copying court-martial records, February, 1869.	12 67
		Paid E. G. West for copying court-martial records, February, 1869.	8 17
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for Executive Department, for January, 1869.	15 24
		Paid E. C. Hickman for services as extra clerk, from February 4 to 28, 1869.	22 64
		Paid M. C. Barry for copying court-martial case, in February, 1869.	41 25

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose. *	Amount.
1869 June 1	Jno. Potts, disbursing clerk—Continued.	Paid Washington Gas Company for gas consumed in office of military superintendent, in January, 1869.....	\$27 88
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks, War Department, February, 1869.....	1,567 00
		Paid F. K. Breedin for copying papers connected with frauds in the Quartermaster's Department, March, 1869 ..	5 28
		Paid F. K. Breedin for copying papers connected with claim of Rev. Esaw Jones	9 60
		Paid Cornelia Ward for washing towels for female copyists.....	15 00
		Paid A. Janney for copying papers for Secretary of War ..	4 80
		Paid Mary Throckmorton for copying court-martial records ..	64 27
		Paid E. Randolph for copying court-martial records	57 18
		Paid E. G. West for copying court-martial records	40 80
		Paid M. M. Wright for copying court-martial records	29 08
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks, War Department, March, 1869 ..	1,593 71
		Paid Louisa Shenkle amount allowed by Secretary of War, in full for services during the war.....	10 00
		Paid F. M. Roberts for copying records in case of William B. Cozens	4 38
		Paid Lyman Trumbull for legal services in the cases of the United States <i>vs.</i> various parties pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term, 1867, on appeal from the Court of Claims	500 00
		Paid F. K. Breedin for copying papers for the War Department	10 44
		Paid Thomas Ewing, <i>er.</i> for professional services in case of Edison B. Olds <i>vs.</i> Governor Tod, of Ohio, and Colonel Stoughton Bliss	500 00
		Paid D. W. Middleton for copies of opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, appeal from Court of Claims; United States <i>vs.</i> Theodore Adams, and United States <i>vs.</i> Samuel J. Morgan and others	10 00
		Paid D. M. Page, lieutenant 38th Infantry, for expenses of defense on indictment for "rescuing a prisoner committed to jail," and fine	75 00
		Paid J. P. Buffington for services as deputy provost marshal, Defiance County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 17, 1863	549 45
		Paid A. R. Ferguson for services as deputy provost marshal, Sandusky County, Ohio, from January 9 to March 17, 1863	201 96
		Paid H. L. Burnett for professional services in case of Edison B. Olds <i>vs.</i> Governor Tod, of Ohio, and Colonel Stoughton Bliss	250 00
		Paid Alfred Russell for professional services, "The people of the State of Michigan <i>vs.</i> Captain Edward S. Smith, 4th artillery"	500 00
		Paid Western Union Telegraph Company for messages for Executive Department, for February, 1869	10 02
		Paid B. H. Bristow for professional services in cases of Brutus J. Clay against the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, and Generals John M. Palmer and James S. Briabin and Garrett Davis against same parties	300 00
		Paid E. Randolph for copying court-martial records, in April, 1869	27 71
		Paid M. M. Wright for copying court-martial records, in April, 1869	23 67
		Paid E. G. West for copying court-martial records, in April, 1869	24 37
		Paid M. Throckmorton for copying court-martial records, in April, 1869	24 16
		Paid R. R. Hitt for money advanced and paid for clerical assistance in copying court-martial case of Surgeon General Hammond	80 13
		Paid R. R. Hitt for money paid for clerical assistance in copying and preparing records of the court of inquiry for the trial of Brigadier General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance ..	219 00
		Paid R. R. Hitt for money paid for clerical assistance in copying and preparing records of the court of inquiry for the trial of Brigadier General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance ..	315 00
		Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising General Orders for Adjutant General, November and December, 1868	83 75
		Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising General Orders for Adjutant General, July, 1868	32 50
		Paid W. J. Murtagh for advertising General Orders for Adjutant General, October and November, 1868	247 50
		Paid pay-roll extra clerks, War Department, for April, 1869	1,436 44
			85,701 12

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. June 2	A. S. Ashmead, assistant quartermaster.	Paid George D. Wisham, for 20 yards black cambric muslin, at 25 cents..... Paid W. H. Woods & Co. for labor, &c., necessary to drape headquarters military district of Philadelphia, in April, 1865..... Paid W. H. Woods & Co. for labor, &c., necessary to drape headquarters military district of Philadelphia, in April, 1865..... Paid Field & Hardie for repairing 16 pairs handcuffs, in April, 1865.....	\$5 00 192 40 399 25 24 64
			621 29
June 8	United States.....	Paid L. Worthington for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, department of Arkansas, from November 21 to December 31, 1863..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	99 00 1 00
			100 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid W. F. Crawford for services as detective, army of the frontier, from April 25 to May 31, 1864, at \$3 per day..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	109 80 1 11
			111 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid C. G. Foster for services as printer at Fort Smith, Ark., in 1863, printing 1,200 blank papers for use of provost marshal.....	13 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid B. B. Smith for services as detective for the army of the frontier, from April 25 to May 31, and from August 1 to 31, 1864, at \$3 per day..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	201 34 2 66
			204 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid A. J. Stanton for services as detective, district of the frontier, department of Arkansas, from December 1, 1864, to January 31, 1865, at \$3 per day..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	192 96 3 10
			196 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid Martin Jena for services as spy, army of the frontier, from May 28 to July 12, 1864, at \$3 per day..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	136 80 1 62
			138 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid Wallace Sinclair for services as detective, army of the frontier, from March 1 to August 5, 1864, at \$3 per day..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	468 54 5 40
			474 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid George H. Lane for services as detective in the district of the frontier, from September 1 to November 30, 1864, at \$3 per day..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	268 45 4 55
			273 00
June 8	.....do.....	Paid William Hildreth, deputy United States marshal northern district, New York, for services rendered United States government in December, 1863, for the purpose of arresting Chester Scott, colored, charged with having collected the original and duplicate treasury certificate No. 206,232, for \$486 35..... Internal revenue tax on above.....	105 00 4 10
			109 10
June 8	.....do.....	Paid steamer J. H. Russell for transportation of 15 contrabands from Greenville to Vicksburg, Miss., in November, 1863.....	30 00
June 11	J. D. Bingham, assistant quartermaster.	Paid James E. Wenrick, captain 29th Pennsylvania, and provost marshal, for expenses incurred in arresting liquor venders and persons tampering with telegraph line.....	11 40

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869.			
June 11	Amos Webster, assistant quartermaster.	Paid John V. Williams for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, from March 18 to 31, 1865, at \$125 per month.....	\$56 58
June 11	Jos. A. Haakin, lieutenant, 1st artillery.	Paid James Jerome, April 22, 1861, for one marine spy-glass.....	7 00
June 11	Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster.	Paid James A. Graham, chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, for 9 tin pots and 354 pounds tobacco.....	267 75
July 7	D. N. Welch, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Charles G. Ramsey for publishing advertisement in St. Louis Daily Evening News, in June, 1864.....	14 00
July 7	J. H. Wilson, assistant quartermaster.	Paid E. H. Whiteside for services as detective, from January 1 to 12, 1865.....	39 00
		Paid Frank Grief for 2 balls and chains and 1 pair handcuffs, bought in January, 1863.....	5 50
		Paid C. W. Clark for services as detective, from September 17 to 30, 1865.....	38 85
		Paid W. F. Furnan for services as detective, from August 1 to September 30, 1865.....	162 18
		Paid W. F. Furnan for services as detective, October, 1865.....	97 50
		Paid C. W. Clark for services as detective, October, 1865.....	83 25
		Paid C. W. Clark for services as detective, November 1 to 15, 1865.....	41 62
		Paid W. F. Furnan for services as detective, November 1 to 15, 1865.....	48 75
			516 65
July 7	J. H. Belcher, assistant quartermaster.	Paid D. Heaton for services in Judge Advocate General's Office as clerk, for October, 1865.....	113 33
		Paid D. Heaton for services in Judge Advocate General's Office as clerk, for November, 1865.....	113 33
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services in Judge Advocate General's Office as clerk, for October, 1865.....	50 00
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services in Judge Advocate General's Office as clerk, for November, 1865.....	50 00
		Paid Charles R. Smith for services as detective, in January, 1866.....	72 98
			399 64
July 7	D. A. Dangler, assistant quartermaster.	Paid John Tennis for 4 pairs handcuffs and 4 pairs shackles, bought February 28, 1863.....	42 00
July 7	A. S. Baxter, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Lieutenant A. M. Wilson for amount paid for carriage hire and fees to constable.....	18 00
July 10	A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Jay Francis for services as clerk in office of commanding general, for June, 1865.....	73 75
July 10	Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Robert J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, at General Boyle's headquarters, for October, 1862.....	74 95
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, at General Boyle's headquarters, for October, 1862.....	74 95
		Paid J. C. Dorchester, jr., for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, at General Boyle's headquarters, September 20 to October 31, 1862.....	48 50
		Paid E. B. Miles for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, for October, 1862, at 40 cents per day.....	12 40
		Paid John H. Wilson for services as secretary to Major Selby Harney, provost marshal, Louisville, Ky., from September 2 to November 2, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, from October 6 to 31, 1862.....	59 76
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for November, 1862.....	74 95
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for November, 1862.....	74 95
		Paid J. C. Dorchester for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for November, 1862.....	48 50
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for November, 1862.....	74 95
		Paid A. B. Semple & Sons for 6 balls and chains.....	12 00
		Paid Harig & Hudson for 6 shackles.....	10 75
		Paid John H. Wilson for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., from November 2 to December 2, 1862.....	50 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. July 10	Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid E. B. Miles for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, from November 1 to 28, 1862, at 40 cents per day	\$11 20
		Paid E. G. Parmele for services as clerk in provost marshal general's office, Kentucky, from March 22 to December 22, 1862	74 25
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for December, 1862	74 25
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for December, 1862	74 25
		Paid J. C. Dorchester for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for December, 1862	48 50
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, General Boyle's headquarters, for December, 1862	74 25
		Paid T. Jack Conn, clerk Jefferson County court, Ky., for fees	11 75
		Paid A. B. Semple & Sons, March 4, 1863, for 30 pairs handcuffs, 15 chains for same, 10 balls and chains, and 10 ankle clamps for same	131 25
		Paid A. B. Semple & Sons for 4 pairs handcuffs	10 00
		Paid L. G. Ryan for services as detective, from March 11 to April 8, 1863	46 66
		Paid John H. Wilson for services rendered to Lieutenant Colonel Harney, provost marshal, Louisville, Ky., for February, 1863	50 00
		Paid John H. Wilson for services rendered to Lieutenant Colonel Harney, provost marshal, Louisville, Ky., February 28 to April 8, 1863	63 33
		Paid John H. Wilson for services as clerk to O. H. Moore, colonel and provost marshal, from April 8 to May 8, 1863	74 25
		Paid A. Dent for services as clerk to O. H. Moore, colonel and provost marshal, for April, 1863	50 00
		Paid A. Dent for services as clerk to O. H. Moore, colonel and provost marshal, from February 25 to March 31, 1863	84 15
		Paid B. E. Jarboe for services as detective, from March 1 to April 8, 1863	63 33
		Paid John Hooper for services as detective, from April 26 to May 8, 1863	24 00
		Paid W. S. Butterfield, detective, for hack hire	7 50
		Paid L. G. Ryan for services as detective, from April 8 to May 6, 1863	74 25
		Paid William Bailey for services as detective, for August, 1863	50 00
		Paid William Bailey, keeping horse	2 00
		Paid William Bailey, traveling expenses	2 65
		Paid John H. Wilson for services as clerk to Colonel O. H. Moore, provost marshal, from May 8 to June 8, 1863	74 25
		Paid John H. Wilson for services as clerk to Major D. C. Fitch, provost marshal, from June 7 to 20, 1863	34 75
		Paid John H. Wilson for traveling expenses and telegraphing	4 60
		Paid John Hooper for services as detective, from May 8 to June 8, 1863	50 00
		Paid L. G. Ryan for services as detective, from May 8 to June 8, 1863	74 25
		Paid George T. Whitney for services as clerk in the discharge department, headquarters Louisville, Ky., from May 15 to June 30, 1863	147 75
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., from May 29 to June 29, 1863	74 25
		Paid George T. Whitney for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for July, 1863	95 50
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for July, 1863	74 25
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for July, 1863	74 25
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., from June 29 to July 30, 1863	79 20
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for July, 1863	48 50
		Paid A. Clayton for services as messenger in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for July, 1863	30 00
		Paid Jno. P. Morton & Co., for printing	25 00
		Do.	12 50
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for August, 1863	74 25

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1-40. July 10	Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for August, 1863....	\$74 25
		Paid George T. Whitney for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for August, 1863....	98 50
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for August, 1863....	48 50
		Paid George A. Green for services as detective, from June 8 to July 24, 1863.....	113 85
		Paid George A. Green for services as detective from January 28 to February 16, 1863.....	49 70
		Paid Miss Lena Greenwald for services as detective from July 16 to August 16, 1863, \$74 25; for expenses boarding, &c., \$90.....	164 25
		Paid A. Clayton for services as messenger in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for August, 1863.....	30 00
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for August, 1863....	74 25
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for September, 1863....	98 50
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for September, 1863....	98 50
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for September, 1863....	98 50
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for September, 1863.....	98 50
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for September, 1863.....	48 50
		Paid Jno. Hooper for services as detective for one month, at \$100 and expenses.....	118 50
		Paid J. K. Edwards for services as detective for one month, at \$100 and expenses.....	123 50
		Paid C. C. Gilmore for services as detective and expenses incurred during August, 1863.....	200 00
		Paid Miss Lena C. Greenwald for services as detective and expenses incurred from August 16 to September 16, 1863....	74 25
		Paid L. Kinatler for services as detective and expenses incurred from August 20 to September 20, 1863.....	98 50
		Paid Jno. Hooper for services as detective and expenses from September 8 to 30, 1863.....	96 87
		Paid J. K. Edwards for services as detective and expenses for September, 1863.....	168 50
		Paid A. B. Semple & Sons, October 15, 1863, for 13 pairs hand-cuffs and 6 pairs leg irons.....	56 50
		Paid George T. Whitney for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for September, 1863....	98 50
		Paid L. Kinatler for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from September 20 to October 20, 1863.....	98 50
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., (1st Division 23A. C.) for October, 1863.....	98 50
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for October, 1863....	98 50
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for October, 1863....	48 50
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for October, 1863....	98 50
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for October, 1863....	98 50
		Paid J. T. Farris for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from October 16 to 31, 1863.....	73 50
		Paid Jno. A. Hooper for services and expenses as detective at Louisville, Ky., for October, 1863.....	145 36
		Paid R. B. Lynch for services as clerk in discharge department, Louisville, Ky., from September 19 to October 31, 1863.....	69 92
		Paid G. T. Whitney for services as clerk in provost marshal's department, Louisville, Ky., for October, 1863....	98 50
		Paid J. K. Edwards for services and expenses as detective at Louisville, Ky., for October, 1863.....	160 10
		Paid J. K. Edwards for services and expenses as detective at Louisville, Ky., from November 1 to 21, 1863.....	94 40
		Paid L. Kinatler for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from October 20 to November 20, 1863.....	98 50
		Paid J. T. Farris for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from November 1 to 21, 1863.....	103 11
		Paid Jno. Hooper for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from November 1 to 21, 1863.....	90 40
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863....	98 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. July 10	Thomas D. Fitch, as- sistant quartermas- ter—Continued.	Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863.	\$98 50
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863.	98 50
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863.	98 50
		Paid A. B. Hewett for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863.	98 50
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863.	48 50
		Paid Charles Junot for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from September 26 to October 25, 1863.	98 50
		Paid Charles Junot for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from October 26 to November 26, 1863.	98 50
		Paid J. A. Hooper for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from December 8 to 16, 1863.	24 70
		Paid J. T. Farris for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from November 24 to December 24, 1863.	98 50
		Paid G. T. Whitney for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863.	98 50
		Paid A. B. Hewett for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1863.	98 50
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1863.	98 50
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1863.	98 50
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1863.	98 50
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1863.	98 50
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1863.	48 50
		Paid Wm. Reany, major 7th Ohio cavalry, to reimburse him for money expended in March, 1864.	357 00
		Paid Milward & Son for three coffins and hearse, in January, 1863.	21 00
		Paid G. M. Decker for services as detective from November 5, 1863, to January 5, 1864.	197 00
		Paid J. T. Farris for services and expenses as detective, Louisville, Ky., from December 26, 1863, to January 5, 1864.	48 00
		Paid R. B. Lynch for services as clerk in discharge department, Louisville, Ky., for November, 1863.	50 00
		Paid G. T. Whitney for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1863.	98 50
		Paid J. K. Edwards for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from November 22 to December 12, 1863.	66 95
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., from January 1 to 15, 1864.	59 10
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., from January 1 to 15, 1864.	59 10
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., from January 1 to 15, 1864.	25 00
		Paid A. B. Hewett for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., from January 1 to 15, 1864.	59 10
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, Louisville, Ky., from January 1 to 15, 1864.	59 10
		Paid J. T. Farris for services as detective and expenses from January 3 to 31, 1864.	134 21
		Paid L. Kinstler for services as detective and expenses, from January 15 to 31, 1864.	52 53
		Paid J. Miller for services as detective and expenses, from January 15 to 31, 1864.	49 25
		Paid T. G. Slater for services as detective and expenses from January 15 to 31, 1864.	49 25
		Paid G. A. Green for services as detective and expenses from January 7 to 31, 1864.	117 90
		Paid J. Miller for services as detective and expenses for February, 1864.	98 50
		Paid J. T. Farris for services and expenses as detective from February 1 to 10, 1864.	46 33
		Paid Henry Watson for services as detective from January 16 to 31, 1864.	49 25
		Paid Henry Watson for services as detective for February, 1864.	98 50
		Paid J. H. Wilson for services as detective from February 8 to 29, 1864.	72 17

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868. July 10	Thomas D. Fitch, as- sistant quartermas- ter—Continued.	Paid A. B. Hewett for services as detective from February 25 to 29, 1864.....	\$16 41
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for January, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., for February, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid Joe Bowman for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from February 9 to 29, 1864.....	39 85
		Paid G. A. Green for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., for February, 1864.....	147 00
		Paid T. G. Slater for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., for February, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid L. Kinstler for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., for February, 1864, \$98 50; for expenses, &c., \$7.....	115 50
		Paid G. A. Green for expenses as detective at Louisville, Ky., in February, 1864.....	53 65
		Paid Jno. H. Wilson for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from March 1 to 15, 1864.....	50 00
		Paid J. S. Cotton for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., March, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid R. J. Thomas for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., March, 1864.....	132 45
		Paid B. H. Russell for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., March, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid H. Devin for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from March 1 to 15, 1864.....	50 00
		Paid H. Devin for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from March 16 to 31, 1864.....	48 50
		Paid H. Devin for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from February 27 to 29, 1864.....	9 85
		Paid G. T. Whitney for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from January 1 to February 24, 1864.....	177 30
		Paid A. B. Hewett for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., March, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid J. H. Wilson for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from March 16 to 31, 1864.....	48 50
		Paid G. A. Green for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from March 1 to 15, 1864.....	74 25
		Paid G. A. Green for expenses during March, 1864.....	174 65
		Do.....do.....	63 15
		Paid G. A. Green for services from March 16 to 31, 1864.....	72 75
		Paid J. Miller for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from March 1 to 15, 1864.....	50 00
		Paid J. Miller for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from March 16 to 31, 1864.....	48 50
		Paid E. H. Whiteside for services as detective, Louisville, Ky., from March 19 to April 5, 1864.....	59 10
		Paid E. H. Whiteside for expenses incurred.....	36 50
		Paid H. Watson for services as detective from March 1 to 15, 1864.....	50 00
		Paid H. Watson for services as detective from March 16 to 31, 1864.....	48 50
		Paid T. G. Slater for services as detective from March 1 to 15, 1864.....	50 00
		Paid Ira O. Tuttle for services as detective from March 19 to 23, 1864.....	97 30
		Paid J. Bowman for services as detective from March 1 to 15, 1864.....	29 85
		Paid T. G. Slater for services as detective from March 16 to 31, 1864.....	48 50
		Paid L. Kinstler for services as detective, March, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid L. E. Krutz for subsisting detectives from September 1 to 5, 1863.....	20 00
		Paid J. Bowman for services as detective from March 16 to 31, 1864.....	29 85
		Paid J. W. Kain for services as detective for March, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid C. F. Taggart for services as detective from April 1 to 15, 1864.....	39 55
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in provost marshal's office for February, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Louisville, Ky., for March, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid G. A. Green for services as detective, from April 1 to 15, 1864.....	74 25
		Paid G. A. Green for expenses incurred in April, 1864.....	48 10
		Paid B. E. Jarboe for services as detective, from November 1 to 13, and from November 15 to December 31, 1862.....	96 66
		Paid J. Miller for services as detective, from April 1 to 15, 1863.....	49 25
		Paid B. F. Lockwood for services as detective, from April 1 to 15, 1863.....	49 25

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. July 10	Thomas D. Fitch, as- sistant quartermas- ter—Continued.	<p>Paid W. C. Hackett for services as detective, from April 1 to 25, 1863.....</p> <p>Paid J. S. Cotton, for services as detective, from April 1 to 25, 1863.....</p> <p>Paid R. J. Thomas for services as detective, from April 1 to 25, 1863.....</p> <p>Paid J. G. George for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, for April, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid H. Diven for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 1 to 15, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid G. A. Green for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 16 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid H. Diven for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 16 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid A. B. Hewett for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 1 to 15, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid A. B. Hewett for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 16 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid T. G. Slater for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 1 to 15, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid T. G. Slater for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 16 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid G. D. Bramble for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 15 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid B. F. Livingston for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 6 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid L. Kinstler for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., for April, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid D. C. Fitch for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., for April, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. W. Kain for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 1 to 25, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. Bowman for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 1 to 15, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid E. H. Whiteside for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from March 7 to 18, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid E. H. Whiteside for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from April 6 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. Laniacus for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from March 21 to April 9, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid R. J. Thomas for services as detective at Louisville, Ky., from May 9 to 11, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid B. F. Livingston for traveling expenses of John W. Logan, United States detective, in May, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid H. Whiteside for expenses incurred as United States detective in May, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid H. Diven for services as detective, from May 1 to 17, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid Joe Bowman for services as detective, from April 16 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. M. Houston for services as detective, from May 1 to 17, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. W. Logan for services as detective, for May, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid B. F. Livingston for services as detective, for May, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid B. F. Livingston for expenses, from May 23 to June 4, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid John McHorne for services as detective, for May 1864.....</p> <p>Paid E. H. Whiteside for services as detective, for May, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid E. H. Whiteside for expenses.....</p> <p>Paid A. B. Hewett for services as detective, for May, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. G. George for services as detective, for May, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid H. Diven for services as detective, from June 1 to 11, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. I. Miller for services as detective, for May and June, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. M. Holland for services as detective, from April 15 to June 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid B. F. Livingston for services as detective, for June, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. McHorne for services as detective, for June, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid A. B. Hewett for services as detective, for June, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid W. Smith for services as detective, from June 5 to 30, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid C. C. Adams for services as detective, from August 16 to 31, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid J. I. Miller for services as detective, for July and August, 1864.....</p> <p>Paid G. M. Walker for services as detective, from October 1 to 28, 1864.....</p>	<p>\$40 75</p> <p>30 00</p> <p>49 -0</p> <p>98 50</p> <p>50 00</p> <p>48 50</p> <p>48 50</p> <p>50 00</p> <p>48 50</p> <p>50 01</p> <p>48 50</p> <p>52 53</p> <p>122 50</p> <p>98 30</p> <p>108 30</p> <p>72 00</p> <p>28 55</p> <p>39 40</p> <p>82 00</p> <p>65 06</p> <p>13 25</p> <p>47 30</p> <p>16 00</p> <p>50 50</p> <p>29 55</p> <p>50 50</p> <p>98 50</p> <p>147 00</p> <p>37 50</p> <p>122 55</p> <p>2 50</p> <p>98 50</p> <p>98 50</p> <p>32 67</p> <p>100 00</p> <p>222 00</p> <p>147 00</p> <p>98 50</p> <p>35 00</p> <p>59 58</p> <p>100 00</p> <p>91 16</p>

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1864. July 19	Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid T. D. Parmele for services as detective, for November and December, 1864..... Paid G. W. Haley for services as detective, for November, 1864..... Paid G. W. Haley for services as detective, for October, 1864..... Paid G. D. Stratton for services as detective, from August 28 to October 6, 1864..... Paid L. D. Swan for services as detective, for October, 1864..... Paid T. N. Finnell for services as detective, for October, 1864..... Paid A. B. Semple & Sons for 12 pairs patent handcuffs and 40 feet coil chain..... Paid A. B. Semple & Sons for 24 balls and chains complete..... Paid J. C. Corwin for expenses as detective..... Paid T. N. Finnell for services as detective, for January, 1865..... Paid George W. Halley for services as detective, for January, 1865..... Paid T. D. Parmele for services as detective, for September, 1864..... Paid J. W. Logan for services as detective, for September, 1864..... Paid L. D. Swan for services as detective, for January, 1865..... Paid G. W. Halley for services as detective, for December, 1864..... Paid W. Cook for services as detective, from December 22, 1864, to January 24, 1865..... Paid T. N. Finnell for services as detective, for November and December, 1864..... Paid G. Rathbone for services as detective, from November 1, 1864, to January 31, 1865..... Paid J. I. Miller for services as detective, for September and October, 1864..... Paid G. F. Clackner for making 2 coffins, in July, 1864..... Paid E. H. Whiteside for services as detective, for October, 1864..... Paid T. D. Parmele for services as detective, for January, 1865..... Paid J. McHorne for services as detective, from October 1, 1864, to January 31, 1865..... Paid I. G. Cady for services as detective, for September and October, 1864..... Paid I. Stephens for services as detective, from December 19, 1864, to January 9, 1865..... Paid L. D. Swan for services as detective, from February 1 to 23, 1865..... Paid Milward & Son for 3 coffins and use of hearse..... Paid George Rathbun for services as detective, from February 1 to 23, 1865..... Paid E. D. Bayer, treasurer Lexington, Ky., cemetery, for expense of opening and closing one grave..... Paid I. Singleton for services as detective..... Paid G. W. Haley for services as detective, from March 28 to April 30, 1865..... Paid J. M. Ogden for services as detective, for April, 1865..... Paid R. S. Ansley for services as detective, from April 18 to 30, 1865..... Paid H. H. Hamilton for services as detective, from April 15 to 30, 1865..... Paid J. D. Pollard for services as detective, from August 24 to October 24, 1864, and expenses..... Paid H. H. Hamilton for services as detective, for May, 1865..... Paid R. S. Ansley for services as detective, for May, 1865..... Paid G. W. Haley for services as detective, for May, 1865.....	\$242 50 97 97 50 73 75 40 00 121 25 58 00 204 00 39 50 145 00 97 50 97 50 97 50 40 00 97 50 97 50 242 50 292 50 100 00 12 00 121 25 121 25 485 00 195 00 24 50 38 34 24 00 75 34 4 00 25 00 107 64 97 50 42 22 52 00 210 30 97 50 97 50 120 30
July 19	J. L. Donaldson	Paid John M. Clark for services in the assistant adjutant general's office, Santa Fé, New Mexico, in making two copies of the topographical map of Fort Union and vicinity..... Paid J. S. Pearson, February 11, 1863, for 6 pairs handcuffs..... Paid Louis Muller for 56½ yards cocoa matting for provost marshal's office, Baltimore, Md., January, 1863..... Paid Fred. Carlisle for expenses incurred as detective, from February 16 to March 3, 1863..... Paid William Oshier for services as laborer at headquarters 8th army corps, for February and March, 1863..... Paid George A. Mills & Co. for 2 dozen leg-irons and 2 dozen handcuffs, bought February 28, 1863.....	30 00 15 00 48 03 23 00 40 00 124
			20,331 24

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869, July 12	J. L. Donaldson—Continued.	Paid C. J. Stewart & Son for 36 handcuffs, 4 balls, chains, and shackles, 2 deadlocks, and 6 pieces casting, bought in January, 1863.....	\$130 00
		Paid C. J. Stewart & Son for 6 leg-irons and chains, 6 pairs handcuffs, 2 locks, 10 bolts, 20 pounds sash cord, 3 stay-irons, and 722 pounds castings, bought February, 1863.....	83 12
		Paid C. J. Stewart & Son for 18 pairs handcuffs, 2 anklets, and 4 balls, chains, and shackles, bought December, 1862.....	51 00
		Paid C. J. Stewart & Son for 12 pairs handcuffs and 6 balls and chains, March, 1863.....	42 00
		Paid William Oshier for services as laborer at headquarters 8th army corps, for April, 1863.....	20 00
		Paid Hutchinson & Brothers for 6 pairs handcuffs, March, 1863.....	24 00
		Paid George A. Mills for 6 pairs handcuffs, April, 1863.....	12 00
		Paid William Oshier for services as laborer at headquarters 8th army corps, for May, 1863.....	20 00
		Paid C. J. Stewart & Son for 6 balls, chains, and shackles, bought in April, 1863.....	12 00
			640 15
July 13	United States.....	Paid Mississippi State penitentiary for board, clothing, and medical attendance furnished United States military prisoners convicted and sentenced by courts-martial, between the 20th of February, 1866, and 10th of November, 1867.....	3,060 66
July 13	do.....	Paid Missouri State penitentiary for board, clothing, and medical attendance furnished United States military prisoners, convicted and sentenced by courts-martial for 1st quarter, 1869.....	3,730 21
July 13	do.....	Paid Thomas H. Keefe, (late detective,) to reimburse him for expenses incurred in 1865.....	1,190 00
July 13	do.....	Paid Mississippi State penitentiary for board, clothing, medical attendance, &c., furnished United States military prisoners, convicted and sentenced by courts-martial from November 1, 1868, to February 29, 1869.....	1,932 66
July 14	do.....	Paid steamer R. B. Hamilton for transportation of 1 man from St. Louis, Mo., to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., and 26 persons from Duvall's Bluff to mouth of White River, in September and November, 1864.....	63 17
July 14	do.....	Paid Thomas T. Gantt, attorney-at-law, for legal services in the case of Charles D. Colman vs. Eaton, Bonneville, Baker, et al., in 1867.....	500 00
July 27	do.....	Paid John A. Foster for professional services in the case of United States vs. John H. Surratt, during May, June, July, and August, 1867.....	3,000 00
July 27	do.....	Paid Dudley C. Denison, late United States district attorney for Vermont, for legal services, in 1866, 1867, and 1868, in cases before the Windsor County court and United States circuit court.....	120 42
July 27	do.....	Paid John Horstmann for services as teamster in district of the plains, for October, 1865.....	50 00
July 27	do.....	Paid William Thompson for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for May and June, 1864.....	61 00
July 27	do.....	Paid Benjamin Marshall for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for May, 1864, less \$7 13 deducted for clothing drawn.....	22 7
July 27	do.....	Paid Jack Frazer for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for June and July, 1864.....	55 00
July 27	do.....	Paid Tom Funkhouse for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, from May 1 to July 27, 1867, less \$7 70 deducted for clothing drawn.....	63 94
July 27	do.....	Paid C. H. Mason for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for May and June, 1864, less \$4 45 for clothing drawn.....	45 55
July 27	do.....	Paid D. Woodall for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, from June 1 to July 10, 1864, less \$17 40 for clothing drawn.....	21 6
July 27	do.....	Paid John Coyle for services as stonemason at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, from June 1 to July 23, 1864, less \$8 45 for clothing drawn.....	118 0
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	9
			119 0
July 27	do.....	Paid Don Heath for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, from July 1 to August 19, 1864, less \$18 53 for clothing drawn.....	30 4

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
July 27	United States—Cont'd.	Paid Frank Smith for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, from May 21 to July 24, 1864, less \$5 35 for clothing drawn	\$47 15
July 27	do	Paid M. Marsh for services as laborer at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, from June 4 to July 1, 1864, less \$13 for clothing drawn	14 00
July 27	do	Paid Fred. Franklin for services of himself and 2 yoke of oxen at Fort Gibson; Indian Territory, from April 18 to May 18, 1864, less \$8 80 for clothing drawn	51 20
Aug 2	do	Paid Alfred Russell for professional services while district attorney eastern district of Michigan, during 1st quarter of 1869, in the matter of application of Conrad Bogel, private Company C, 43d infantry, to be discharged from sentence of court-martial, and ex parte John Bohan on habeas corpus and petition of Ann Birchell, for discharge of said John Bohan, private 43d Infantry	200 00
Aug 2	do	Paid Mississippi State penitentiary for keeping Thomas Clark, Thomas Jenkins, and George Hamilton, military convicts, from November 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	403 33
Aug 2	do	Paid A. B. Newcomb for special services rendered by direction of the Judge Advocate General, in March, 1869	20 00
Aug 2	do	Paid J. B. Kiddoo, lieutenant colonel 43d Infantry, to reimburse him for amount paid as fines imposed on, and also costs of suit, Brevet Major Smith and others of his command, by the circuit court of Wayne County, Mich	219 00
Aug 2	do	Paid C. A. M. Estes, captain 25th Infantry, for reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in recovering a horse belonging to the United States, stolen from the post of Madison, Ark., by a deserter	30 00
Aug 3	do	Paid Messrs. Ball, Healy & London, attorneys-at-law, for legal services rendered A. G. Collins, deputy marshal, United States southern district Ohio, and L. Boswell, S. P. Paul, and B. P. Stacey, his assistants, in defending a suit brought against them by D. Tarbell, in the common pleas court of Brown County, Ohio, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment caused by the arrest of Tarbell by said Collins <i>et al.</i> , under order of the Secretary of War	2,175 00
Aug 3	do	Paid L. H. Chandler, late United States district attorney, Virginia, for services for prosecution of R. Clark, for the murder of a United States soldier, in circuit court, Elizabeth City County, Va., in 1867	500 00
Aug 4	do	Paid R. Sinclair & Co. for articles furnished S. M. Leathers and C. S. Henry, superintendents of negro affairs for the 4th district of Maryland, (St. Mary's County,) in June, July, and September, 1864, and October, 1865	461 22
Aug 6	do	Paid J. B. Bingham for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from January 1 to 16, 1865	64 66
		Internal revenue tax on above	2 00
			66 66
Aug 6	do	Paid J. Oldham for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from September 1 to November 10, 1864	282 91
		Internal revenue tax on above	8 75
			291 66
Aug 6	do	Paid Thomas C. Kelsey for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from December 1, 1864, to January 31, 1865	242 50
		Internal revenue tax on above	7 50
			250 00
Aug 6	do	Paid J. H. Hunt for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from November 19 to November 30, 1864	39 00
		Internal revenue tax on above	1 00
			40 00
Aug 6	do	Paid C. Phillips for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from November 19 to December 31, 1864	136 50
		Internal revenue tax on above	3 50
			140 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Aug. 6	United States—Cont'd.	Paid H. I. Thompson for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from December 20 to December 31, 1864.....	\$44 46
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	1 37
			45 83
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid G. E. Coldren for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from July 1 to July 19, 1864.....	76 78
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 38
			79 16
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid D. C. Piquette for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from August 1, 1864, to January 31, 1865.....	735 50
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	22 50
			758 00
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid Wm. Satchell for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Leavenworth, Kansas, from July 1 to August 31, 1864.....	942 50
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	7 50
			950 00
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid H. Williams for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Leavenworth, Kansas, from July 1 to August 31, 1864.....	942 50
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	7 50
			950 00
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid J. F. Newlon for services as assistant provost marshal, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from September 1 to October 31, 1864.....	195 00
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	5 00
			200 00
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid J. G. Davis for services as scout in provost marshal general's department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from December 7, 1864, to January 16, 1865.....	130 00
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	3 33
			133 33
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid M. B. Leonard for services as scout and detective employed by order of Major General Blunt, commanding district of the Upper Arkansas, from August 24 to October 14, 1864.....	252 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	7 70
			260 00
Aug. 6	.....do	Paid Scipio Pack for services of one yoke of oxen at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, from July 1 to July 23, 1864.....	10 50
		Paid Sing Sing prison for board, room rent, medical attendance, &c., furnished United States military prisoners for the year ending May 31, 1869.....	677 77
Aug. 7	.....do	Paid Wells A. Hutchins for services as special provost marshal in the southern district of Ohio, from September 11 to December 15, 1862.....	285 12
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 88
			288 00
Aug. 13	.....do	Paid Mississippi State penitentiary for board, clothing, medical attendance, &c., furnished military convicts, from October 23, 1867, to January 28, 1868.....	198 00
Aug. 13	.....do	Paid J. H. Jenkins for services as detective in southwestern Missouri, from September 1 to October 31, 1863.....	129 10
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	90
			130 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1863. Aug 13	United States—Cont'd.	Paid P. M. Hensley for services as detective in southwest- ern Missouri, for September and October, 1863.....	\$129 10
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	90
			130 00
Aug 13	do	Paid J. A. Hooker for services as detective in southwest- ern Missouri, from January 5 to April 21, 1863.....	225 93
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	1 07
			227 00
Aug 13	do	Paid Theo. Griswold for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, St. Joseph, Mo, for August, 1864.....	73 75
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	1 25
			75 00
Aug 14	W. G. LeDuc, assist. quartermaster.	Paid Edward Lycett for mounting on muslin and cutting in two parts three large maps of Northeastern Virginia, and inserting same in cases.....	6 00
		Paid Edward Lycett for backing with muslin and cutting in four parts three large maps of Virginia, and three cases for same.....	12 00
			18 00
Aug 14	E. Underwood, major 18th infantry and a. a. q. m.	Paid B. L. Warriner for 40 pounds of rope, to be used in raising flagstaff.....	10 00
		Paid B. F. Connaha for 32 pounds sling rope.....	6 72
			16 72
Aug 14	E. Van A. Andrus, Lieutenant 1st artil- lery, and a. a. q. m.	Paid Edwin Rose for transportation of 31 loads Fenian bag- gage from railroad depot to Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., in July, 1866.....	77 50
Aug 14	C. G. Sawtelle, assist. quartermaster.	Paid James Allen for services as assistant aeronaut, from June 1 to July 31, 1863.....	289 75
		Paid R. C. Coburn for services as clerk at headquarters Army of the Potomac, for August, 1863.....	124 00
		Paid F. M. DeCover for services as clerk at headquarters Army of the Potomac, for September, 1863.....	117 90
		Paid C. B. Fisher for services as clerk at headquarters defenses of Washington, from September 20 to Septem- ber 31, 1863.....	43 23
		Paid R. C. Coburn for services as clerk at headquarters Army of the Potomac, for September, 1863.....	117 90
			692 78
Aug 14	W. L. Lothrop, assist. quartermaster.	Paid G. H. Meginnis for 75 yards black calico, and three yards cambric.....	19 50
Aug 14	James Campbell, as- sistant quarterm'r.	Paid Isaac Keys for services and expenses on trip to Union County and Cairo, Illinois, and Cincinnati, Ohio, to pro- cure witnesses and testimony for the trial of Union County prisoners, in May, 1863.....	89 70
		Paid B. F. Fox for 70 pairs handkerchiefs, October 10, 1864.....	280 00
		Paid B. F. Fox for 30 pairs handkerchiefs, October 1, 1864.....	105 00
		Paid H. M. Elliott for traveling expenses in November, 1865.....	9 00
			483 70
Aug 14	Q. A. Gillmore, Lieut. Engineer Corps.	Paid J. M. Walton for tin plates, coffee pots, Britannia cups, and knives and forks, bought in April, 1861.....	17 66
		Paid L. C. Hoffman for telescope and case, June 15, 1861.....	10 37
			28 03
Aug 14	John A. Veatch, Texas volunteer, (Mexican war,) and a. a. q. m.	Paid J. A. Wilkinson for one telescope, bought for the Laredo Guards in February, 1847.....	30 00
Aug 14	United States.....	Paid C. G. Gillett for services and expenses as detective in Missouri, from February 5 to May 19, 1863.....	253 50
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	1 05
			254 55

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Aug. 18	United States—Cont'd.	Paid John Moore for services as deputy provost marshal for Jefferson County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 17, 1863	\$549 45
		Internal revenue tax on above.	5 35
			555 00
Aug. 18	do	Paid H. W. Applegate for services as chief detective of the State of Texas, from December 1, 1863, to May 1, 1865	1,965 46
		Internal revenue tax on above.	48 64
			2,014 50
Aug. 30	do	Paid Henry Diggs for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to June 20, 1864	248 00
Aug. 30	do	Paid Sylvester Cooper for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to September 17, 1864	426 00
Aug. 30	do	Paid Valentine Keel for services as scout in 23d army corps, from March 7 to July 16, 1864	262 00
Aug. 31	do	Paid Aaron Ebright for services as assistant provost marshal, Fairfield County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 13, 1863	585 57
		Internal revenue tax on above.	5 43
			543 00
Sept. 4	G. A. Pierce, assistant quartermaster.	Paid R. T. Kerr, private company I, 2d Illinois cavalry, for extra duty service as steward, from April 17 to June 6, 1862	20 40
		Paid W. B. Moore, private company I, 2d Illinois cavalry, for extra duty as clerk	20 40
		Paid W. A. Reed, private company I, 2d Illinois cavalry, for extra duty as clerk	20 40
		Paid W. B. List, private company I, 2d Illinois cavalry, for extra duty as clerk	20 40
		Paid Samuel Jones for services as cook, from April 17 to June 6, 1862	13 33
		Paid William Johnson for services as cook, from April 17 to June 6, 1862	13 33
		Paid N. Ward for services as cook, from April 17 to June 6, 1862	13 3
			121 29
Sept. 4	J. F. Boyd, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Joseph Pletsch, lieutenant 39d Indiana volunteers, for one compass	11 50
Sept. 4	E. J. Smith, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Munson H. Najac for services as clerk in adjutant general's office, 1st brigade, 2d division, 25th army corps, from February 6 to April 25, 1863	196 00
Sept. 11	United States	Paid Missouri penitentiary for keeping and subsisting United States convicts sentenced by United States courts and courts-marshal during the quarter ending June 30, 1869	2,729 25
Sept. 25	do	Paid Treasurer of the United States for internal revenue received from tax on salaries for January, February, and March, 1869	53 36
Oct. 7	W. F. R. Schindler, reg. quartermaster, 2d California vols.	Paid Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, 2d California volunteers, for actual expenses incurred while in search of escaped prisoners, in January, 1863	30 00
		Paid C. A. Powers for furnishing and casting 10 iron balls for prisoners, in 1862	36 75
			66 75
Oct. 7	James C. Slight, asst. quartermaster.	Paid pay-roll of contrabands employed with Dr. Vincent Colyer, superintendent of the poor department of North Carolina, in July, 1862	68 40
Oct. 7	Geo. W. Flagg, assist. quartermaster.	Paid I. E. Warner for services as surgeon, from May 26 to June 26, 1862	100 00
		Paid Mrs. Roena Conley for services in 12th army corps hospital, from December 11, 1862, to January 12, 1863	12 40
			112 40

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1862.			
Oct. 7	E. B. Whitman, assist. quartermaster.	Paid Julius Ochs & Co., for 46 yards white muslin, and 75 yards black muslin.	\$46 95
Oct. 8	United States.	Paid Isaac Jarman for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to September 17, 1864.	426 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid Jacob Burnhart for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to September 17, 1864, less \$24 deducted for double payment in August, 1863.	402 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid John Massingill for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to September 17, 1864.	426 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid Wm. Allen for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to September 17, 1864.	426 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid Wm. S. Reynolds for services as chief of scouts in 23d army corps, from February 18 to November 17, 1864.	810 98
Oct. 8	do	Internal revenue tax on above.	11 02
			822 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid S. D. Whitten for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to June 19, 1864, less \$62 deducted for double payment in August, 1863.	184 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid Wm. Rollins for services as scout in 23d army corps, from February 18 to September 17, 1864.	426 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid S. C. Tarbell for services in detecting, apprehending, and procuring evidence to the conviction of parties concerned in the robbery of quartermaster's stores at Newport barracks, Ky.	100 00
Oct. 8	do	Paid Mississippi Central Railway Company for transportation of sundry persons from Canton, Miss., to Grand Junction and Jackson, Tenn.	85 47
Oct. 12	do	Paid Charles M. Kellogg for services as scout on the Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers in March and April, 1865.	195 00
		Internal revenue tax on above.	5 00
			200 00
Oct. 13	do	Paid Treasurer of the United States for internal revenue tax on salaries in War Department.	54 36
Oct. 16	R. N. Batchelder, assist. quartermaster.	Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk in office of assistant judge advocate general, Louisville, Ky., for December, 1865.	113 33
		Paid George A. Green for expenses incurred in transportation of Robert Martin, prisoner and guard, from Jersey City to Fort Lafayette.	19 00
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk in office of assistant judge advocate general, Louisville, Ky., for January, 1866.	113 33
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk in office of assistant judge advocate general, Louisville, Ky., for February, 1866.	113 33
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk in office of assistant judge advocate general, Louisville, Ky., for March, 1866.	113 33
		Paid Thomas Sprague for services as clerk in office of assistant judge advocate general, Louisville, Ky., for April, 1866.	113 33
		Paid Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for transportation of 60 freedmen from Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., March, 1866.	161 13
			746 78
Oct. 16	Lieut. Chas. P. Eagan, 1st Washington Territory volunteers, & a. a. q. m.	Paid Hiram F. Smith for provisions, forage, &c., furnished a detachment of 1st Washington Territory volunteers in 1864.	105 00
Oct. 16	John P. Sherburne, maj. and a. a. g., late Lieutenant 1st Infantry and a. a. q. m.	Paid John P. Sherburne, Lieutenant 1st Infantry, for traveling from Camp Stockton to San Antonio, Texas, and return, in March and April, 1859.	120 00
		Paid John P. Sherburne, Lieutenant 1st Infantry, for traveling from Camp Stockton to San Antonio, Texas, and return, in September and November, 1859.	120 00
			240 00
Oct. 16	George W. Lee, assist. quartermaster.	Paid Alexander Buchanan for services and expenses in arresting Captain James A. Steel, 8th Michigan cavalry.	23 25

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869.			
Oct. 16	George W. Anderson, asst. quartermaster.	Paid W. L. Warriner for expenses in going to Lebanon, Ky., to summon witnesses in the case of Hedges, a guerilla	\$6 00
		Paid J. G. Harris for services as policeman	115 05
		Paid George L. Swope, captain 5th Indiana cavalry, to reimburse him for money paid to sundry parties for evidence in the case of Metcalf, a guerilla	77 00
		Paid J. G. Harris for travelling expenses	129 15
		Paid Henry Cusack for expenses incurred in the arrest of Charles Williams	23 00
		Paid George L. Swope, provost marshal, for reimbursement of expenses in arresting guerillas	58 00
		Paid Lewis F. Roberts for arresting two guerillas in 1863	25 50
		Paid George L. Swope, provost marshal, for money expended in detecting a counterfeiting establishment in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky	150 00
		Paid J. G. Harris for amount paid as expenses to Vicksburg, Miss	73 75
		Paid Hugh Sturdy for expenses to St. Louis	20 00
		Paid George A. Green for expenses to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fort Sande, Ky	15 00
		Paid B. F. Lampton for services as special policeman for June, 1865	97 50
		Paid to C. W. Alexander for services in June, 1865, as United States detective	21 25
		Paid J. W. Gilbert for expenses going to Fairfield, Ky., in June, 1865	7 50
		Paid George P. Stiles for expenses in April, May, and June, 1865, as United States policeman	58 25
		Paid Benjamin F. Rea for services as special policeman in May, 1865	97 50
		Paid Benjamin F. Rea for expenses in May, 1865	14 40
		Paid B. F. Lampton for services as special policeman in May, 1865	97 50
		Paid B. F. Lampton for expenses in May, 1865	14 97
		Paid W. L. Sanderson for travelling expenses to Russellville, Ky	20 00
		Paid W. L. Sanderson for expenses in May, 1865	22 00
		Paid C. W. Alexander for travelling expenses to Eminence, Ky., in May, 1865	10 00
		Paid Henry Diven for travelling expenses going to Fairfield and Bloomfield, Ky	19 40
		Paid Benjamin F. Rea for services as special policeman in June, 1865	97 50
		Paid W. H. H. Partridge for services as special policeman during June, 1865	33 49
			1,332 71
Oct. 26	A. T. Lee, major 2d Infantry and a. a. q. m.	Paid W. Hakes for travelling expenses	8 35
		Paid L. Colt for services as special officer in November, 1864	23 00
		Paid A. J. Liscom for services as special officer in Nov., 1864	23 00
		Paid D. G. Canfield for services as special officer in Nov., '64	23 00
		Paid J. T. Beardsley for services as special officer in Nov., '64	23 00
		Paid Thomas Perrall for services as special officer in Nov., '64	14 85
			177 00
Oct. 16	W. H. Bracken, Lieutenant 77th Indiana volunteers and a. a. q. m.	Paid George M. Priest for services as provost marshal in Kentucky, from August 23 to November 3, 1863	306 72
		Paid George M. Priest for services as provost marshal in Kentucky from November 4 to December 12, 1863	165 82
		Paid George M. Priest for services as provost marshal in Kentucky from December 14, 1863, to February 7, 1863	225 85
		Paid T. W. Campbell for services as clerk, October 7 to November 3, 1863	100 52
		Paid T. W. Campbell for services as clerk, November 3 to December 3, 1863	178 39
		Paid J. McCombs, messenger	41 25
			966 47
Oct. 20	G. W. Harrison, assistant quartermaster.	Paid S. Heidelberger for coat, pants, and cap, bought July 11, 1864	17 00
Oct. 22	Thos. D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Jno. P. Morton & Co. for blank book for provost marshal general's office, district of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	19 00
Oct. 22	S. B. Holabird, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Jno. Jones for 26 iron balls, and shackles and chains, bought October 17, 1861	90 65
		Paid Mrs. Wm. Crum for boarding two lady refugees and four children, February 11, 1862	6 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Oct. 23	S. B. Holabird, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid R. Shank for boarding two ladies, February 6, and man and wife, February 11, 1863.....	\$3 50
		Paid Charles W. Holler for building and taking down execution stand, in December, 1861.....	30 00
		Paid R. M. Copeland, assistant adjutant general, for money advanced to G. B. Ward for services as scout in April, 1862.....	10 00
		Paid R. H. Macgill for 56 handcuffs, February, 1862.....	123 67
		Paid Jno. Jones for 53 cast-iron balls, February, 1862.....	59 66
		Paid Wetmore & Co. for 10 pairs handcuffs, December, 1862.....	16 63
		Paid Wetmore & Co. for 50 leg irons, 100 handcuffs, and 25 correcting shackles, bought December 12, 1863.....	336 26
		Paid C. A. Helise for services as clerk at Major General Banks's headquarters, December 27 to 31, 1863.....	8 33
		Paid A. D. B. Hughes for services as clerk in provisional court, New Orleans, La., from November 15, 1862, to January 15, 1863.....	417 85
		Paid A. D. B. Hughes for cash paid for apartments, stationery, attendants, fuel, lights, and other expenses for provisional court and judge, to January 4, 1863.....	63 75
		Paid George D. Lamont for services as prosecuting attorney, United States provisional court, New Orleans, La., from November 17 to December 21, 1862.....	369 85
		Paid George D. Lamont for traveling expenses from Lockport to New York, and a detention there of 14 days.....	43 98
		Paid I. E. Clarke, provisional marshal, for services from November 29, 1862, to January 31, 1863.....	526 00
		Paid I. E. Clarke, provisional marshal, for traveling expenses from New York to New Orleans.....	120 00
		Paid I. E. Clarke, provisional marshal, for books for use of office and sundries for use of court.....	93 50
		Paid Charles A. Peabody, judge of the provisional court, State of Louisiana, from October 23, 1862, to January 31, 1863, \$938 57; traveling expenses from New York to Washington and return, twice, \$92 47; expenses while traveling, \$22 50.....	1,053 54
		Paid Lt. E. P. Andrews, provisional sheriff, for carriage hire in executing orders of the provost department.....	24 50
		Paid E. A. Palmer for services as clerk in United States provisional court from February 1 to 16, 1863.....	6 40
		Paid pay-roll of extra-duty men for February, 1863.....	55 20
		Paid pay-roll of extra-duty men for January, 1863.....	34 80
		Paid pay-roll of employes for December, 1862, and January, 1863.....	2,852 65
		Paid Folger & Co. for 18 pairs handcuffs, February, 1863.....	45 00
		Paid F. E. R. Chubbuck, post chaplain, for amount paid G. O. Stein, organist in Christ Church, upon funeral occasions of deceased officers and soldiers, \$110 for services of sexton for same time, \$53; gas consumed, \$3 80.....	146 80
		Paid J. E. Clarke, provost marshal, for services for February, 1863, and to reimburse him for amounts paid H. T. Blodgett, assistant deputy marshal, for February, 1863; P. McKenna, special officer, January 23 to February 28, 1863; T. Hannera, special deputy, for February, 1863, and H. C. Thomas for February, 1863.....	458 13
		Paid Otto Hefty for services as crier, interpreter, and keeper of the United States provisional court room, for February, 1863.....	125 00
		Paid George D. Lamont for services as prosecuting attorney, provisional court, for January and February, 1863.....	500 00
		Paid A. De B. Hughes for services from January 15 to February 28, 1863.....	301 40
		Paid H. Cochran, deputy clerk, for January and February, 1863.....	166 66
		Paid A. N. Murtagh, assistant deputy clerk, for January and February, 1863.....	166 66
		Paid Henry Sample, for January, 1863.....	50 00
		Paid A. Dejour for sweeping, cleaning, and taking care of court-room and offices.....	96 25
		Paid A. De B. Hughes for disbursements for seal of court, advertising, books, &c.....	308 60
		Paid Otto Hefty for services as crier, &c., for March, 1863.....	125 00
		Paid Magee & Kneass for one set silver-plated buggy harness, for use of United States marshal at New Orleans.....	50 00
		Paid Magee & Kneass for one set plated buggy harness, for use of United States provisional judge.....	35 00
		Paid bark Reindeer and owners, for passage from Matamoras to New Orleans of 81 refugees from Texas, shipped by order of United States consul at Matamoras.....	1,377 00
		Paid P. O'Donnell, for stationery bought in March, April, and May, 1863, for use of provisional court.....	118 25

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869.			
Oct. 22	S. B. Holabird, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid Magee & Kneass for one Shaftes saddle and equipments, for Judge Peabody.....	\$49 75
		Paid F. Chanson for value of horse so injured by discharge of musket in hands of United States soldier that it became necessary to kill him.....	85 00
		Paid Charles B. Fisher for services as clerk in assistant adjutant general's office, headquarters department of the Gulf, for July, 1863.....	121 01
		Paid Otto Hefty for services as crier, interpreter, and keeper of United States provisional court-room, for July, 1863.....	135 00
		Paid A. N. Murtagh for services as deputy clerk of United States provisional court, for July, 1863.....	103 33
		Paid A. De B. Hughes for services as clerk for August, 1863.....	201 33
		Paid A. De B. Hughes for services as clerk for July, 1863.....	201 33
		Paid Colonel Jno. S. Clarke, aide-de-camp, for one copy (vol. 5) Rebellion Record, two ounces quinine, and one official satchel.....	21 50
		Paid Otto Hefty for services as translator and keeper of United States provisional court, for September, 1863.....	125 10
		Paid Charles A. Peabody salary as judge of United States provisional court, for November, 1863, and balance due on salary from October 23, 1862, to January 31, 1863; also traveling expenses from New York to Washington and returning, twice, in July and October, 1863.....	941 62
		Paid P. O'Donnell for stationery furnished United States provisional court, June to December, 1863.....	233 70
		Paid A. De B. Hughes for services as clerk in United States provisional court, from December 1, 1863, to January 18, 1864.....	333 25
		Paid C. B. Fisher for services as clerk, headquarters Banks' expedition, November 6 to 30, 1862.....	100 00
		Paid P. McKenna for services as special deputy marshal, United States provisional court, for July, 1864.....	65 00
		Paid W. J. Mason for services as special deputy marshal, United States provisional court, for July, 1864.....	75 10
		Paid A. N. Murtagh for services as chief deputy clerk of United States provisional court, for July, 1864.....	125 00
			13,327 98
Oct. 22	H. C. King, assistant quartermaster.	Paid S. Fishman for 5½ yards of crape for draping the national colors in memory of the late President Lincoln.....	5 50
Oct. 22	Jno. H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Tyler, Davidson & Co. for 12 pairs handcuffs, bought August 30, 1862.....	21 00
		Paid J. Soards & Son for coffins and burial expenses of eight rebels from military hospital and steamboats, April 19, 1862.....	36 00
		Paid George A. Colcher for two days' service and traveling expenses to Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, in July and August, 1862.....	15 00
		Paid William Reanuy for services as police guard and expenses from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Madison, Ind., in August, 1862.....	40 50
		Paid Aaron F. Perry and Flamen Ball for counsel fee and professional services rendered at the request of Major General Burnside, commanding department of the Ohio, in the circuit court of the United States, southern district of Ohio, in the matter of the application of C. L. Vallandigham for a writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , to be addressed to Major General Burnside; cause argued and application denied.....	1,500 00
			1,612 50
Oct. 25	United States.....	Paid George W. Sharp for services rendered as spy, scout, and guide in East Tennessee and Kentucky, from August, 1861, to September, 1862.....	1,200 00
Oct. 26	do.....	Paid Asa R. Cassidy for services as deputy provost marshal, Muskingum County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 13, 1863—less \$76, paid by Governor D. Tod, of Ohio.....	461 50
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	5 48
			467 98

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1868. Oct. 30	United States—Cont'd.	Paid Anson Rising for secret service rendered at district headquarters, Omaha, Neb., for July and August, 1864.	\$176 00
		Internal revenue tax on above.	4 00
			180 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid Homer W. Styron for use of rowboat for quarantine service, Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, in 1868.	50 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid D. W. Stambaugh for services as deputy provost marshal, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, from February 2 to March 13, 1863.	118 80
		Internal revenue tax on above.	1 90
			120 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid James Fleming for services as deputy provost marshal, Clark County, Ohio, from September 15 to December 15, 1862.	270 27
		Internal revenue tax on above.	2 73
			273 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid N. Hollister for services as deputy provost marshal, Monroe County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862.	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.	2 70
			270 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid W. H. Lasley for services as deputy provost marshal, Meigs County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862.	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.	2 70
			270 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid Jno. Lowry for services as deputy provost marshal, Vinton County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862.	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.	2 70
			270 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid Eli Helm for services as deputy provost marshal, Darke County, Ohio, from October 19 to December 15, 1862.	172 26
		Internal revenue tax on above.	1 74
			174 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid Arkansas State penitentiary for subsisting, &c., United States military prisoners, for the quarter ending December 31, 1868.	1,913 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid R. C. Fulton for services as deputy provost marshal, Champaign County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862.	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.	2 70
			270 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid J. M. Kelly for services as deputy provost marshal, Logan County, Ohio, from September 12 to December 12, 1862.	231 66
		Internal revenue tax on above.	2 34
			234 00
Oct. 30	do	Paid J. M. Rhoades for services as deputy provost marshal, Wyandot County, Ohio, from September 12 to December 8, 1862.	258 39
		Internal revenue tax on above.	2 61
			261 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1862.			
Oct. 26	United States—Cont'd.	Paid Josiah Campbell for services as deputy provost marshal, Preble County, Ohio, from September 15 to December 15, 1862	\$970 27
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 73
			<hr/> 273 00
Oct. 26	.....do.....	Paid J. J. Green for services as deputy provost marshal, Pike County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 70
			<hr/> 270 00
Oct. 26	.....do.....	Paid Edwin Bixby for services as deputy provost marshal, Lawrence County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 70
			<hr/> 270 00
Oct. 26	.....do.....	Paid Albert Galloway for services as deputy provost marshal, Green County, Ohio, from October 8 to December 15, 1862	204 93
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 07
			<hr/> 207 00
Oct. 26	.....do.....	Paid Charles D. Myer for services as deputy provost marshal, Shelby County, Ohio, from September 15 to December 15, 1862	270 27
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 73
			<hr/> 273 00
Oct. 27	.....do.....	Paid Oscar E. Barnes for services as deputy provost marshal, Henry County, Ohio, from November 25, 1862, to March 17, 1863	335 61
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	3 39
			<hr/> 339 00
Oct. 27	.....do.....	Paid James W. Crooks for services as deputy provost marshal, Hocking County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 70
			<hr/> 270 00
Oct. 27	.....do.....	Paid S. B. Garvey for services as deputy provost marshal, Miami County, Ohio, from September 15 to December 15, 1862	270 27
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 73
			<hr/> 273 00
Oct. 27	.....do.....	Paid E. McCormack for services as deputy provost marshal, Madison County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 70
			<hr/> 270 00
Oct. 27	.....do.....	Paid Barney Mahon for services as deputy provost marshal, Lucas County, Ohio, from September 13, 1862, to March 17, 1863	549 4
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	5 5
			<hr/> 555 00
Oct. 27	.....do.....	Paid Charles Kendall for services as deputy provost marshal, Ashtabula County, Ohio, from February 4 to March 17, 1863	124 1
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	1 1
			<hr/> 126 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869			
Oct. 27	United States—Cont'd.	Paid D. S. Worthington for services as deputy provost marshal, Erie County, Ohio, from October 5, 1862, to March 17, 1863.....	\$487 06
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	4 92
			492 00
Oct. 27	do	Paid Jno. Jenney for services as deputy provost marshal, Ottawa County, Ohio, from September 16, 1862, to March 17, 1863.....	540 54
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	5 46
			546 00
Oct. 27	do	Paid Samuel Saylor for services as deputy provost marshal, Jackson County, Ohio, from October 16 to December 15, 1862.....	181 17
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	1 83
			183 00
Oct. 27	do	Paid C. Baird for services as deputy provost marshal, Brown County, Ohio, from September 16 to December 15, 1862.....	267 30
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	2 70
			270 00
Oct. 27	do	Paid Manuel Eyre, jr., for reimbursement for amounts paid by him for counsel in the case of "The People of California vs. Manuel Eyre," indicted for arson (in 1868, (amount voucher, \$5 60 gold; premium, 30 per cent.)....	728 00
Oct. 28	do	Paid Mississippi State penitentiary for board, clothing, medical attendance, &c., furnished United States military prisoners, from March 1 to June 30, 1869.....	2,266 00
Nov. 3	do	Paid James C. Morris for services as scout, from June 15 to July 15, 1863.....	103 65
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	1 35
			105 00
Nov. 4	do	Paid William Rondebush for services as deputy provost marshal, Clermont County, Ohio, from September 16, 1862, to March 17, 1863.....	540 54
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	5 46
			546 00
Nov. 6	do	Paid Iowa State penitentiary for board, clothing, &c., furnished United States military prisoners, from March 1 to August 31, 1869.....	2,926 50
Nov. 6	M. C. Cansten, captain 19th Infantry.	Paid N. B. Phelps for 4 pairs handcuffs, October, 1862.....	6 00
		Paid Dana & Co. for 3 pairs handcuffs, December, 1862.....	4 75
		Paid James D. Harris for mileage in going from Utica, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., and return.....	55 92
		Paid James D. Harris for actual fare of Private E. E. Sackett, 1st New York artillery, from Utica, N. Y., to government insane asylum, Washington, D. C.....	13 31
			79 98
Nov. 8	J. H. Wilson, assistant quartermaster.	Paid C. W. Clarke, United States detective, for traveling expenses from Paducah to Louisville, Ky., and return, November, 1865.....	38 65
Nov. 9	United States.	Paid Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company for transportation of sundry persons between Richmond and Petersburg, Va., in 1865.....	0 25
Nov. 13	do	Paid St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Company for transportation of Private J. W. Bryan and remains of Lieutenant Devlan, 3d Indiana battery, from St. Louis to Indianapolis.....	10 74
Nov. 14	do	Paid Missouri State penitentiary for keeping and subsisting United States prisoners, from July 1 to September 30, 1869.....	4,156 50
Nov. 15	do	Paid Mississippi penitentiary for board, clothing, and medical attendance furnished United States prisoners, from July 1 to September 30, 1869.....	1,628 67

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount
1869.			
Nov. 19	United States—Cont'd.	Paid Houston, Tap, and Brazoria Railroad Company for transportation of refugees, &c., during June, July, August, September, and November, 1865.....	\$46 00
		Paid Messrs. Mann, Rodman & Adams for legal services in case of Peter Kelly vs. T. J. Kennedy, for damages for alleged false imprisonment, September, 1866.....	37 98
Nov. 23	R. W. Kirkham, quartermaster.	Paid Jessie Holliday for transporting 31 Indian prisoners from Fort Humboldt to Crescent City, Cal., October, 1865	315 00
		Paid William Brockman for making and putting irons on soldiers.....	72 10
			387 00
Nov. 26	United States.....	Paid Robert Harrison for services as detective in northern Missouri, from December 1, 1864, to January 31, 1865....	225 00
		Internal revenue tax on above.....	5 00
			230 00
Dec. 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster.	Paid pay-roll of provost marshal's employes, St. Louis, Mo., for December, 1861.....	1,365 31
		Paid pay-roll of provost marshal's employes, St. Louis, Mo., for January, 1862.....	1,615 30
		Paid pay-roll of provost marshal's employes, St. Louis, Mo., for February, 1862.....	1,625 00
		Paid pay-roll of provost marshal's employes, St. Louis, Mo., for March, 1862.....	1,213 86
		Paid Penick & Loving for stationery for provost marshal's office, St. Joseph, Mo., December, 1861.....	12 55
		Paid John Hinrichsen for services as porter at headquarters department of the Mississippi, for April, 1862.....	40 00
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing blank forms during February, 1862.....	1,490 00
		Paid Childs & Rees for printing blank bonds and oaths in March, 1862.....	60 00
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing blank forms in March, 1862.....	761 75
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing general orders, circulars, &c., in December, 1861.....	42 00
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing, in February and March, 1862.....	111 25
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing, in November and December, 1861.....	5 00
		Paid Charles G. Ramsey for printing 500 oaths of allegiance, in February, 1862.....	7 00
		Paid John Hinrichsen for services as porter at department headquarters, St. Louis, Mo., for May, 1862.....	40 00
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing blank forms during April, 1862.....	1,192 16
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing, in May, 1862.....	1,219 50
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing 1,370 labels for pigeon holes, May 19, 1862.....	5 00
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing, in December, 1861, and January, February, and May, 1862.....	59 06
		Paid William B. Gerring for services as secretary and auditing clerk in office of Major N. P. Chipman, acting assistant adjutant general, St. Louis, Mo., from November 28 to December 28, 1861.....	100 00
		Paid Charles G. Ramsey for printing letter-heads, envelopes, &c., in April and May, 1862.....	19 00
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing, in March and April, 1862.....	77 00
		Paid Frazer, Abert & Co. for printing for provost marshal's office, Hannibal, Mo., in February and March, 1862.....	33 55
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing, in May, 1862.....	17 25
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing 15,000 blank oaths and 5,000 bonds, in June, 1862.....	179 00
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing, in June, 1862.....	655 00
		Paid George Waters for services as porter at headquarters, district of Missouri, from September 8 to October 8, 1862.....	26 00
		Paid George Waters for services as porter at headquarters, district of Missouri, from October 8 to November 8, 1862.....	26 00
		Paid John Crisley for 2,770 pounds ice furnished headquarters, department of Missouri, during April, 1864.....	13 80
		Paid John Crisley for 4,540 pounds ice furnished headquarters, department of Missouri, for May, 1864.....	22 70
		Paid Charles W. Tuttle for services as chief of United States police, provost marshal's office, St. Louis district, for November, 1863.....	57 80

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

ac.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
Dec 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid James C. Libbey for services as United States police officer, provost marshal's office, St. Louis, for November, 1863	\$64 55
		Paid F. A. Okelomaki for services as United States police officer, provost marshal's office, St. Louis, for November, 1863	50 70
		Paid Samuel F. Hughes for services as United States police officer, provost marshal's office, St. Louis, for November, 1863	64 55
		Paid Jos. Bokien for services as United States police officer, provost marshal's office, St. Louis, Mo., from November 1 to 20, 1863	39 80
		Paid Edward Winne for services as chief clerk, office provost marshal, St. Louis, Mo., for November, 1863	88 80
		Paid Adam Weckback for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, St. Louis, Mo., for November, 1863	79 10
		Paid E. H. Farnsworth for rent of house and rooms at St. Louis, Mo., for November, 1863	57 00
		Paid J. B. Lafaud for services as provost guard at Hannibal, Mo., from May 31 to July 15, 1863	52 50
		Paid Charles F. Armstrong for services as detective and assistant in office of assistant provost marshal at Hannibal, Mo., from June 1 to August 15, 1863	112 50
		Paid H. W. Hollingsworth for services as special agent, provost marshal's department, from June 1 to July 15, 1863	111 37
		Paid T. D. Price for services as assistant provost marshal at Hannibal, Mo., from June 1 to August 15, 1863	125 00
		Paid William A. Beers for services as assistant and chief clerk in office provost marshal general, Iowa and Missouri border, from October 1 to November 30, 1863	197 00
		Paid J. M. Hiatt for services as provost marshal general, Iowa and Missouri border, from October 1 to November 30, 1863	294 00
		Paid J. A. Viall for services rendered executing orders of provost marshal general, Iowa and Missouri border, from October 1 to November 30, 1863	148 50
		Paid E. M. Amaden for services rendered executing orders of provost marshal general, Iowa and Missouri border from October 1 to November 30, 1863	119 40
		Paid C. W. Davenport for services as chief of police, 7th military district, Missouri, from January 5 to May 19, 1863	441 66
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing blanks for provost marshal's department, St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1863	51 50
		Paid C. B. Ayres for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th district, Missouri, from November 1 to 20, 1863	39 80
		Paid C. B. Ayres for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th district, Missouri, from September 1 to October 31, 1863	119 40
		Paid E. H. Farnsworth for rent of house and rooms at St. Louis, Missouri, for December, 1863	57 00
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing 6 sets general order files, in November, 1863	3 00
		Paid C. H. Canfield as assistant provost marshal at Wells-ville, Montgomery County, Mo., from December 9, 1863, to January 31, 1864	141 18
		Paid Jos. Bokien for services as United States detective, office provost marshal, district northeast Arkansas, December, 1863	74 25
		Paid F. A. Okelomaki for services as United States detective, office provost marshal, district northeast Arkansas, for December, 1863	74 25
		Paid Thomas Watkins for services as porter at office provost marshal, district northeast Arkansas, from December 26 to 31, 1863	3 00
		Paid Edward Winne for services as chief clerk, office provost marshal, district northeast Arkansas, for December, 1863	88 80
		Paid R. P. Studley & Co. for printing for provost marshal, department of Missouri, during December, 1863	17 50
		Paid S. R. Squier for services as chief of United States police, district of Rolla, Mo., for October, 1863	74 25
		Paid S. R. Squier for services as chief of United States police, district of Rolla, Mo., for November, 1863	74 25
		Paid S. R. Squier for services as chief of United States police, district of Rolla, Mo., for September, 1863	74 25
		Paid D. W. Daily for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for September, 1863	50 70

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1863. Dec. 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid George W. Huff for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for September, 1863.....	\$59 70
		Paid William Wells for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for August, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid William Wells for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for September, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid D. W. Dally for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for October, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid John W. Smith for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for September, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid William Wells for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for November, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid William Wells for services as United States policeman, district of Rolla, Mo., for October, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid John Verso for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, district of Rolla, Mo., for November, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid John Verso for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, district of Rolla, Mo., from September 3 to 25, 1863.....	34 50
		Paid Horace Wilcox for printing passes for provost marshal, district of Rolla, Mo., in November, 1863.....	10 75
		Paid O. P. Newbury, major 5th Missouri State militia and provost marshal, district of Rolla, Mo., for expenses incurred during November, 1863.....	37 00
		Paid Ross Jelkyl for services as assistant provost marshal, St. Francois County, Mo., from December 5, 1863, to January 23, 1864.....	97 51
		Paid W. S. Hathaway, assistant provost marshal, Clark County, Mo., to reimburse him for amount paid for printing bonds and arresting Thomas W. Rhodes, and summoning witnesses against Missouri refugees.....	11 50
		Paid W. S. Hathaway for services as assistant provost marshal, from April 9 to June 30, 1863.....	900 47
		Paid Horace Wilcox for printing passes for provost marshal, district of Rolla, Mo., during December, 1863.....	14 25
		Paid John S. Verso for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, district of Rolla, Mo., for October, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid John S. Verso for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, district of Rolla, Mo., for January, 1864.....	59 70
		Paid John S. Verso for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, district of Rolla, Mo., for December, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid G. W. Pomeroy for services as United States police in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., for December, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid G. W. Pomeroy for services as United States police in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., for January, 1864.....	59 70
		Paid William Wells for services as United States police in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., for December, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid Jos. B. Dally for services as United States police in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., for December, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid James Madden for services as United States police in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., for January, 1864.....	59 70
		Paid H. W. Hollingshead for services as member of county board of Marion County, Mo., from June 30, 1862, to January 20, 1863.....	130 00
		Paid H. W. Winchell for services as member of county board of Marion County, Mo., from June 30, 1862, to January 20, 1863.....	130 00
		Paid J. M. Bassett for services as district provost marshal, 6th sub-district, north Missouri, September and October, 1863.....	236 7
		Paid J. M. Bassett for services as district provost marshal, 6th sub-district, north Missouri, from November 1 to 30, 1863.....	78 9
		Paid A. Beattie for services as district provost marshal, 6th sub-district, north Missouri, from November 1 to 30, 1863.....	49 5
		Paid A. Beattie for services as district provost marshal, 6th sub-district, north Missouri, from September 14 to October 31, 1863.....	116 3
		Paid M. Woodson for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th district, Missouri, from September 1 to 30, 1863.....	39 5
		Paid Jeff. Chandler for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th district, Missouri, from September 25 to October 31, 1863.....	71 4
		Paid W. M. Sherwood for services as United States detective, provost marshal's department, northwest Missouri, from January 5 to February 5, 1863.....	59 70

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1863. Dec 1	William Myers, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid W. A. Curry & Co. for printing blanks for provost marshal's department, central district, Missouri, September and October, 1863.	\$70 50
		Paid W. A. Curry & Co. for printing blanks for provost marshal's department, central district, Missouri, November, 1863.	13 00
		Paid F. W. Digges for services as assistant provost marshal, Howard County, Mo., from July 1 to August 10, 1863.	66 66
		Paid A. H. Lacey for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 3d sub-district, north Missouri, for December, 1863.	59 70
		Paid J. E. Hall for services as United States detective, provost marshal's department, northwest Missouri, from February 5 to May 5, 1863.	179 10
		Paid W. A. Curry & Co. for printing blanks for provost marshal's department, in December, 1863.	15 00
		Paid James F. Rogers for services as assistant provost marshal, Putnam County, Mo., from March 28 to August 7, 1863.	174 19
		Paid C. North for services as clerk in provost marshal's office at Wellsville, Mo., from January 1 to 9, 1863.	13 50
		Paid Charles W. Tuttle for services as chief of United States police at office of district provost marshal, from December 1 to 5, 1863.	14 00
		Paid James C. Libby for services as United States police at office of district provost marshal, from December 1 to 5, 1863.	9 95
		Paid S. F. Hughes for services as United States police at office of district provost marshal, from December 1 to 5, 1863.	9 95
		Paid J. W. Porter for services as assistant provost marshal at Laclede, Mo., from December 11, 1863, to February 29, 1864.	133 33
		Paid Silas Woodson for services as assistant provost marshal, 6th sub-district, north Missouri, from December 14, 1863, to January 31, 1864.	189 41
		Paid William P. Harrison for services as assistant provost marshal, Hannibal, Mo., from February 1 to 25, 1864.	98 25
		Paid Samuel B. Wait for services as assistant provost marshal at Carrollton, Mo., from January 3 to August 7, 1863.	527 71
		Paid George H. Shields for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 2d sub-district, north Missouri, for January, 1864.	59 70
		Paid George H. Shields for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 2d sub-district, north Missouri, for February, 1864.	59 70
		Paid J. B. Lofland for services as United States detective, 2d sub-district, north Missouri, for January, 1864.	74 25
		Paid J. B. Lofland for services as United States detective, 2d sub-district, north Missouri, for February, 1864.	74 25
		Paid C. C. Fletcher for services as assistant provost marshal, Desoto, Mo., from December 20, 1863, to January 19, 1864.	50 00
		Paid Henry C. Eitzen for services as assistant provost marshal, Franklin County, Mo., from February 1 to June 30, 1863.	250 00
		Paid John G. Lane for services as assistant provost marshal, Wellsville, Mo., from February 2 to March 13, 1863.	66 13
		Paid John G. Lane for services as assistant provost marshal, Wellsville, Mo., from August 29, 1862, to January 19, 1863.	232 26
		Paid T. K. O'Donnell for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th sub-district, north Missouri, for September and October, 1863.	119 40
		Paid M. Woodson for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, from July 27 to August 31, 1863.	69 23
		Paid P. K. O'Donnell for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th district, Missouri, from November 1 to November 20, 1863.	39 80
		Paid E. H. Farnsworth for rent of house and rooms at St. Louis, Mo., for February, 1864.	65 00
		Paid E. H. Farnsworth for rent of house and rooms at St. Louis, Mo., for January, 1864.	57 00
		Paid H. M. Breedley, lieutenant company I, 3d cavalry, Missouri State militia, and assistant provost marshal at Ironton, Mo., for candles used in office from September 1, 1863, to January 31, 1864.	10 00
		Paid C. B. Ayres for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th district, Missouri, from December 14 to 25, 1863.	21 89

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Dec. 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster.—Continued.	Paid C. B. Ayres for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, 6th district, Missouri, from November 20 to December 14, 1863.	\$47 76
		Paid James Thompson for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Fayetteville, Ark., from December 25, 1862, to January 8, 1863.	25 00
		Paid James Thompson for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Fayetteville, Ark., from January 8 to March 23, 1863.	125 00
		Paid James Thompson for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Fayetteville, Ark., from March 24 to April 23, 1863.	51 66
		Paid S. R. Squier for services as detective, provost marshal's department, district southwest Missouri, for February, 1864.	74 25
		Paid Henry E. Collins for rent of house, store-room, and cellar at St. Louis, Mo., for use of the western sanitary commission, from November 8, 1863, to February 8, 1864.	467 50
		Paid J. H. Burrough for services as assistant provost marshal, for July, 1863.	74 25
		Paid J. H. Burrough for services as assistant provost marshal, for May, 1863.	74 25
		Paid J. H. Burrough for services as assistant provost marshal, for June, 1863.	74 25
		Paid J. H. Burrough for services as assistant provost marshal, for September, 1863.	74 25
		Paid J. H. Burrough for services as assistant provost marshal, from October 1 to 18, 1863.	34 56
		Paid J. H. Burrough for services as assistant provost marshal, for August, 1863.	74 25
		Paid William Odor for services as assistant provost marshal, Lagrange, Lewis County, Mo., from September 4, 1862, to June 30, 1863.	920 36
		Paid E. L. Page for services as clerk in assistant provost marshal's office, New London, Ralls County, Mo., from April 1 to June 30, 1863.	105 00
		Paid Frank Mason for services as United States policeman in the district of Rolla, Mo., for September, 1863.	59 79
		Paid A. H. Thacher for services as special agent, provost marshal's department, Springfield, Mo., from July 1 to 15, 1863.	56 95
		Paid A. H. Thacher for services as special agent, provost marshal's department, Springfield, Mo., from June 21 to 30, 1863.	39 30
		Paid J. H. Jenkins for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, for August, 1863.	64 55
		Paid P. M. Hensley for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, for July, 1863.	64 55
		Paid P. M. Hensley for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, for November, 1863.	64 55
		Paid P. M. Hensley for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, for August, 1863.	64 55
		Paid J. H. Jenkins for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, from June 21 to June 30, 1863.	21 52
		Paid J. H. Jenkins for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, for July, 1863.	64 55
		Paid John Morris for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, from June 21 to June 30, 1863.	21 52
		Paid S. R. Squier for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of southwest Missouri, for January, 1864.	74 25
		Paid John S. Verso for services as clerk in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Missouri, for February, 1864.	59 79
		Paid John S. Verso for services as clerk in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Missouri, for March, 1864.	59 79
		Paid F. T. Sitton for services as clerk in assistant provost marshal's office, Warrenton, Mo., from February 1 to February 23, 1864.	43 79
		Paid Wm. Wells for services as United States policeman in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., for March, 1864.	59 79

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1864 Dec. 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid Wm. Wells for services as United States policeman in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, for February, 1864.....	\$59 70
		Paid J. R. Cunningham for services as assistant provost marshal, Gentry County, Missouri, from December 2, 1862, to August 7, 1863.....	327 74
		Paid P. K. O'Donnell for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, from July 16 to July 20, and August 6 to August 31, 1863.....	59 70
		Paid C. B. Ayres for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, from July 8 to August 31, 1863.....	103 99
		Paid Iowa Brown for services as United States detective, provost marshal's department, northwest district of Missouri, from February 5 to May 5, 1863.....	179 10
		Paid M. M. Gay for services as United States detective, provost marshal's department, northwest district of Missouri, from January 5 to April 5, 1863.....	179 10
		Paid Fred. Hess for services as special police, provost marshal's department, central Missouri, from September 5 to October 12, 1863.....	73 63
		Paid D. Wilson for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of the border, in Nov. 1863.....	90 71
		Paid John B. Mears for services as clerk to assistant provost marshal, first sub-district of St. Louis, from May 26 to May 31, 1864.....	16 42
		Paid Thomas Maxwell for services as clerk in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., from March 1 to March 12, 1864.....	23 88
		Paid Thomas Maxwell for services as clerk in provost marshal's department, district of Rolla, Mo., from February 18 to February 29, 1864.....	23 88
		Paid J. Seeber for services as detective in provost marshal's department, from July 22 to November 11, 1862.....	255 52
		Paid George Lynch for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of the border, for October, 1863.....	98 50
		Paid George Lynch for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of the border, for December, 1863.....	98 50
		Paid George Lynch for services as detective in provost marshal's department, district of the border, for January, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid John B. Mears for services as clerk in provost marshal's department, first sub-district of St. Louis, Mo., for June, 1864.....	98 50
		Paid Edward Lindemann for extra duty as secretary to the surgeon general of Missouri, from May 1 to May 10, 1862.....	4 00
		Paid A. Fulkerson for services as clerk to provost marshal, Jefferson City, Mo., from August 17 to November 17, 1861.....	180 00
		Paid pay-roll of employes of provost marshal general, St. Louis, Mo., division, for July, 1862.....	912 20
		Paid pay-roll of employes of provost marshal general, St. Louis, Mo., division, for August, 1862.....	1,253 64
		Paid Jacob Hoffman for services as messenger at headquarters, St. Louis, district of Missouri, from February 15 to February 28, 1862.....	13 00
		Paid Bryan Foley for services as clerk at provost marshal general's office, St. Louis, Mo., for March, 1862.....	35 00
		Paid Bryan Foley for amount paid as charges on blanks and stationery sent to local provost marshals.....	4 25
		Paid Wm. Massey for services as deputy provost marshal at Springfield, Mo., in November, 1861.....	22 50
		Paid Charles G. Ramsey for printing for provost marshal general of Missouri, during December, 1861, January and February, 1862.....	204 25
		Paid C. C. Tobin for services as spy in the department of Missouri, from July 18 to December 31, 1861.....	598 91
		Paid Charles G. Ramsey for printing for provost marshal's department, St. Louis, Mo., during October and November, 1861.....	66 00
		Paid Thomas C. Fletcher for services as principal assistant to provost marshal general, department of Mississippi, for April, 1862.....	125 00
		Paid Ober & Co. for handcuffs and chains, March, 12, 1862.....	4 00
		Paid George Partridge for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, from May 1 to May 15, 1862.....	37 50
		Paid H. I. Loring & Co., for stationery furnished provost marshal general of Missouri, January 9, 1862.....	32 15

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Dec. 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster.—Continued.	Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses while on duty in the provost marshal's department of Missouri, in May, 1862.	\$1 50
		Paid John Arnold for 5 handcuff keys, and repairing 2 handcuffs, March 5, 1862.	1 00
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses while on duty in provost marshal's department of Missouri, in May, 1862.	15 00
		Paid B. McGranahan for services as agent in examining licenses of pilots, &c., during May, 1862.	60 00
		Paid Bryan Foley for services as clerk in provost marshal general's office, for May, 1862, \$35; expenses, \$7 18.	42 18
		Paid Thomas C. Fletcher for services as principal clerk to provost marshal general, for May, 1862.	125 00
		Paid W. Hasslinger for making 90 police stars for provost marshal police, in February, 1862.	1 50
		Paid pay-roll of employes, provost marshal's department, May, 1862.	1,048 28
		Paid Thomas Howard & Co. for repairing ankle irons, April 29, 1862.	2 50
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses incurred in the provost marshal's department, in June, 1862.	6 50
		Paid R. E. Miner for extra duty service as clerk in provost marshal's office at Clinton, Mo., from March 28 to May 7, 1862.	16 00
		Paid Thomas A. Simpson for traveling expenses while on duty in provost marshal's department, in June, 1862.	14 95
		Paid B. McGranahan for services as agent to enforce Special Order No. 10, provost marshal general, concerning steamboats, for June, 1862.	60 00
		Paid Wm. H. S. Miller for services as clerk in provost marshal general's office, department of Mississippi, for June, 1862.	77 00
		Paid J. T. Dowdall for four balls and chains, July 22, 1862.	16 30
		Paid John S. Weber for seal press of the State of Arkansas, for use of Military Governor John P. Phelps, Aug. 1862.	30 00
		Paid A. P. Foster for services as clerk in provost marshal general's office, department of Mississippi, from May 10 to June 30, 1862.	125 22
		Paid John P. Coleman for services as clerk in provost marshal general's office, department of Mississippi, from June 10 to June 25, 1862.	30 00
		Paid B. Foley for services as clerk in provost marshal general's department of Mississippi, for June, 1862, \$35; expenses, \$5 15.	40 15
		Paid John Hinrichsen for services as porter, headquarters department of Mississippi, for June, 1862.	9 00
		Paid George Partridge for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, department of Mississippi, from May 22 to June 30, 1862.	20 13
		Paid pay-roll employes, provost marshal's department, for June, 1862.	1,200 65
		Paid Thomas C. Fletcher for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, for June, 1862.	125 00
		Paid Thomas C. Fletcher for expenses from St. Louis to Alton, and return.	3 50
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses incurred while on duty in provost marshal's department, in July, 1862.	16 50
		Paid Alex. J. Reid for blank bonds and oaths, April, 1862.	20 40
		Paid H. Wickersham for clothing furnished a scout of the provost marshal's department, in July, 1862.	10 00
		Paid Freeman & Walker for blank oaths, April, 1862.	3 00
		Paid F. McDonald for printing for provost marshal's department, in December, 1861.	14 50
		Paid Thompson & Davidson for printing for provost marshal's department, in June, 1862.	18 00
		Paid J. R. Gibson for services as clerk in provost marshal's department, St. Louis, Mo., from June 9 to June 19, 1862.	20 16
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses while on duty in the provost marshal's department, in July, 1862.	33 00
		Paid A. P. Foster for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general of Missouri, for July, 1862.	77 00
		Paid E. L. Spahr for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general of Missouri, for July, 1862.	18 00
		Paid Thomas C. Fletcher for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general of Missouri, for July, 1862.	125 00
		Paid John P. Coleman for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general of Missouri, for July, 1862.	60 00
		Paid W. H. S. Miller for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general of Missouri, for July, 1862.	77 00
		Paid George Partridge for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general of Missouri, for July, 1862.	77 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1862 Dec 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid B. McGranahan for services as agent for enforcing Special Orders No. 10, concerning steamboats, July, 1862.	\$75 00
		Paid John Hinrichsen for services as porter at headquarters department of Missouri, for July, 1862.	40 00
		Paid B. Foley for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, department of Missouri, for July, 1862, \$35; expenses, \$9.	44 00
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses incurred while on duty in provost marshal's department during July and August, 1862.	35 25
		Paid Fred. Hill for services as United States policeman at Carondelet, Mo., from June 24 to July 31, 1862.	72 00
		Paid Wm. McNutt for services as United States policeman, from August 12 to August 18, 1862.	14 00
		Paid John O'Neal for services as United States policeman, from August 11 to August 20, 1862.	20 00
		Paid Thomas Tallis for services as United States policeman, from August 11 to August 20, 1862.	20 00
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses incurred while on duty in provost marshal's department during August, 1862.	58 50
		Paid John Hinrichsen for services at headquarters department of the Missouri, from August 1 to August 25, 1862.	33 33
		Paid Peter Stretch, United States policeman, for traveling expenses in August, 1862.	11 10
		Paid B. F. Livingston for services as United States policeman and traveling expenses, from July 6 to Aug. 31, 1862.	160 00
		Paid W. H. S. Miller for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, department of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, for August, 1862.	75 00
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses incurred while on duty in provost marshal's department during August, 1862.	27 00
		Paid E. H. Tunnickliff for expenses incurred while on duty in provost marshal's department during September, 1862.	40 00
		Paid Peter Stretch for services as United States special police and traveling expenses, from August 11 to September 1, 1862.	45 00
		Paid W. J. Powell for services as United States special police and traveling expenses, from August 11 to September 1, 1862.	45 00
		Paid Charles Tunnickliff for services as special police for 5 days in September, 1862, and for expenses in taking prisoners from Chicago to St. Louis.	20 00
		Paid John M. Krum for professional services in defending Brigadier General Harney before the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri, against the writ of habeas corpus granted by said court and directed to General Harney on the petition of Emmet Macdonald.	100 00
		Paid Joseph Baker for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, from August 13 to August 31, 1862.	39 80
		Paid Peter Tallon for services and expenses as United States special police during part of August, 1862.	52 50
		Paid George Bramble for services and expenses as United States special police, from September 1 to September 6, 1862.	12 00
		Paid George Partridge for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri, for Aug., 1862.	75 00
		Paid John Farrish for services as United States policeman, from August 19 to August 31, 1862.	26 00
		Paid St. Louis Union for printing and advertising for provost marshal's department, in June and July, 1862.	40 25
		Paid St. Louis Union for printing and advertising for provost marshal's department, in June and July, 1862.	57 25
		Paid John M. Foley for services as porter in office of the provost marshal general, district of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, for August, 1862.	30 00
		Paid St. Louis Union for printing and advertising for provost marshal's department, in August and Sept., 1862.	34 20
		Paid pay-roll of employees, provost marshal's department, for September, 1862.	1,439 46
		Paid John Banfield for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, Springfield, Mo., from May 1 to July 31, 1862.	36 80
		Paid James Burgess for services as United States policeman in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, from September 8 to September 30, 1862.	45 77
		Paid P. Tallon for services as United States policeman in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, for September, 1862.	59 70

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869. Dec. 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster.—Continued.	Paid D. Hazard for services as United States policeman in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, for September, 1862.....	\$20 70
		Paid Samuel L. Jones for services as United States policeman in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, for September, 1862, and expenses.....	73 70
		Paid John Lakin for services as United States policeman at Quincy, Illinois, from August 6 to September 6, 1862, and expenses.....	99 45
		Paid Jos. Baker for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, for September, 1862.....	74 45
		Paid George Partridge for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, for September, 1862.....	122 75
		Paid E. Spahr for services as clerk in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, for September, 1862.....	74 45
		Paid Thomas Tallis for services as United States policeman in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, from September 3 to September 30, 1862.....	55 72
		Paid John Farriah for services as United States policeman for September, 1862.....	59 70
		Paid E. H. Ferguson for services as United States policeman in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, from September 3 to September 20, 1862, \$33 83; and for expenses incurred in the line of his duty, 89.....	42 83
		Paid M. Furey for services as porter in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, for September, 1862.....	40 10
		Paid M. Furey for express charges, office keys, drayage, &c.....	6 70
		Paid L. H. Waters for services as clerk in pass office of provost marshal, from August 12 to August 31, 1862.....	32 45
		Paid C. Carpenter for services as United States detective, from August 21 to August 31, 1862.....	25 00
		Paid C. Carpenter for traveling expenses from St. Louis to Quincy and Macon, Illinois, and return.....	15 00
		Paid McKee & Fishback for advertising General Orders Nos. 1 and 3, of provost marshal's department, in September, 1862.....	7 75
		Paid McKee & Fishback for advertising General Orders Nos. 1 and 3 of provost marshal's department, in June and September, 1862.....	6 70
		Paid McKee & Fishback for printing 500 blank oaths.....	4 70
		Paid Wm. H. Leonard for services as special United States policeman, from September 10 to September 19, 1862.....	19 75
		Paid Wm. H. Leonard for traveling expenses from St. Louis to Hannibal and return.....	15 00
		Paid E. H. Tunncliff for expenses while on duty in provost marshal's department, in September, 1862.....	15 75
		Paid McKee & Fishback for advertising for provost marshal's department, in November and December, 1861, and January, February, and June, 1862.....	45 25
		Paid John M. P. Hall for ice furnished office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, from July 19 to September 24, 1862.....	7 75
		Paid T. O'Brien for services as porter in office of provost marshal general, district of Missouri and Iowa, for September, 1862, less \$40 received on pay-roll.....	19 70
		Paid Samuel L. Jones for services as United States policeman, from October 1 to October 7, 1862.....	13 90
		Paid Fred. Hill for services as United States policeman, for August, 1862.....	60 00
		Paid John M. Hiatt for services as provost marshal general, northern Missouri and southern Iowa, from August 9 to October 9, 1862.....	226 75
		Paid S. A. Herrick for services as post adjutant and chief clerk to the commanding officer at St. Louis arsenal, Mo., for November, 1861.....	75 00
		Paid Charles C. Cox for services as United States policeman, from September 15 to October 7, 1862.....	43 75
		Paid P. Tallon for services as United States policeman, from October 1 to October 7, 1862.....	14 00
		Paid E. H. Tunncliff for expenses while on duty in the provost marshal's department during October, 1862.....	16 50
		Paid pay-roll of employes, provost marshal's department, for October, 1862.....	553 63
		Paid pay-roll of employes, provost marshal's department, for October, 1862.....	568 75

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1-48. Nov 6	William Myers, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for October, 1862.....	\$884 39
		Paid C. W. Tuttle for services as United States policeman at Chicago and other points in Illinois, from August 11 to September 13, 1862.....	67 66
		Paid C. W. Tuttle for board and traveling expenses.....	73 00
		Paid Wm. Ridout for services as porter at headquarters department of Missouri, from November 3 to November 30, 1862.....	28 00
		Paid R. Turner for services as porter at headquarters department of Missouri, from November 3 to November 30, 1862.....	32 66
		Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for November, 1862.....	540 05
		Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for November, 1862.....	853 70
		Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for November, 1862.....	835 14
		Paid Wm. Ridout for services as porter at headquarters department of Missouri, for December, 1862.....	30 00
		Paid Robert Turner for services as porter at headquarters department of Missouri, for December, 1862.....	35 00
		Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for December, 1862.....	529 85
		Paid E. H. Tunnick for expenses incurred while on duty in provost marshal's department during November, 1862, for December, 1862.....	13 10
		Paid Wm. G. Foote for printing 104 pass books for use of provost marshal's department, in August and September, 1862.....	586 01
		Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for December, 1862.....	113 50
		Paid Wm. Ridout for services as porter at headquarters department of Missouri, for January, 1863.....	702 29
		Paid Robert Turner for services as porter at headquarters department of Missouri, for January, 1863.....	30 00
		Paid F. S. Wilson for expenses as United States policeman.....	35 00
		Paid P. Coring for expenses as United States policeman.....	11 50
		Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for January, 1863.....	17 60
		Paid pay-roll of employés, provost marshal's department, for January, 1863.....	606 00
		Paid Fred. Doering for services and expenses as United States policeman, from August 11 to August 21, 1862.....	1,332 15
		Paid J. & A. Arnot for hire of horses, buggy, and carriage for use of provost marshal's department, from August 1 to September 4, 1862.....	22 60
		Paid Robert Turner for services as porter at headquarters department of the Missouri, for February, 1863.....	90 50
		Paid Wm. Ridout for services as porter at headquarters department of the Missouri, for February, 1863.....	35 00
		Paid Wm. Ridout for services as porter at headquarters department of the Missouri, for March, 1863.....	30 00
		Paid Robert Turner for services as porter at headquarters department of the Missouri, for March, 1863.....	30 00
		Paid J. L. Curtis for services and expenses as confidential messenger to Major General Curtis, for March, 1863.....	35 00
		Paid Charles G. Ramsey for printing orders for provost marshal's department, from June to November, 1862.....	140 50
		Paid J. & A. Arnot for hire of horse and buggy during December, 1862.....	42 50
		Paid A. H. Larrabee for services as porter at headquarters department of the Missouri, for April, 1863.....	20 00
		Paid Wm. Ridout for services as porter at headquarters department of the Missouri, for April, 1863.....	30 00
		Paid S. R. Squires for traveling expenses in May, 1863, while on duty in provost marshal's department.....	30 00
		Paid S. R. Squires for traveling expenses in May, 1863, while on duty in provost marshal's department.....	26 50
		Paid Geo. Huell for services as porter at headquarters district of St. Louis, Mo., from June 8 to June 30, 1863.....	7 50
		Paid W. A. Curry & Co. for printing passes, &c., for provost marshal's department during January, 1863.....	19 17
		Paid George Huell for services as porter at headquarters district of St. Louis, Mo., for July, 1863.....	21 19
		Paid G. V. Bayley for services as clerk in contraband negro institute, for July, 1863.....	50 00
			50 00

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1863. Dec. 6	Wm. Myers, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid Wm. Sachse for services as clerk in provost marshal general's department of Missouri, from July 26 to August 8, 1863.....	\$27 27
		Paid George Huelle for services as porter at headquarters district of St. Louis, Mo., for August, 1863.....	50 00
		Paid G. V. Bayley for services as clerk at the contraband negro institute, for August, 1863.....	50 00
		Paid H. Frank for services as clerk at the contraband negro institute, for August, 1863.....	50 00
		Paid W. A. Curry & Co. for printing for provost marshal's department, from May to September, 1863.....	54 00
		Paid Morris Pawley, superintendent, for 15 balls and chains.....	80 75
		Paid George Huelle for services as porter at headquarters district of St. Louis, Mo., for September, 1863.....	35 00
		Paid Thomas A. Simpson for services as detective agent, district of North Missouri, for October, 1863.....	122 75
		Paid Thomas A. Simpson for traveling expenses during October, 1863.....	20 20
		Paid J. Cheever for furnishing coffins and burying 73 contrabands, from June 1 to September 20, 1863.....	43- 00
		Paid E. H. Farnsworth for rent of house, used as a home for destitute Union refugees, for October, 1863.....	50 00
		Paid pay-roll of employes, provost marshal's department, for October, 1863.....	2,224 95
		Paid A. A. Russell, private company F, 1st Missouri light artillery, for extra-duty service as clerk in office provost marshal general, August, 1863.....	12 40
		Paid A. A. Russell, private company F, 1st Missouri light artillery, for extra-duty service as clerk in office provost marshal general, August, 1863.....	12 00
			49,229 02
Dec. 6	Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Lewis P. Sanders for services as United States detective at Louisville, Ky., from October 9 to 28, 1864.....	64 99
		Paid A. H. Showers for services as United States detective at Camp Nelson, Ky., from November 25 to December 31, 1864.....	117 00
		Paid T. D. Parmele for services as United States detective during February, 1865.....	121 25
		Paid T. N. Finnell for services as chief of United States police, district of Kentucky, at Lexington, from February 1 to 23, 1865.....	111 17
		Paid George W. Haley for services as United States detective at Lexington, Ky., for February, 1865.....	97 50
		Paid P. J. Overly for services as United States detective at Lexington, Ky., from February 1 to 23, 1865.....	74 75
		Paid George A. Green for services as United States detective, from September 19 to 30, 1864.....	35 71
		Paid George A. Green for amounts paid out for hotel bills, traveling expenses, &c., during October, 1864.....	59 45
		Paid George A. Green for services from October 1 to 28, 1864.....	135 33
		Paid George Rathbone for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from September 17 to November 1, 1864.....	146 25
		Paid Jno. Turner for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from February 1 to 20, 1865.....	49 17
		Paid M. A. Wood for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for October, 1864.....	73 75
		Paid E. L. Morse for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for November, 1864.....	97 50
		Paid H. Sturdy for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for October, 1864.....	97 50
		Paid A. B. Hewett for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from October 1 to 28, 1864.....	113 07
		Paid G. W. Culver for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for October, 1864.....	97 30
		Paid H. Diven for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from October 1 to 28, 1864.....	91 00
		Paid L. Kinster for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from October 1 to 28, 1864.....	91 00
		Paid M. A. Wood for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for December, 1864.....	73 75
		Paid J. W. Logan for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from October 1 to 20, 1864.....	65 00
		Paid W. H. Replogle for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for October, 1864.....	97 50
		Paid E. L. Morse for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for October, 1864.....	97 50

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1865. Dec. 6	Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster—Continued.	Paid L. Kinstler for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for September, 1864.....	\$97 50
		Paid W. H. Replogle for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from September 13 to 30, 1864.....	52 80
		Paid J. H. Hall for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for September, 1864.....	78 50
		Paid E. H. Whiteside for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for September, 1864.....	121 25
		Paid A. Coring for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from September 15 to 30, 1864.....	52 00
		Paid A. B. Hewett for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, for September, 1864.....	97 50
		Paid J. M. Holland for services as United States detective, district of Kentucky, from July 1, 1864, to January 31, 1865.....	682 50
		Paid Milward & Son for furnishing coffin and hearse for burial of a refugee, April 4, 1865.....	7 00
		Paid Milward & Son for furnishing hearse and coffin during March, 1865.....	7 00
		Paid Charles R. Cook, acting government detective, for traveling expenses during October, 1864.....	27 00
			3,230 69
Dec. 7	Fred. Hancock, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Jno. W. Williams for services as clerk, provost marshal general's office, department of Kansas, for May, 1865.....	145 00
		Paid Jno. W. Williams for services as clerk, provost marshal general's office, department of Kansas, for June, 1865.....	121 25
		Paid Jno. W. Williams for services as clerk, provost marshal general's office, department of Kansas, for July, 1865.....	121 25
		Paid pay-roll of United States detectives, for November, 1865.....	727 50
		Paid pay-roll of United States detectives, for December, 1865.....	485 00
		Paid pay-roll of United States detectives, for January, 1866.....	582 00
		Paid pay-roll of United States detectives, for February, 1866.....	727 50
			2,909 50
Dec. 7	J. C. McFerran, quartermaster U. S. A.	Paid S. Seligman & Brother for 132 pounds smoking tobacco, one box pipes, and one bundle pipe stems, bought May 10, 1864, for Navajo Indians.....	92 80
		Paid James W. Johnson, captain 3d United States colored troops, for transportation of self and sergeant, with State prisoner Jno. H. Gee, late of 11th Florida infantry, (rebel,) from Charleston, S. C., to New York City, and portage in Charleston, New York, and Washington, October 25 to November 8, 1865.....	160 00
		Paid George Olney, agent People's Line of Steamers, for transportation of destitute colored people "in the waters of North Carolina," during January and February, 1866.....	635 00
		Paid George Olney, agent People's Line of Steamers, for transportation of destitute colored people "in the waters of North Carolina," during January and February, 1866.....	24 00
		Paid George Olney, agent People's Line of Steamers, for transportation of destitute colored people "in the waters of North Carolina," during March and April, 1866.....	2,911 00
		Paid R. S. M. Hunter for services, traveling in the enemy's lines from Rome, Ga., to Opelika, Ala., for the purpose of cutting telegraph line between Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus and West Point, Georgia, and returning to Chattanooga, Tenn., from November 10, 1864, to January 10, 1865.....	290 79
		Paid E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector general, for services as recorder of a board convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from December 12 to 15, 1866, and for time occupied in going to and returning from said board.....	21 37
		Paid W. Harris for transportation of destitute freedmen and baggage from Roanoke Island to Plymouth, N. C., in May, 1866.....	242 00
		Paid Adams' Express Company for transporting the remains of Colonel Wainwright from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D. C., in June, 1867.....	216 65
		Paid Mrs. J. S. Smith, (widow of late Assistant Surgeon J. S. Smith, United States Army,) for transportation of self and daughter from Dry Tortugas to New York, and transportation of servant from same place to Baltimore, in 1867.....	90 00
		Paid Mrs. Ira W. Claffin for traveling expenses of self and two children from Mt. Pleasant to Marshall, Texas; extra baggage from New Orleans to Washington, and portage in New Orleans and Washington.....	40 75

Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount
1869. Dec. 7	J. C. McFerran, quartermaster U. S. A. —Continued.	Paid Mrs. C. Griffin for freight on two trunks from New Orleans to Washington, November, 1867.....	\$60 35
		Paid Mrs. C. Griffin for funeral expenses of Brevet Major General Charles Griffin and son, at Galveston, Texas.....	96 98
		Paid J. A. La Rue for amount of damages and cost of suit in a case before the United States district court, third district, County of Bernalillo, N. M., in 1862.....	35 85
		Paid J. W. Holloway for making a trip from Rome, Ga., to Opelika, Ala., and cutting telegraphic communication between Montgomery, Ala., and West Point, Ga., and returning to Chattahoochee, Tenn., from November 10, 1864, to January 10, 1865.....	290 79
		Paid R. Ford for making a trip from Rome, Ga., to Opelika, Ala., and cutting telegraphic communication between Montgomery, Ala., and West Point, Ga., and returning to Chattahoochee, Tenn., from November 10, 1864, to January 10, 1865.....	290 79
		Paid George F. Gulick for a horse killed by a soldier of the 12th United States infantry, July 9, 1867, while firing at a deserter.....	176 00
		Paid Harrell & Barton, publishers Cairo City Gazette, for printing, in April, May, June, and July, 1862.....	22 50
		Paid Harrell & Barton, publishers Cairo City Gazette, for printing, in August and September, 1862.....	8 25
		Paid Harrell & Barton, publishers Cairo City Gazette, for printing, in December, 1861, and September, 1862.....	39 50
		Paid Harrell & Barton, publishers Cairo City Gazette, for printing, in August, 1862.....	39 00
			5,777 57
Dec. 10	United States	Paid E. W. Clift, captain 13th Infantry, for balance due him for expenses incurred in conveying Patrick Meagher, late Lieutenant 13th Infantry, from Omaha, Neb., to insane asylum at Washington, D. C., in 1866.....	10 89
Dec. 13	....do	Paid C. Bohn for 10 daily newspapers, furnished daily, from April 1, 1863, to April 1, 1865, to the agent of the United States for the exchange of prisoners, at Fort Monroe, Va., to be exchanged for confederate newspapers, under instructions of the Secretary of War.....	500 00
Dec. 16	....do	Paid Jno. G. and W. Amls for services as scouts, employed by Colonel T. T. Garrard, 3d Kentucky volunteers, from November 13 to December 25, 1861.....	336 00
Dec. 16	Jno. C. Kelton, Lieutenant 6th Infantry.	Paid Jno. Richard for four handcuffs, bought October 1, 1865.....	10 00
Dec. 16	George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster.	Paid Vile, Coles & Woodruff for six pairs handcuffs and one ball and chain, May 10, 1864.....	25 50
		Paid Vile, Coles & Woodruff for 16 pairs handcuffs and six shackles, August 29, 1864.....	66 00
		Paid Vile, Coles & Woodruff for 12 pairs handcuffs and six shackles, September, 1864.....	60 00
		Paid M. E. Vile for 20 pairs handcuffs, March 22, 1865.....	70 00
		Paid M. E. Vile for 8 balls and chains, May 1, 1865.....	60 00
		Paid Jno. Winne & Son for 94 yards black and 45 yards white muslin, April 25, 1865.....	44 15
		Paid New York Central Railroad Company for transportation of A. Paddock from Albany to Rome, April, 1863.....	2 19
		Paid E. Spencer for three dozen knives, forks, and spoons, combined, September, 1861.....	12 00
		Paid H. L. Keltz & Sons for lamps, sperm oil, lamp wicks, and oil cans, November, 1861.....	13 37
			359 21
Dec. 16	Thomas B. Hunt.....	Paid Mack Brothers for six pairs handcuffs, September, 1863.....	5 10
		Paid R. Sickles for 42 pairs handcuffs, September, 1863.....	105 00
		Paid steamers Argyle and Linnie Drown for transportation of Mrs. Casey and body of Lieutenant Treadwell, 55th United States colored troops, from Natchez to Cincinnati, in November, 1865.....	24 80
		Paid Dubois & Augur for 12 pairs shackles, May, 1866.....	31 20
		Paid Benn. Pitman for services as phonographic reporter, from March 30 to 24 and 26 to 31, 1866.....	105 00
		Paid Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company for transportation of five released prisoners from Richmond, Ind., to Chicago, July, 1866.....	21 00
			283 30

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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Contingent expenses of the War Department, &c.—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.
1869.			
Dec. 16	Chas. E. Norris, R. Q. M. 2d dragoons.	Paid Livingston, Bell & Co. for 9 pairs stockings, 18 tin plates, 18 tin cups, 4 pairs moccasins, and 2 sets knives and forks, bought September 17, 1869.....	\$25 65
Dec. 20	United States.....	Paid New Hampshire State prison for boarding four United States prisoners, from January 1 to November 30, 1869.....	381 70
Dec. 21	Wm. Myers, assistant quartermaster.	Paid J. M. Strickler for services as clerk in office of assistant provost marshal, 2d sub-district, North Missouri, for July, 1864.....	59 50
		Paid J. M. Strickler for services as clerk in office of assistant provost marshal, 2d sub-district, North Missouri, for August, 1864.....	59 50
		Paid J. M. Strickler for services as clerk in office of assistant provost marshal, 2d sub-district, North Missouri, for June, 1864.....	59 70
		Paid A. C. Marsh for services as assistant provost marshal at Troy, Mo., for January, 1865.....	97 50
		Paid H. A. Grentzenberg for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, southwest district of Missouri, at Springfield, for January, 1865.....	97 50
		Paid H. A. Grentzenberg for services as clerk in provost marshal's office, southwest district of Missouri, at Springfield, for December, 1864.....	97 50
			471 20
Dec. 23	United States.....	Paid Mrs. Nicy S. Edwards for services rendered and information furnished General G. W. Morgan during his command of 7th division, army of the Ohio, headquarters at Cumberland Ford, Ky., between May 25 and September 17, 1862.....	400 00
Dec. 29	do.....	Paid B. F. Tracy, United States district attorney, eastern district New York, for services rendered, by direction of the Secretary of War, August 30, 1869, in the matter of private Charles Myers, an enlisted man held at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, upon a charge of desertion, applicant to be discharged on <i>habeas corpus</i> , issued by Hon. James Fay, county judge of Kings County, N. Y., from August 30 to September 4, 1869.....	250 00
		Total.....	317, 195 27

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, January 18, 1870.



TREASURY—BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

LETTER

FROM



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

INCLOSING

*Statement of balances unexpended on the 30th of September, 1869; also,
amount to complete service of the current fiscal year.*

JANUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the eighth section of the act of May 1, 1820, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of balances unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1869, showing also the amount estimated as necessary to complete the service of the current fiscal year, the amounts which may be applied in aid of the service of the next fiscal year, and the amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund account.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869.

UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT.		Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may therefore be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Pay of the army.....		\$7,891,253 77	\$7,891,253 77		
Subsistence of officers.....		276,793 81	276,793 81		
Forage for officers' horses.....		11,999 73	11,999 73		
Pay, in lieu of clothing, for officers' servants.....		49,186 92	49,186 92		
Pay to discharged soldiers, and cadets at the military academy.....		48,616 47	48,616 47		
Subsistence of officers, instructors, and cadets at the military academy.....		192,318 38	192,318 38		
Pay in lieu of clothing for officers' servants at the military academy.....		6,935 50	6,935 50		
Pay of two and three year volunteers.....		312 00	312 00		
Bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs.....		85,749 82	85,749 82		
Pay of militia and volunteers.....		200,000 00	200,000 00		
Pay and supplies of one hundred day volunteers.....		15,396 88	15,396 88		
Payment of expenses under the reconstruction acts.....		33,883 90	33,883 90		
Mexican hostilities.....		32,004 95	32,004 95		
Subsistence of the army.....		186 41	186 41		
Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department.....		8,427 080 36	8,427 080 36		
Incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department.....		3,284,861 64	3,284,861 64		
Barracks and quarters.....		812,759 39	812,759 39		
Transportation of the army and its supplies.....		317,047 54	317,047 54		
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....		4,691,905 90	4,691,905 90		
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....		1,881,080 13	1,881,080 13		
Keeping, transporting, and supplying prisoners of war.....		1,622,404 33	1,622,404 33		
Heating and cooking-stoves.....		83,767 96	83,767 96		
Telegraph for military purposes.....		41,749 56	41,749 56		
National cemeteries.....		231,975 12	231,975 12		
Fire-proof storehouses at Jeffersonville, Indiana.....		594,772 72	594,772 72		
Repairing United States arsenal near Hudson City, N. J.....		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Purchase, construction, and maintenance of steam rafts.....		399,709 82	399,709 82		
Purchasing on western rivers.....		74,699 86	74,699 86		
Purchase of clocks for permanent post-offices.....		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Survey of site for military post in the valley of the Red River of the North.....		50,000 00	50,000 00		
					150,000 00

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

3

[illegible]

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations, September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balance of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Fort on Willet's Point	\$4,313 38	\$8,313 38		
Repairs of forts in New York Harbor	261 34	261 34		
Fort Montgomery	193 62	193 62		
Fort Ontario	373 19	373 19		
Fort Niagara	10 06	10 06		
Fort Porter	50,025 70	20,025 70	\$30,000 00	
Fortifications on northern frontier	170,194 00	170,194 00		
Fort Wood, New York Harbor	1 00			
Fortifications at Sandy Hook, N. J.	9,513 12	9,513 12		
Fort Mifflin	39 34	39 34		
Fort Delaware	2,727 99	2,727 99		
New fort opposite Fort Delaware	200,000 00	50,000 00	150,000 00	
Permanent works for Delaware Breakwater Harbor	200,000 00	50,000 00	150,000 00	
Fort Carroll	250,109 05	5,000 00	245,109 05	
Fort Washington	57,466 73	57,466 73		
Fort Monroe	7,888 48	7,888 48		
Completing defences of Washington City and erecting new ones	10,319 11	10,319 11		
Fort Wool	131,558 72	71,558 72	60,000 00	
Fort Sumter	44,275 30	4,387 04	40,000 00	
Fort Moultrie	387 04	387 04		
Fort Clinch	15 70	15 70		
Fort Taylor	1,250 65	1,250 65		
Fort Jefferson	299 33	299 33		
New fort at Tortugas	235,064 53	5,064 53	230,000 00	
Fortifications on Ship Island	5,595 31	5,595 31		
Fort Jackson	344 36	344 36		
Fort St. Philip	8,167 81	8,167 81		
Tower Dupre	2,530 08	2,530 08		
Fortifications at entrance to Galveston Harbor	30,500 00	6,500 00	30,000 00	
Fort Wayne	1,839 47	1,839 47		
Fort at Alcatraz Island	1,361 25	1,361 25		
Fort at Fort Point	161 36	161 36		
Fort at Linn Point	63 15	63 15		

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896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TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balance of appropriations September 30, 1869—Continued.

Improving harbor at Grand River, Ohio	Balance of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Cleveland, Ohio	\$53,756 63	\$53,756 63		
Black River, Ohio	795 00	795 00		
Vermillion, Ohio	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Huron, Ohio	10 49	10 49		
Sandusky City, Ohio	10,019 79	10,019 79		
Toledo, Ohio	300 00	300 00		
Monroe, Mich.	1 30			
Ann-bee-scoles, Mich.	7,515 27	7,515 12		\$1 30
Black Lake, Mich.	541 00	541 00		
Grand Haven, Mich.	1,349 26	1,349 26		
St. Joseph, Mich.	285 19	285 19		
New Buffalo, Mich.	644 78	644 78		
Manistee, Mich.	4,500 00	4,500 00		
White River, Mich.	500 00	500 00		
Muskegon, Mich.	500 00	500 00		
South Haven, Mich.	500 00	500 00		
Pont Water, Mich.	300 00	300 00		
Marquette, Mich.	500 00	500 00		
Eagle Harbor, Mich.	15,000 00	15,000 00		
Orionagon, Mich.	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Pere Marquette, Mich.	600 00	600 00		
Michigan City, Ind.	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Chicago, Ill.	400 00	400 00		
Kenosha, Wis.	403 15	403 15		
Racine, Wis.	454 95	454 95		
Madwaukee, Wis.	409 77	409 77		
Shoyboygan, Wis.	283 51	283 51		
Manitowoc, Wis.	398 91	398 91		
Green Bay, Wis.	483 83	483 83		
Superior City, Wis.	483 78	483 78		
Improving St. Croix River, Me.	500 00	500 00		
	15,000 00		\$15,000 00	

Improving	1899	1900	1901	1902
Saco River, Me.	100	100	100	100
Pawtucket River, R. I.	12 74	12 74	12 74	12 74
Providence River, R. I.	1,050 69	1,050 69	1,050 69	1,050 69
Hudson River, N. Y.	363 00	363 00	363 00	363 00
Musquahanna River, Md., (below Havre de Grace).	507 77	507 77	507 77	507 77
Patuxent River, Md.	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Sandusky River, Ohio	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Ohio River, Ohio	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Maumee Bay, Ohio	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00
Mississippi River, Ohio, (mouth of)	113,740 75	113,740 75	113,740 75	113,740 75
Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Ohio Rivers	194,191 16	194,191 16	194,191 16	194,191 16
Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River	992 33	992 33	992 33	992 33
Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
St. Clair Flats, Mich.	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
mouth of Saginaw River, Mich.	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
St. Mary's River, Mich.	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
An Sabie River, Mich.	250 00	250 00	250 00	250 00
Minnesota River, Minn.	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
Removing obstructions in Willamette River, Oregon	2,062,066 88	2,062,066 88	2,062,066 88	2,062,066 88
Repairs, preservation, extension, and completion of river and harbor works	138,932 19	138,932 19	138,932 19	138,932 19
Snug-boats and apparatus for improving western rivers	250 00	250 00	250 00	250 00
Snug-boats and dredges on Mississippi River	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Snug-boats and dredges on Wisconsin River	62,800 00	62,800 00	62,800 00	62,800 00
Removing wreck of steamship Scotland	36 36	36 36	36 36	36 36
Lighthouse on Brandywine Shoals	132 00	132 00	132 00	132 00
Repairs and contingencies of rivers and harbors	6 82	6 82	6 82	6 82
Arrears due for roads, rivers, &c	26,904 62	26,904 62	26,904 62	26,904 62
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Increase of library, Military Academy	7,536 10	7,536 10	7,536 10	7,536 10
Expenses of board of visitors, Military Academy	1,997 46	1,997 46	1,997 46	1,997 46
Horses for artillery and cavalry practice, Military Academy	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
Forage for artillery and cavalry horses, Military Academy	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Repairs of gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, Military Academy	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Furniture for soldiers' hospital, Military Academy	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Erecting memorial tablets, preserving and marking trophies, Military Academy	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Enlarging, improving, and repairing canteen, Military Academy	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Fuel for mess-hall and shops, Military Academy	23,000 00	23,000 00	23,000 00	23,000 00
Ventilating and heating barracks, repairs, and new furniture, Military Academy	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Removal and enlargement of gas works, Military Academy	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00
Ice-house and store and servants' room, Military Academy	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Permanent derrick on wharf at West Point Military Academy	101,633 64	101,633 64	101,633 64	101,633 64
Expenses of recruiting	866,384 42	866,384 42	866,384 42	866,384 42
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers	39,625 92	39,625 92	39,625 92	39,625 92
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment	191,930 76	191,930 76	191,930 76	191,930 76
Draft and substitute fund	429 18	429 18	429 18	429 18
Signal service	9,796 84	9,796 84	9,796 84	9,796 84
Expenses of commanding general's office	4,638 04	4,638 04	4,638 04	4,638 04
Contingencies of the Adjutant General's Department	284 96	284 96	284 96	284 96
Raising four additional regiments	2,092,390 41	2,092,390 41	2,092,390 41	2,092,390 41
Medical and hospital department	150,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00
Providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers	182,900 07	182,900 07	182,900 07	182,900 07

36 36
132 00
6 82

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Sick and wounded soldiers' fund	\$250,231 52	\$100,000 00	\$150,231 52	
Contingencies of the army	464,236 56	464,236 56		
Secret service fund	41,703 88	41,703 88		
Medals of honor for distinguished services	4,907 00	2,000 00	2,907 00	
Protection of overland emigrants	8,166 33	8,166 33		
Supplying arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in revolted States.	65,757 84	65,757 84		
Payment to Iowa for advances to troops in 1857 and 1859	871 84	871 84		
Transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in 1855-56	309,778 80	309,778 80		
Pay of Oregon and Washington volunteers in 1855-56	136,559 65	136,559 65		
Suppressing Indian hostilities in Minnesota in 1862	25,154 82	25,154 82		
Defraying expenses of minute men and volunteers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky	31,680 40	31,680 40		
Support of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands	42,492 02	42,492 02		
Reimbursing Missouri for military expenses during the rebellion	1,391,378 73	891,378 73	500,000 00	
Reimbursing Nebraska for expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1864	136,878 16	136,878 16		
Reimbursing California for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities	51,463 18	51,463 18		
Payment of balances to certain States	17,435 66	17,435 66		
Capture of Jefferson Davis	10,183 63	10,183 63		
Relief of musicians and soldiers in Fort Sumter in 1861	2,700 32	2,700 32		
Total	88,234 00	88,000 00		
	64,374,025 40	59,147,040 36	5,061,843 92	\$165,141 12
Overdrafts—Transportation of officers and their baggage				\$7,848 92
Medical and surgical history and statistics				3 75
Counties under act 28th July, 1866				1,549,700 00
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States				7,000 00
Reimbursing Indiana for expenses incurred in enrolling her militia				2,334 38
Reimbursing States for expenses incurred in raising volunteers				96,045 18
Horses and other property lost in the military service				18,478 54
Total				1,861,410 07

UNEXPENDED.

Compensation of Secretary of War, clerks, messengers, &c. in his office	65,635 94	40, 0-0 00	65,635 94
Contingent expenses office Secretary of War	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
Compensation of clerks, &c. office of Adjutant General	93,097 00	73,097 00	90,000 00
Contingent expenses office of Adjutant General	30,344 50	20,344 50	15,530 04
Compensation of clerks, &c. office of Quartermaster General	7,300 00	7,300 00	7,300 00
Contingent expenses office of Quartermaster General	313,041 63	70,000 00	143,041 63
Compensation of clerks, &c. office of Paymaster General	4,500 00	4,500 00	4,500 00
Contingent expenses office of Paymaster General	73,779 73	40,000 00	33,779 73
Compensation of clerks, &c. office of Commissary General	17,398 43	17,398 43	17,398 43
Contingent expenses office of Commissary General	14,537 67	14,537 67	14,537 67
Compensation of clerks, &c. office of Chief Engineer	13,993 00	13,993 00	13,993 00
Contingent expenses office of Chief Engineer	33,308 04	30,715 47	4,592 57
Compensation of clerks, &c. office of Chief of Ordnance	27,068 35	27,068 35	27,068 35
Contingent expenses office of Chief of Ordnance	13,800 00	13,800 00	13,800 00
Compensation of clerks, &c. office of military justice	9,369 67	6,329 67	3,000 00
Contingent expenses office of military justice	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00
Compensation of clerks in signal office	2,372 18	2,372 18	2,372 18
Compensation of clerks in office of Inspector of Military Academy	3,556 35	3,556 35	3,556 35
Compensation of clerks in office of watchmen and laborers in N. W. executive building	3,556 35	3,556 35	3,556 35
Fuel, light and miscellaneous items in N. W. executive building	3,556 35	3,556 35	3,556 35
Compensation of superintendent, watchmen, and laborers in building corner F and Seventeenth streets	38,000 00	38,000 00	38,000 00
Compensation of superintendent and watchmen, and field light, &c., building corner F and Fifteenth streets	5,699 27	5,699 27	5,699 27
Compensation of additional clerks in offices of Surgeon General, Paymaster General, and Adjutant General, act of July 5, 1862	15,120 87	15,120 87	15,120 87
To enable the Secretary of War to meet expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing the orders of the government during the late rebellion	53,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Additional compensation to employees in the offices of the Secretary of War, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Commissary General, Chief of Engineers, and Chief of Ordnance, act of July 28, 1866	6,640 00	6,640 00	6,640 00
Salary and increased compensation of temporary clerks in office of Quartermaster General, acts of July 28, 1866, and March 2, 1867	241 79	241 79	241 79
Additional compensation to watchmen and laborers in the public grounds and Capitol, night watchmen, and gate and furnace keepers	3,939 47	3,939 47	3,939 47
Contingent expenses of office of Commissioner of Public Buildings	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitting, plumbing, lamp posts, &c.	918 67	918 67	918 67
Compensation of keeper of the western gate, Capitol square	1,166 67	1,166 67	1,166 67
one night watchman for protection of buildings lying south of the Capitol	576 00	576 00	576 00
keeper of three furnaces under the old hall of the House of Representatives	2,835 00	2,835 00	2,835 00
three watchmen for Capitol dome	480 00	480 00	480 00
laborer in charge of water-closets at the Capitol	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Lighting Four and a-half street, Maryland avenue west, and Sixth street south	1,920 00	1,920 00	1,920 00
Compensation of four laborers employed about the hall of representatives	1,920 00	1,920 00	1,920 00
Improvement, care, protection, and repair of seats and fountains in the Capitol grounds	500 00	500 00	500 00
Compensation of two day watchmen employed in Capitol square	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
clerk and messenger in office of Commissioner of Public Buildings	4,208 54	4,208 54	4,208 54
public gardener	987 60	987 60	987 60
Lighting the Capitol, President's house, public grounds, &c.	18,510 00	18,510 00	18,510 00
Compensation of person in charge of the heating apparatus of the library of Congress	666 03	666 03	666 03

Balances of appropriations, September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balance of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Compensation of electrician of the Capitol	\$812 60	\$512 60		
assistant doorkeeper at the President's house	1,200 00	1,200 00		
two night watchmen at the President's house	1,232 43	1,232 43		
a furnace keeper at the President's house	480 00	480 00		
two policemen at the President's house	1,806 00	1,806 00		
Fuel, in part, for the President's house	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Compensation of doorkeeper at the President's house	666 01	666 01		
Repairing green-houses	10 00	10 00		
Compensation of watchmen at Franklin square	400 00	400 00		
Purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds	500 00	500 00		
Purchase of flower pots, &c., for use in the green-houses	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Public reservation No. 3, and Lafayette square	1,363 00	1,363 00		
Removing snow and ice from pavements and public walks	500 00	500 00		
To change Tiber Creek where it runs through the Botanic garden into a sewer	2 22	2 22		
Improvement of reservations on New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maryland avenues	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Improvement of avenues, streets, &c., in Washington, D. C.	443 88	443 88		
Hauling manure for the public grounds	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Painting iron fences around Lafayette square, in front of War and Navy Departments, Executive Mansion, and Judiciary square	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Completing the Washington aqueduct	137 00	137 00		
Repairs to the bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls	100 00	100 00		
Support, care, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers	2,464 85	2,464 85		
Repair of Long Bridge, District of Columbia, act of March 20, 1867.	50 00	50 00		
Salary of assistant engineer, and superintendence and repair of the Washington aqueduct	7,150 00	7,150 00		
Compensation of foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden watchmen at reservation No. 3	14,797 48	14,797 48		
drawkeepers, and for fuel, oil, and lamps for the Potomac bridge	2,191 70	2,191 70		
two bridges across Eastern Branch	15,527 10	15,527 10		
Hire of carts for the public grounds	1,060 01	1,060 01		
	1,400 00	1,400 00		
Total	1,019,402 71	750,001 84	\$6,402 57	\$262,998 30

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Pay of the navy	6,600,175.69	6,600,175.69
Prize money for captures	1,124,455.99	1,124,455.99
Bounty for the destruction of enemies' vessels	3,366.14	3,366.14
Extra pay to officers serving in the Pacific	5,310.00	5,310.00
Navy pension fund	480,375.91	480,375.91
Contingent navy	138,466.93	138,466.93
Pay of Marine Corps	517,016.59	517,016.59
Provisions for Marine Corps	146,968.73	146,968.73
Clothing for Marine Corps	253,249.19	253,249.19
Fuel for Marine Corps	4,454.57	4,454.57
Military stores for Marine Corps	6,858.32	6,858.32
Transportation and recruiting Marine Corps	7,345.01	7,345.01
Repairs of barracks	10,975.53	10,975.53
Marine barracks, Brooklyn	600.85	600.85
Marine barracks, Mare Island	355.89	355.89
Contingent Marine Corps	29,271.63	29,271.63
Pay of superintendents and civil employes	75,530.96	75,530.96
Navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.	132,763.36	132,763.36
Boston, Mass.	77,457.90	77,457.90
New York, N. Y.	854,227.47	854,227.47
Philadelphia, Pa.	196,263.77	196,263.77
Washington, D. C.	25,612.40	25,612.40
Norfolk, Va.	29,063.76	29,063.76
Venue, Fla.	120,363.97	120,363.97
Mare Island, Cal.	64,314.36	64,314.36
League Island	2,326.72	2,326.72
New London	19,000.00	19,000.00
Key West	3,500.00	3,500.00
Round City	3,500.00	3,500.00
Midway Islands	50,000.00	50,000.00
Emergencies at naval stations	130,120.76	130,120.76
Naval asylum at Philadelphia	115,722.22	115,722.22
Naval cemetery near Philadelphia	6,905.50	6,905.50
Coal depot at Key West	926,000.16	926,000.16
New sectional floating dry dock	160,598.99	160,598.99
Civil establishment Yards and Docks	1,675,755.15	1,675,755.15
Contingent Yards and Docks	1,764,769.13	1,764,769.13
Equipment of vessels	9,370.68	9,370.68
Fuel for navy	18,255.60	18,255.60
Repairs for navy	178,415.59	178,415.59
Establishments to seamen	16,751.16	16,751.16
Civil establishment Enlistment and Recruiting	178,195.20	178,195.20
Contingent Equipment and Recruiting	469,305.82	469,305.82
Navigation and navigation supplies	90,849.87	90,849.87
Naval Academy	13,899.98	13,899.98
Naval Observatory	21,169.65	21,169.65
Nautical Almanac	1,446.40	1,446.40
Nautical Instruments		

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may,< therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Contingent Navigation	\$5,593 73	\$5,593 73		
Ordnance and ordnance stores	734,410 96	734,410 96		
Magazine at Portsmouth, N. H.	34,789 80	34,789 80		
Boston, Mass.	6,987 62	6,987 62		
New York, N. Y.	57,378 54	57,378 54		
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,917 57	5,917 57		
Washington, D. C.	4,116 02	4,116 02		
Norfolk, Va.	229 28	229 28		
Pensacola, Fla.	3,774 79	3,774 79		
Mare Island, Cal.	40,354 70	40,354 70		
Ordnance foundry at Washington navy yard	1,382 21	1,382 21		
Civil establishment Ordnance	11,253 37	11,253 37		
Contingent Ordnance	935 00	935 00		
Construction and Repair	2,840,498 71	2,840,498 71		
Civil establishment Construction and Repair	45,190 19	45,190 19		
Contingent Construction and Repair	1,077 32	1,077 32		
Steam machinery	271,016 83	271,016 83		
Testing petroleum as a fuel under marine boilers	2,639 00	2,639 00		
Civil establishment Steam Engineering	35,307 46	35,307 46		
Contingent Steam Engineering	1,949 00	1,949 00		
Provisions, navy	3,251,421 98	3,251,421 98		
Clothing, navy	1,304,765 51	1,304,765 51		
Civil establishment Provisions and Clothing	36,430 43	36,430 43		
Contingent Provisions and Clothing	135,141 47	135,141 47		
Surgeons' necessaries and appliances	127,053 72	127,053 72		
Hospital at Annapolis, Md.	2,559 10	2,559 10		
Hospital at Washington, D. C.	12,063 10	12,063 10		
Pensacola, Fla.	25,560 62	25,560 62		
Mare Island, Cal.	78,753 69	78,753 69		
Repairs and improvement of hospitals	96,196 05	96,196 05		
Naval hospital fund	428,823 45	428,823 45		
Laboratory at New York	2 00	2 00		
Civil establishment Medicine and Surgery	71,147 27	71,147 27		
			1,000,000 00	

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations, September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Fulfilling treaties with Indians of Fort Laramie.				
Iowas	\$686 07	\$686 07		
Kansas	5 106 36	5 106 36		
Kickapoos	1 517 00	1 517 00		
Kiamath and Modocs	10 145 99	10 145 99		
Makahs	92 581 67	92 581 67		
Memmonoes	11 815 87	11 815 87		
Miamias of Eel River	36 917 84	15 431 80		
Miamias of Indiana	9 900 00	9 900 00		
Miamias of Kansas	92 511 90	92 511 90		
Mohels	21 619 09	21 619 09		
Navajoes	7 035 92	7 035 92		
Nez Percos	318 944 91	318 944 91		
Nisqually, Puysallup, and other tribes and bands	201 574 53	201 574 53		
Ogachas	3 850 00	3 850 00		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Benf	92 917 32	92 917 32		
Ottawas and Chippewas	18 935 05	18 935 05		
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan	18 935 05	18 935 05		
Pawnees	9 478 77	9 478 77		
Poncas	17 073 49	17 073 49		
Pottawatomies	3 880 46	3 880 46		
Pottawatomies of Huron	30 573 79	30 573 79		
Quapaws	12 833 91	12 833 91		
Quil-nai-ells and Quil-leh-utes	62 983 93	48 632 53		
Rogue Rivers	3 750 10	3 750 10		
Saga and Foxes of the Mississippi	12 831 16	12 831 16		
Saga and Foxes of the Missouri	7 463 01	7 463 01		
Seminoles	167 759 31	167 759 31		
Senecas	4 135 68	4 135 68		
Shoshones	14 950 85	14 950 85		
Shoshones of New York	1 660 00	1 660 00		
Shoshones and Shawnees	11 943 76	11 943 76		
Shoshones (all tribes)	1 925 00	1 925 00		
	\$4,021 75	\$4,021 75		\$10,766 04
				14,941 30

Stocks of New York	4,763	22
Stocks of Dakota, Blackfoot, Lower Snake, and other bands	6,340	62
Stocks of the Mississippi	1,141	69
Stocks, Yankton tribe	6,851	69
Stocks, Yankton tribe	9,065	69
Stocks, Yankton tribe	2,036	19
Stocks, Yankton tribe	1,700	60
Stocks, Yankton tribe	1,001	31
Stocks, Yankton tribe	1,001	31
Stocks, Yankton tribe	1,324	06
Stocks, Yankton tribe	15,176	35
Stocks, Yankton tribe	71,346	15
Stocks, Yankton tribe	15,938	34
Stocks, Yankton tribe	54,746	99
Stocks, Yankton tribe	13,374	96
Stocks, Yankton tribe	111,556	00
Stocks, Yankton tribe	46,161	50
Stocks, Yankton tribe	109,021	14
Stocks, Yankton tribe	6	50
Stocks, Yankton tribe	233	75
Stocks, Yankton tribe	3	37
Stocks, Yankton tribe	6,050	61
Stocks, Yankton tribe	1,014	62
Stocks, Yankton tribe	1,052	15
Stocks, Yankton tribe	14,056	79
Stocks, Yankton tribe	67	16
Stocks, Yankton tribe	13,827	17
Stocks, Yankton tribe	4,554	80
Stocks, Yankton tribe	666	70
Stocks, Yankton tribe	750	00
Stocks, Yankton tribe	15,860	43
Stocks, Yankton tribe	17,631	75
Stocks, Yankton tribe	9,931	12
Stocks, Yankton tribe	7	50
Stocks, Yankton tribe	5,020	12
Stocks, Yankton tribe	13,889	31
Stocks, Yankton tribe	2,116	40
Stocks, Yankton tribe	2,980	08
Stocks, Yankton tribe	980	52
Stocks, Yankton tribe	6,197	43
Stocks, Yankton tribe	3,999	75
Stocks, Yankton tribe	3,034	60
Stocks, Yankton tribe	22,602	04
Stocks, Yankton tribe	580	66
Stocks, Yankton tribe	22,938	71
Stocks, Yankton tribe	2,658	04
Stocks, Yankton tribe	560	91
Stocks, Yankton tribe	125	00
Stocks, Yankton tribe	46	96
Stocks, Yankton tribe	7,968	53
Stocks, Yankton tribe	1,401	17
Stocks, Yankton tribe	536	48

Trust fund, interest due

Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Trust fund, stock redeemed due, Chickasaw national fund.	\$747 36	\$747 36		
Ottawas and Chippewas.	37 50	37 50		
Incidental expenses:—Indian services in Arizona.	5,957 48	50,157 48		
California.	3,343 12	3,343 12		
Colorado.	6,913 97	6,913 97		
Dakota.	8,434 43	8,434 43		
Idaho.	9,636 72	9,636 72		
Montana.	2,688 58	2,688 58		
Nevada.	29,722 45	29,722 45		
New Mexico.	12,778 40	12,778 40		
Oregon and Washington.	37,278 53	37,278 53		
Utah.	15,172 11	15,172 11		
Salaries and allowances, pay of superintendents and Indian agents	117,237 52	117,237 52		
sub-agents.	31,047 35	31,047 35		
interpreters.	13,739 56	13,739 56		
temporary clerks to superintendents.	3,497 48	3,497 48		
clerk to superintendent at St. Louis.	2,013 43	2,013 43		
physician to superintendent in California.	1,391 18	1,391 18		
commissioner to fix cost of farm improvements sold by Cherokees.	14,304 42	14,304 42		
W. B. Whipple for services to Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux.	1,314 50	1,314 50		
General and miscellaneous expenses—	25 00	25 00		
Contingencies Indian Department.	15,064 86	15,064 86		
Civilization of Indians.	21,267 20	21,267 20		
Presents to Indians.	30 02	30 02		
Provisions for Indians.	9,732 08	9,732 08		
Vaccination of Indians.	5,944 02	5,944 02		
Buildings at agencies and repairs.	9,477 08	9,477 08		
Rescuing prisoners from Indians.	5,019 49	5,019 49		
Medals of the President for distribution to Indians.	1,367 01	1,367 01		
Amounts unaccounted for belonging to Oregon and Missourians in hands of late	593 44	593 44		

Balances of appropriations, September 30, 1869.—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund, June 30, 1870.
Insurance, transportation, and delivery of annuities and provisions—Continued.				
Blackfeet Indians.....	\$21,261 24	\$21,261 24		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	591 48	591 48		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	4,808 56	4,808 56		
Indians in Minnesota and Michigan.....	7,689 67	7,689 67		
Pawnees, Poncas, and Yankton Sioux.....	36,487 67	36,487 67		
Sioux of the Mississippi.....	368 04	368 04		
Roads—				
Wagon road from Sioux City to Fort Randall.....	45 53	45 53		
Wagon roads in Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Nebraska.....	12,869 01	12,869 01		
Wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma at the mouth of the Gila river. (Act 17th February, 1857).....	49 90	49 90		
Pensions—				
Army invalid pensions.....	7,572,524 64	7,572,524 64		
Army pensions to widows and others.....	18,538,576 67	18,538,576 67		
Army half pay to widows and orphans through Third Auditor's office.....	24,077 16	24,077 16		
Army unclaimed pensions.....	161 07	161 07		
Navy pension fund.....	257,846 99	257,846 99		
Navy pensions to widows and others.....	246,804 93	246,804 93		
Relief—Relief of persons for damages by Sioux Indians.....	664 00			
Total.....	32,341,958 87	32,246,811 91		\$95,146 96
Overdraft, fulfilling treaties with Shawnees.....	\$5,053 70			
UNDER INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS.				
Compensation of Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, clerks, &c.....	\$33,812 90	\$33,812 90		
Books, stationery, furniture, &c., office of Secretary of the Interior.....	9,614 13	9,614 13		
Packing and distributing congressional journals and documents.....	3,500 00	3,500 00		
Compensation of Commissioner of General Land Office, and clerks, &c., in his office.....	384,805 57	384,805 57		
Compensation of additional clerks and laborers in General Land Office.....	107,716 57	107,716 57		
Cash system, &c., under laws prior to September 24, 1850, patents and other records, &c., for land offices.....	90,567 05	90,567 05		
..... of Secretaries to alien applicants for lands.....	1,183 25	1,183 25		

	U. S. 3000 00	U. S. 3000 00	U. S. 3000 00
Amount of appropriation for the Indian Office, not as of August 1, 1866, to his office	5, 924 40	5, 924 40	5, 924 40
Temporary clerk for the Indian Office, not as of August 1, 1866, to his office	74 71	74 71	74 71
Temporary clerk for the Indian Office, not as of August 1, 1866, to his office	150, 000 00	150, 000 00	150, 000 00
Temporary clerk for the Indian Office, not as of August 1, 1866, to his office	25, 000 00	25, 000 00	25, 000 00
Temporary clerk for the Indian Office, not as of August 1, 1866, to his office	60, 000 00	60, 000 00	60, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	4, 000 00	4, 000 00	4, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	5, 000 00	5, 000 00	5, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	298 118 37	298 118 37	298 118 37
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	5, 000 00	5, 000 00	5, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	2, 68	2, 68	2, 68
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	120, 000 00	120, 000 00	120, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	8, 977 31	8, 977 31	8, 977 31
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	2, 466 099 48	2, 466 099 48	2, 466 099 48
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	25, 500 00	25, 500 00	25, 500 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	90, 396 25	90, 396 25	90, 396 25
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	16, 000 00	16, 000 00	16, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	6, 000 00	6, 000 00	6, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	25, 000 00	25, 000 00	25, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	35, 000 00	35, 000 00	35, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	169, 143 62	169, 143 62	169, 143 62
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	812 50	812 50	812 50
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	25, 526 79	25, 526 79	25, 526 79
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	2, 500 00	2, 500 00	2, 500 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	98 40	98 40	98 40
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	1, 798 71	1, 798 71	1, 798 71
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	5, 000 00	5, 000 00	5, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	179, 292 44	179, 292 44	179, 292 44
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	2, 000 00	2, 000 00	2, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	5, 000 00	5, 000 00	5, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	36, 143 95	36, 143 95	36, 143 95
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	849, 021 73	849, 021 73	849, 021 73
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	769 60	769 60	769 60
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	252 52	252 52	252 52
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	46, 000 00	46, 000 00	46, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	4, 007 50	4, 007 50	4, 007 50
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	36, 000 00	36, 000 00	36, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	7, 000 00	7, 000 00	7, 000 00
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	4, 435 60	4, 435 60	4, 435 60
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	7, 315 74	7, 315 74	7, 315 74
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	2, 874 22	2, 874 22	2, 874 22
Compensation of clerks in Indian Office	7, 005 51	7, 005 51	7, 005 51

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations, September 30, 1869.—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of California and Arizona.	\$6,091 33	\$6,091 33		
Compensation of surveyor general of Colorado, and clerks, &c., in his office.	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Colorado	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Rent of office of surveyor general of Colorado and Utah	445 17	445 17		
Compensation of surveyor general of Dakota, and clerks, &c., in his office	6,080 43	6,080 43		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Dakota	2,006 00	2,006 00		
Compensation of surveyor general of Idaho, and clerks, &c., in his office	9,688 86	9,688 86		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Idaho	3,528 68	3,528 68		
Compensation of surveyor general of Kansas, and clerks, &c., in his office	6,065 10	6,065 10		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Kansas	3,303 61	3,303 61		
Compensation of surveyor general of Minnesota, and clerks, &c., in his office	7,650 00	7,650 00		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Minnesota	5,463 77	5,463 77		
Compensation of surveyor general of Montana, and clerks, &c., in his office	699 07	699 07		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Montana	12,947 81	12,947 81		
Compensation of surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa	2,850 67	2,850 67		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa	9,965 79	9,965 79		
Compensation of surveyor general of Nevada, and clerks, &c., in his office	936 10	936 10		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Nevada	4,444 97	4,444 97		
Compensation of surveyor general of New Mexico, and clerks, &c., in his office	2,709 31	2,709 31		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of New Mexico	23 37			\$23 37
Compensation of translator in office of surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona.	6,538 09	6,538 09		
Compensation of surveyor general of Oregon, and clerks, &c., in his office	3,311 41	3,311 41		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Oregon	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Compensation of surveyor general of Utah, and clerks, &c., in his office	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Utah	1,930 39	1,930 39		
Salary, office expenses, and clerk hire of surveyor general of Utah	6,537 25	6,537 25		
Compensation of surveyor general of Washington Territory, and clerks, &c., in his office	2,013 88	2,013 88		
Rent of office, &c., of surveyor general of Washington Territory	5,500 00	5,500 00		
Compensation of surveyor general of Florida, and clerks, &c., in his office	18,625 57	18,625 57		
Compensation of surveyor general of Florida, and clerks, &c., in his office	10,050 02	10,050 02		
Surveying the public lands	62,350 23	62,350 23		
in Arizona	3,109 02	3,109 02		
in California and Nevada	3,557 07	3,557 07		
in California	13,447 10	13,447 10		
Surveying the boundaries between California and Oregon				

the public lands in Colorado, eastly boundary of Colorado, between 47° and 40 parallel of north latitude in Kansas	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 000 00	12, 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TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balance of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for aid of the fiscal year therefore, be applied in June 30, 1870, and may, therefore, be applied in ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Salaries of United States ministers.....	\$142,131 39	\$142,131 39		
Salaries of United States secretaries of legation.....	18,593 48	18,593 48		
Salaries of United States secretaries of legation at London and Paris.....	16,703 82	16,703 82		
Salaries of United States secretaries of legation at Tientsin and Peking.....	16,947 82	16,947 82		
Salaries of United States secretaries of legation at China, acting as interpreter.....	16,985 43	16,985 43		
Expenses of the execution of the neutrality act.....	26,469 95	26,469 95		
Contingent expenses of all missions abroad.....	40,549 75	40,549 75		
Contingent expenses of all foreign intercourse.....	155,454 04	155,454 04		
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, &c.....	5,305 78	5,305 78		
Interpreters to consulates in China, Japan, and Siam.....	17,203 30	17,203 30		
Interpreter to the mission to Japan.....	11,833 92	11,833 92		
Intercourse with the Barbary powers.....	3,700 40	3,700 40		
Expenses of carrying into effect the act relating to <i>habes corpus</i>	34,400 00	34,400 00		
Commissioner and counsel general to Hayti and Dominican.....	22,321 27	22,321 27		
Commissioner and counsel general to Liberia.....	13,679 68	13,679 68		
Bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime.....	13,405 28	13,405 28		
Rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey.....	5,557 52	5,557 52		
Marshals of consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey.....	16,560 37	16,560 37		
Rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck.....	14,650 00	14,650 00		
Act to encourage emigration.....	6,852 38	6,852 38		
Payment of the annual indemnities toward capitalization of the Scheldt dues.....	55,584 00	55,584 00		
Expenses of the universal exhibition at Paris.....	18,244 46	18,244 46		
Repairs of cemetery fences and section's house, belonging to the United States, in the city of Mexico.....	157 64	157 64		
Restoration of the Protestant American Cemetery at Acapulco, Mexico.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Expenses of commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and British possessions bound- ing on Washington Territory.....	11,408 24	11,408 24		
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	154,288 21	154,288 21		
Office rent, blank books &c. for United States consuls.....	118,643 79	118,643 79		
Salaries of United States consuls, commercial agents, &c.....	567,670 34	567,670 34		
Total.....	1,614,775 53	1,614,775 53		

NORTH CELESTIAL DEPARTMENT.

Supplying light-houses with oil, tallow, glass, wicks, &c.	\$145,725.50	\$145,725.50
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses.	346,345.14	346,345.14
Repairs and incidental expenses of rebuilding and improving fog signals and buildings connected therewith.	308,037.90	308,037.90
Salaries of light-house keepers, assistants, and inspectors of lights.	37,000.71	37,000.71
Salaries of keepers of light-boats.	126,307.79	126,307.79
Season's wages, repairs, and supplies of light-boats.	156,747.56	156,747.56
Expenses of weighing, supplying loss of boucons, &c.	4,211.64	4,211.64
Expenses of superintendents in visiting, annually, the light-houses and reporting their condition.	60.59	60.59
Commissions to superintendents.	19,740.00	19,740.00
Custom-house and post office at Machias, Me., (purchase of site, &c.)	60,800.40	60,800.40
Custom-house and post office at Portland, Oreg.	4,432.74	4,432.74
Custom-house and post office at Astoria, Oreg.	990.41	990.41
Custom-house at Mobile, Alabama.	13,496.50	13,496.50
Custom-house at Wiscasset, Me., (rebuilding)	7,576.57	7,576.57
Custom-house at Portland, Me., (construction)	29,969.83	29,969.83
Custom-house at Philadelphia, Pa., (completion of alterations)	2,789.33	2,789.33
Custom-house, court-house, and post office at Knoxville, Tenn.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ten per cent. contingent expenses of custom-house, Nashville, Tenn.	94,984.70	94,984.70
Custom-house and post office, St. Paul, Minn.	9,215.69	9,215.69
Erection of a barge office at New York, N. Y.	3,540.38	3,540.38
Marine hospital establishment.	83,111.96	83,111.96
Repairs of marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass.	2,506.36	2,506.36
Compensation of 34 keepers of life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey.	13,956.22	13,956.22
Contingent expenses of 34 keepers of life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey.	11,707.38	11,707.38
Compensation of two superintendents of life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey.	3,008.39	3,008.39
Unclaimed merchandise.	11,205.26	11,205.26
Janitors for the Treasury Department.	98.74	98.74
Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, marine hospitals, and other public buildings.	38,357.05	38,357.05
Furniture and repair of furniture for public buildings.	16,430.70	16,430.70
Fuel and miscellaneous items for custom-houses and other public buildings belonging to the United States, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.	37,027.32	37,027.32
Preservation and protection of the public buildings already commenced, and for the completion of which no appropriation has been made.	25,000.00	25,000.00
Expenses of the revenue cutter service.	1,003,421.29	1,003,421.29
Construction of four steam revenue cutters.	299,861.67	299,861.67
To enable the Light-house Board to re-establish lights on southern coast.	50,000.00	46,880.47
Expenses of collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property.	21,111.21	21,111.21
Establishment of ear signals at West Quoddy Head and Boon Island, Me.	46,752.27	30,000.00
Light-house on Half Way Rock, Casco Bay, Me.	40,000.00	40,000.00
Light-house or light-ship on or near the Hen and Chickens, Buzzards' Bay, Mass.	7,839.22	7,839.22
Repairs and renovations at Block Island light-house, R. I.	453.86	453.86
Life-boat and station at south end of Narragansett beach, R. I.	7,000.00	7,000.00
Light-house on Race Rock entrance to Long Island Sound, Conn.	85,000.00	30,000.00
To enable the Light-house Board to experiment with "Daboll's" and other ear signals in Connecticut.	5,662.19	5,662.19
Repairs and renovations at Watch Hill, North Drowning, and Saybrook light stations, Conn.	1,000.00	1,000.00
Wharf and shed for landing and storage of buoys at Black Rock light station, Conn.	8,000.00	8,000.00
Purchase of lot, &c., for the light-house establishment in New York City.	5,709.81	5,709.81

5,000 00

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balance of appropriations September 30, 1889.—Continued.

	Balance of appropriations on September 30, 1889.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, <n>therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.</n>	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund, June 30, 1870.
Light-houses on Hart Island or vicinity, N. Y.	\$4,275 23	\$4,275 23		
Bacon-light on Slater Island, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.	540 00	540 00		
Repairs and renovations at Little Gull Island light-station, N. Y.	286 32	286 32		
Light-houses on North Brother Island or vicinity, East River, N. Y.	38 38			\$38 38
One or more permanent beacons in the lower bay of New York	40,000 00	10,000 00		
Repairs and renovations of the light stations at Point Aux Roches, Black Rock, Plum Island, Princess Bay, &c., N. Y.	3,164 80	3,164 80		
Repairs and renovations at Genesee light-station, Lake Ontario, N. Y.	8,500 00	8,500 00		
Repairs and renovations at Morgan's Point light-station, N. Y.	275 31	275 31		
Repairs and renovations at Norwalk Island light-station, N. Y.	558 88	558 88		
Rebuilding the light-house towers at Navesink, N. J.	1,133 05	1,133 05		
Rebuilding the light-house towers at Egg Harbor, N. J.	1,991 68	1,991 68		
Additional station houses, life boats, &c., between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, N. J.	993 38	993 38		
Protection of the light-house site at Absecon, N. J.	10,000 00	10,000 00		
New iron stairway at Cape Henlopen light-house, Del.	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Light-houses at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C.	3,478 56	3,478 56		
New iron stairways at Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras light-houses, N. C.	699 17	699 17		
Rebuilding the first-class light-house at Cape Hatteras, N. C.	12,525 91	12,525 91		
New light-houses at Bay Point, Port Royal entrance, S. C.	49,182 70	49,182 70		
Range-lights on Morris's Island, as guides in crossing Charleston bar, S. C.	50,000 00	50,000 00		
Range-lights on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C.	15,000 00	15,000 00		
Rebuilding light-house tower and keeper's dwelling at St. Simon's, Ga.	43,000 00	43,000 00		
Day beacons on Oyster Rocks, Savannah River, Ga.	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Repairs and renovations at Tybee light-house, Ga.	31 84			31 84
Light-houses at or near Broadneck's Point, in place of Calhoun light-vessel, Ga.	15,000 00	5,000 00		
Light-house to mark Tybee Island knoll, Ga.	15,000 00	5,000 00		
Repairs and renovating at Pensacola light-station, Fla.	1,300 00	1,300 00		
Replacing the ten-day beacons formerly marking the Florida Rocks, Fla.	42 50	42 50		
Rebuilding Sand Island light-station, Ala.	78,500 00	92,500 00		
Rebuilding Mobile Point light-house, Ala.	20,000 00	46,500 00		
Repairs and renovations of the light-stations at East Passacogoula, Miss., Tohefunct, Pass Manchac, and Bayou St. John, La., and Chactaw Point, Ala.		10,000 00		
Rebuilding Cat Island light-station, Miss.	20,068 54	20,068 54		
Iron screw pile light-house at the entrance to the channel of the Mississippi River at Southwest Pass, La.	15,000 00	10,000 00		
	83,000 00	83,000 00		

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898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Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869.—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, <n>therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.</n>	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Steam tender for light-house and buoy service in the Gulf of Mexico	\$49,000 00	\$49,000 00		
Two first-class light-ships for relief of vessels for outside stations.	57,700 00	57,700 00		
Total	4,773,894 03	4,269,202 07	\$504,621 74	\$70 23
UNDER TREASURY PROPER.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Compensation and mileage of senators of the United States	\$431,543 69	\$431,543 69		
Compensation of officers, clerks, &c., receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate.	69,331 14	69,331 14		
Stationery for the United States Senate.	8,000 00	8,000 00		
One complete set of Congressional Globe and appendix for each senator.	1,737 84	1,737 84		
Reporting proceedings.	3,218 26	3,218 26		
Clerks to committees, pages, horses, &c.	29,000 00	29,000 00		
Miscellaneous items	25,000 00	25,000 00		
Capitol police.	33,629 75	33,629 75		
Usual extra compensation to reporters.	5,600 00	5,600 00		
Expense of heating and ventilating apparatus.	28,000 00	28,000 00		
Furniture, repairs, and carpets.	8,000 00	8,000 00		
Additional messengers and laborers.	7,733 50	7,733 50		
Expense of the hydration of the atmosphere of the Senate chamber.	1,938 41	1,938 41		
Expense of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Plumbing, gasfitting, and labor.	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Packing-boxes.	740 00	740 00		
Expenses of Joint Committee on Retrenchment.	5,051 16	5,051 16		
News-papers and stationery for 74 senators.	13,250 00	13,250 00		
Folding documents.	20,000 00	20,000 00		
Expenses of Joint Committee on Ordnance.	2,713 13	2,713 13		
Compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives.	1,091,257 29	1,091,257 29		
Compensation and mileage of officers, clerks, &c., receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives.	105,331 00	105,331 00		
Stationery.	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Carriage.	3,426 95	3,426 95		
News-papers.	1,000 00	1,000 00		
				\$1,000 00

Capital police	124,440 00	124,440 00
Prints, repairs, and boxes	13,000 00	13,000 00
Post, out, and casuals	1,000 00	1,000 00
Laborers	4,000 00	4,000 00
Engines and mail boys	37,500 00	37,500 00
Blacksmiths	3,334 00	3,334 00
Blacksmiths' materials	39,242 00	39,242 00
Checks to contractors	7 54	7 54
One-half of four million of Congressional Globe and Appendix	825 50	825 50
One extra compensation to reporters	2,730 00	2,730 00
Useful extra compensation to reporters	3,300 00	3,300 00
Newspapers and stationery for 250 members	29,125 00	29,125 00
Packing-boxes for members	335,424 61	335,424 61
Compensation of principal and assistant librarians, messengers, &c., of library of Congress	2,360 00	2,360 00
Compensation of principal and assistants of library of Congress	17,460 61	17,460 61
Purchase of books for library of Congress	2,000 00	2,000 00
Ornamenting the Capitol with works of art	2,000 00	2,000 00
Picture to be painted by William T. Fowler for the Capitol	3,865 69	3,865 69
Expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments	16,000 00	16,000 00
Replacing the works of the exploring expedition	3,500 00	3,500 00
To pay arrears due authors and artists of the exploring expedition	2,500 00	2,500 00
Completion of publication of the works of the exploring expedition	1,346 10	1,346 10
Botanic Garden, pay of horticulturalist and assistants	1,457 79	1,457 79
paying the mill-walk through the grounds	5,837 75	5,837 75
grading, draining, purchasing manure, &c.	17 14	17 14
Repairs of building and erection of suitable iron stands for plants in new conservatory	8,996 96	8,996 96
Blank books, stationery, &c., office of public printing	1,300 00	1,300 00
Compensation of Superintendent of Public Printing, and clerks, &c., in his office	5,000 00	5,000 00
Public printing	9,000 00	9,000 00
Public binding	9,632 07	9,632 07
Lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives	1,568 28	1,568 28
Manning, in case of the Supreme Court of the United States	452,627 57	452,627 57
Salary of five judges of the Court of Claims, solicitor, clerks, &c.	985,490 19	985,490 19
Stationery, fuel, janitors, &c., for the Court of Claims	255,470 07	255,470 07
Commissioners' fees, taking testimony, &c., for the Court of Claims	6,105 98	6,105 98
Payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims	50,191 99	50,191 99
Compensation of the Vice-President of the United States	3,000 00	3,000 00
Private secretary, clerk, steward, &c., to the President of the United States	1,000 00	1,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Executive Office	694,206 26	694,206 26
Compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, &c., in his office	22,640 93	22,640 93
of additional clerks employed by Secretary of the Treasury; act July 27, 1861	6,797 22	6,797 22
of additional clerks employed by Secretary of the Treasury; acts March 14, and May 20, 1862	14,075 49	14,075 49
Stationery for the Treasury Department	3,800 00	3,800 00
Compensation of First Comptroller, and clerks, &c., in his office	102,759 85	102,759 85
Second Comptroller, and clerks, &c., in his office	61,451 31	61,451 31
First Auditor, and clerks, &c., in his office	103,168 90	103,168 90
	116,577 81	116,577 81
	62,405 00	62,405 00
	104,911 81	104,911 81
	52,233 35	52,233 35
	30,971 92	30,971 92
	7 54	7 54
	825 50	825 50
	13,368 00	13,368 00

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may, <n>therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.</n>	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Compensation of Second Auditor, and clerks, &c., in his office	\$377,785 99	\$377,785 99		
Third Auditor, and clerks, &c., in his office	12,400 00	12,400 00		
Fourth Auditor, and clerks, &c., in his office	255,108 34	255,108 34		
Fifth Auditor, and clerks, &c., in his office	70,224 27	70,224 27		
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and clerks, &c., in his office	39,532 73	39,532 73		
Treasurer of the United States	166,236 84	166,236 84		
Comptroller of the Treasury, and clerks, &c., in his office	215,859 69	215,859 69		
Register of the Treasury, and clerks, &c., in his office	9,847 81	9,847 81		
Solicitor of the Treasury, and clerks, &c., in his office	69,440 00	69,440 00		
Commissioner of Customs, and clerks, &c., in his office	18,109 30	18,109 30		
Commissioner of Customs	27,886 91	27,886 91		
Compensation of Comptroller of the Currency, and clerks, &c., in his office	109,624 80	109,624 80		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Light-House Board	7,779 62	779 62		
Blank books, &c., for Light-House Board	7,980 46	7,980 46		
Compensation of watchmen and laborers, southeast executive building	11,124 77	11,124 77		
Fuel, labor, lights, &c., for southeast executive building	47,090 69	47,090 69		
Furniture and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department	17,566 64	17,566 64		
Pay of superintendent, watchmen, laborers, and all other employees in the Treasury building, and the five other buildings occupied for the use of the Treasury Department, under charge of said superintendent	40,149 85	40,149 85		
Incidental expenses of Treasury buildings				
Annual repairs of the Treasury building	3,795 00	3,795 00		
Alterations of the Treasury building	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Conditional compensation to certain employees in the civil service at Washington	6,363 02	6,363 02		
Blank books, &c., for Secretary of the Navy and clerks, &c., in his office	3,202 49	3,202 49		
Blank books, &c., for Secretary of the Navy	31 66			\$31 66
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Yards and Docks	74,797 11	50,000 00	\$24,797 11	
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Yards and Docks	2,514 15	2,514 15		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	13,833 30	13,833 30		
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	6,118 97	6,118 97		
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	8,550 00	8,550 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Construction and Repair	15,017 47	12,000 00	3,017 47	

Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Conservation and Hygiene	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Steam Engineering	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Fisheries	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Ordnance	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Preventions and Clothing	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Blank books, &c., in Bureau of Preventions and Clothing	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Blank books, &c., in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Navigation	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Navigation	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of watchmen and laborers, southwest executive building	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Labor, fuel, lights, &c., southwest executive building	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of laborers, southwest executive building	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of laborers, southwest executive building	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
General fund, southwest executive building	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
General fund, southwest executive building	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Blank books, fuel, gas, &c., for Post Office Department	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of twenty-five additional clerks for Post Office Department	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
To facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Preparing and publishing post route maps of the United States by the topographer	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Overland mail transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and marine mail transportation between New York and California	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
To finish improvements on western front of post office building, between E and F streets, paving, grading, curbing, and sidewalks	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
To meet deficiencies in proceeds of money order system	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Supplying deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, and clerks, &c., in his office	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of superintendent of seed room, and clerks, &c.	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Collection of agricultural statistics	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Preparation of valuable plants, cuttings, and shrubs	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Experimental garden on reservation No. 2; salary of firemen, laborers, &c.	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Heating apparatus	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Grading and improving grounds	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Continuance and completion of investigations of cattle disease	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Compensation of the Attorney General of the United States, and clerks, &c., in his office	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Fuel, labor, &c., for Attorney General of the United States	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Law and necessary books for Attorney General of the United States	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Legal assistance in the disposal of private land claims in California	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Furnishing suitable rooms for office of Attorney General, if necessary for him to remove from Treasury Department	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Salary of Chief Justice and associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Salary of reporter of the decisions	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Salary of chief justice and associate judges of the orphan court, District of Columbia	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Salaries of United States district judges	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Salaries of United States district attorneys	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Salaries of United States marshals	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
Territory of Arizona, Compensation of governor, judges, &c.	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
contingent expenses	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
mileage of members of legislative assembly	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00
interpreter and translator in executive office	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00	12,770 00

Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869—Continued.

	Balance of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund, June 30, 1870.
Territory of Colorado, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	\$11,742 15	\$2,850 00	\$2,892 15	.....
Territory of Dakota, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	12,979 65	12,979 65	.....	.....
Territory of Idaho, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Territory of Montana, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	10,215 95	8,850 00	1,365 95	.....
Territory of Nebraska, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	510 78	510 78	.....	.....
Territory of Nevada, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	15,095 57	11,105 00	3,995 57	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	17,412 13	2,000 00	6,162 13	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	5,979 47	5,979 47	.....	.....
Territory of Nebraska, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	1,436 50	1,436 50	.....	.....
Territory of Nevada, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	22,530 14	.....	.....	\$22,530 14
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	1,217 63	.....	.....	1,217 63
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	18,449 50	.....	.....	18,449 50
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	17,437 45	.....	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	1,311 42	.....	8,437 45	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	.....	1,311 42	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	.....	750 00	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	12,960 02	11,250 00	1,710 02	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	446 78	446 78	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	650 00	750 00	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	13,511 27	9,375 00	4,136 27	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	12,405 51	12,405 51	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	2,105 03	2,105 03	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	13,042 98	9,225 00	6,417 98	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	12,500 00	12,500 00	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	98,868 08	98,868 08	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	41,621 31	12,000 00	.....	29,621 31
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	17,864 23	17,864 23	.....	17,864 23
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	43,472 02	43,472 02	.....	43,472 02
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c. contingent expenses	28,701 35	9,943 47	18,747 88	.....
Salaries and expenses of steamboat inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries of commissioners of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts of the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingent expenses of commissioners of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts of the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries of clerks, messengers, &c., office of Assistant Treasurer at Boston

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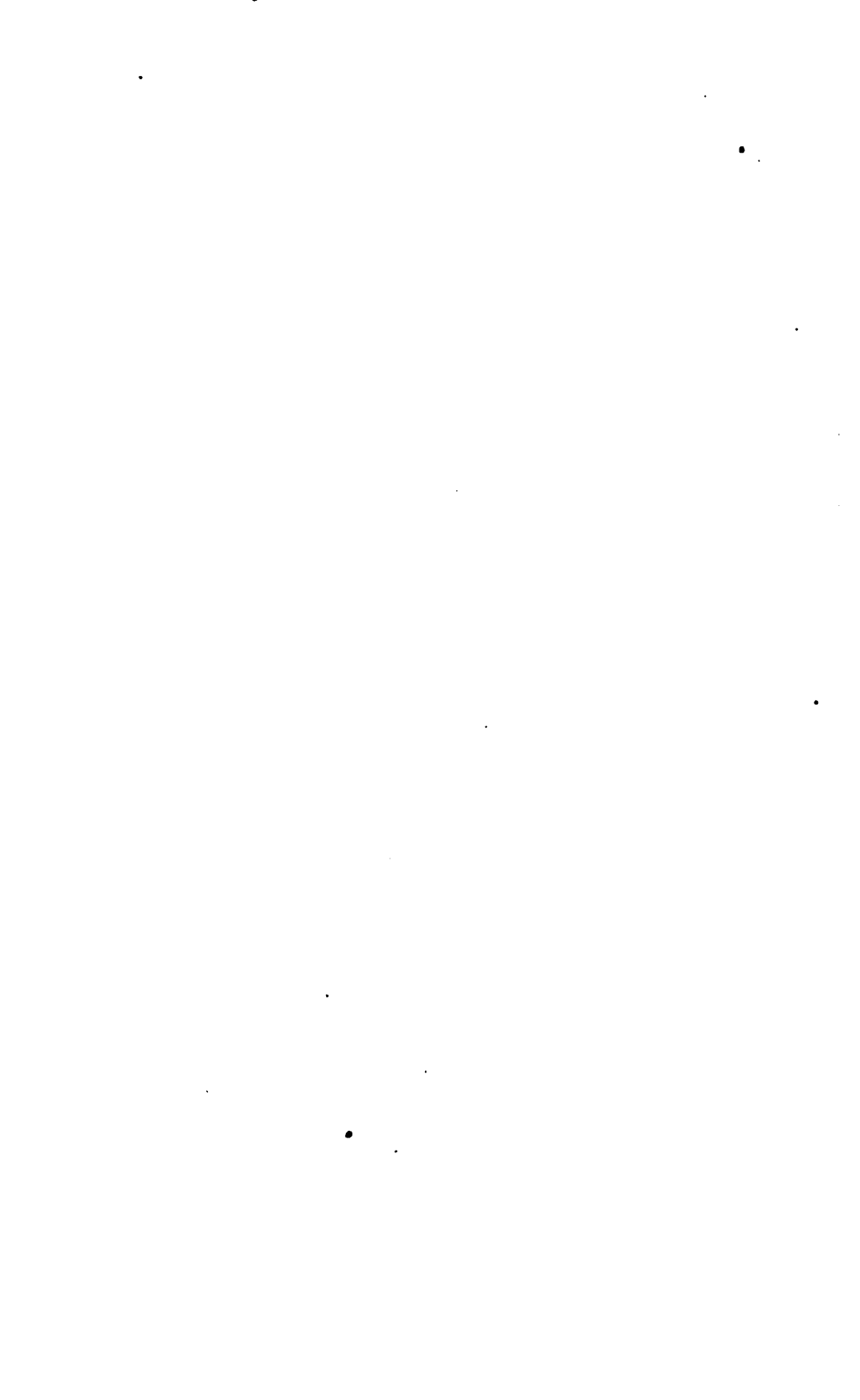
Balances of appropriations September 30, 1869.—Continued.

	Balances of appropriations on September 30, 1869.	Amounts required to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Amounts not required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and may,< therefore, be applied in aid of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.
Court-house and post office at Des Moines, Iowa.....	\$18 649 19	\$18 649 19		
Madison, Wis.....	465 36	465 36		
Columbia, S. C.....	75 00 00	75 00 00		
Omaha, Neb.....	25 000 00	25 000 00		
Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.....	214 178 16	214 178 16		
Publishing observations made in the survey of the coasts of the United States.....	144 944 81	144 944 81		
Repairs of steamers used in the coast survey.....	3 869 64	3 869 64		
Pay and rations of engineers of steamers used in the coast survey.....	10 000 00	10 000 00		
Payment to Stephen G. Montana, act for payment of claims of the United States.....	13 395 90	13 395 90		
Gold medal to Cornelius Vanderbilt, joint resolution January 28, 1864.....	41 782 38	41 782 38		
Act for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people of the District of Columbia.....	1 175 00	1 175 00		
Southwestern Institution.....	292 10			\$292 00
To pay taxes on lands owned by the United States.....	10 000 00	10 000 00		
Collecting reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the western States and Territories.....	448 358 49		\$448 358 49	
Expenses of defending the people of Oregon from the Cayuse Indians.....	12 341 13	12 341 13		
Unprovided claims.....	7 100 00	7 100 00		
Payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.....	9 985 78	5 000 00		4 985 78
Expenses incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States.....	15 000 00	15 000 00		
between United States and Peru.....	17 560 33	9 000 00	8 560 33	
with the King of the French.....				
with the Mexican Republic.....				
Awards under convention with the Emperor of Brazil.....	3 624 75	15 519 13		3 624 75
Claims on Spain.....	15 519 13	15 519 13		
	2 038 79	2 038 79		
	4 945 94	4 945 94		
	2 250 47	2 250 47		
	8 741 78	8 741 78		
	207 449 37	207 449 37		
	2 427 31	2 427 31		
Total.....	14 701 074 55	13 872 680 29	727 124 14	101 330 12

TREASURY BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

33

Expense of assessment and collection of internal revenue. Interest and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws. Compensation of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, clerks, stamps, &c. Furniture, maps, labor, and miscellaneous items for office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue	\$7,943,045 17 116,179 39 380,868 30 78,707 53	\$7,943,045 17 116,179 39 380,868 30 78,707 53	
PUBLIC DEBT.			
Redemption of bounty land stock, acts of February 11, 1847, and March 3, 1849. Interest of interest on bounty land stock, acts of February 11, 1847, and March 3, 1849. Redemption of United States five per cent. stock for paying the principal and interest of the fourth and fifth instalments of the indemnity authorized by the 1st section act of August 10, 1848. To make good the interest on stocks of the State of Arkansas held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Chickasaw Indians. Payment to such creditors of Texas as are comprehended in act of September 9, 1850. Interest on two-year treasury notes, act of March 2, 1861.	\$8,475 00 2,773 99 1,104 91 5,400 00 111,896 14 1,716 53	\$8,475 00 2,773 99 1,104 91 5,400 00 111,896 14 1,716 53	
Total	7,950,925 89	7,894,260 33	195,965 57



ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of appropriations required for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

JANUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, an estimate of appropriations required for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

For increase of one clerkship from class three to class four in the office of the Secretary of War.....	\$200
For compensation of four clerks in the office of the Secretary of War.....	5, 800
For compensation of seventeen additional clerks, permanent, in the office of the Quartermaster General.....	22, 600
For compensation of thirty temporary clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General.....	39, 400
Total.....	68, 000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, January 14, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your letter asking how much is required to settle secret-service accounts pending in this office, I have to state that I can only approximate to the amount required.

2 ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is believed that the sum of \$75,000 will be sufficient to settle all the accounts now pending.

This estimate is based on the settlement of accounts for expenditures already made, and not for the payment of new accounts, and to be used in the same manner as the appropriation made under act of March 3, 1869, making appropriations to supply deficiencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH,
Second Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Estimate of appropriations which will be required for the payment of temporary clerks, and for increase of the permanent establishment of the Quartermaster General's Office.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed object of expenditures.	Explanations of estimates.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation, and added to the estimated amount which will be on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year.
Clerks. . .	For 2 clerks of class three. . .	Increase to the permanent establishment.	\$3,200 00	\$3,200 00
Do.	For 7 clerks of class two.		9,800 00	9,800 00
Do.	For 8 clerks of class one.		9,600 00	9,600 00
	Total.		22,600 00	22,600 00
Do.	For 1 clerk of class four.	Temporary, one year.	1,800 00	1,800 00
Do.	For 3 clerks of class three.		4,800 00	4,800 00
Do.	For 8 clerks of class two.		11,200 00	11,200 00
Do.	For 18 clerks of class one.		21,600 00	21,600 00
	Total.		39,400 00	39,400 00

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Bvt. Major General U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1869.

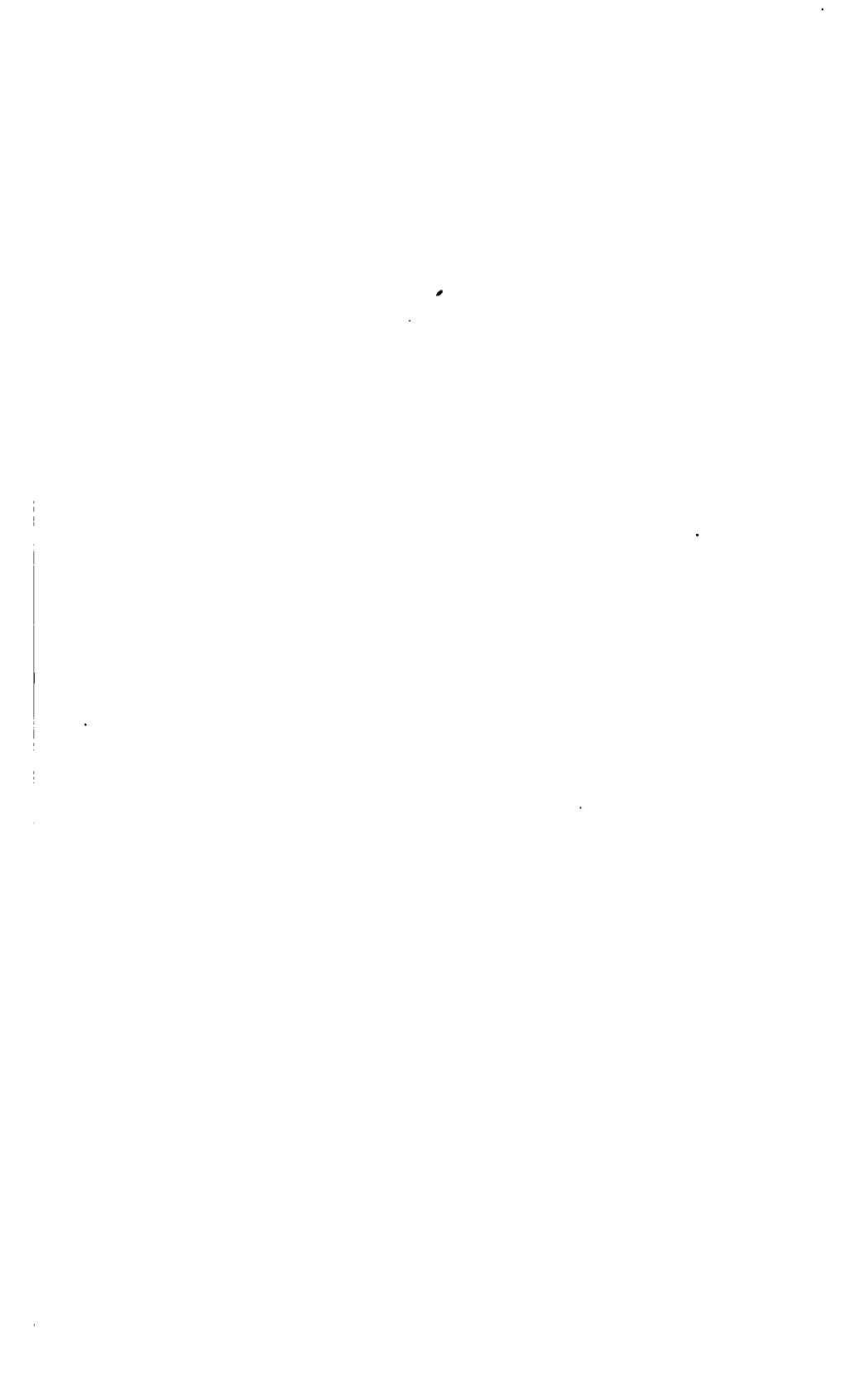
ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR DEPARTMENT. 3

Estimate of appropriations required for compensation of clerks in the offices of the Secretary of War and Quartermaster General, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Office or bureau.	Amount of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.		
To increase one clerkship of class 3 to class 4.....	\$200 00	
For compensation of one clerk, class 3.....	1,600 00	\$5,800 00
For compensation of three clerks, class 2.....	4,200 00	
	6,000 00	5,800 00
<p>NOTE.—There are four clerks, one of class 3, and three of class 2, now on duty in the office of the Secretary of War, where their services are necessary, but borne on the rolls of the Paymaster General's office, and paid from the appropriation for that office. The appropriation for their pay will be exhausted on the 30th June next, and as the Paymaster General has not included them in his estimate for the fiscal year 1870-'71, the above estimate is recommended for the favorable action of Congress.</p>		
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.		
For compensation of two clerks, class 3, increase to the permanent force..	3,200 00	
For compensation of seven clerks, class 2, increase to the permanent force	9,800 00	
For compensation of eight clerks, class 1, increase to the permanent force	9,600 00	
	22,600 00	
For compensation of one clerk, class 4, temporary increase for one year....	1,800 00	
For compensation of three clerks, class 3, temporary increase for one year	4,800 00	
For compensation of eight clerks, class 2, temporary increase for one year	11,200 00	
For compensation of eighteen clerks, class 1, temporary increase for one year.	21,600 00	
	39,400 00	

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1870.



DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 17th instant relative to appropriations for Darien Ship Canal.

JANUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 17th instant, requesting to be informed "under what act of Congress or by other authority, appropriations for the navy are diverted to the survey of the Isthmus of Darien," I transmit a report by the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the resolution was referred.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1870.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference to this department, for report, of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 17th instant, on motion of Mr. James Brooks, requesting the President to inform the House "under what act of Congress or by other authority appropriations for the navy are diverted to the survey of the Isthmus of Darien."

No appropriations for the navy have been diverted to the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. The act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, Statutes at Large, volume 14, page 311,) appropriated forty thousand dollars for the purpose of surveying the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to the construction of a ship canal.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

RELATIVE TO

Certain officers of the United States Army, acting in the legislature of Georgia as a committee of election.

JANUARY 24, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with resolution of the House of Representatives of January 19, 1870, "that the General of the Army be directed to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what other authority, Generals Ruger and Haines, and Major Goodfellow, officers of the United States Army, are acting in the legislature of Georgia, as a committee of elections, to adjudicate the legal qualifications of members of that body," that Generals Haines and Ruger and Major Goodfellow are not acting in the legislature of Georgia as a committee of elections to adjudicate the legal qualifications of members of that body.

These officers constitute a board, outside of the legislature, to assist General A. H. Terry in the execution of his most unpleasant office and duties, imposed on him by section 7 of the act of Congress approved December 22, 1869, and by the orders of the President of the United States.

The orders assembling this board and prescribing its duties are herewith given in full.

[General Orders, No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 13, 1870.

In pursuance of instructions received from the headquarters of the army, a board is hereby appointed to inquire into the eligibility of W. T. Winn, of Cobb County, John J. Collier, of Dooly County, A. W. Holcomb, of Milton County, W. J. Anderson, of Houston County, B. B. Hinton, of Marion County, and C. J. Welborn, of Union County, to sit in the legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction acts.

The board will meet and organize at once, and will have power to administer oaths to and for persons and papers. They will permit the persons whose eligibility is in question to appear before them either in person or by attorney, and will also permit the appearance before them of persons who deny the eligibility of said W. T. Winn, J. J. Collier, A. W. Holcomb, W. J. Anderson, B. B. Hinton, and C. J. Welborn.

The board will keep a complete and accurate record of the proceedings, and of all testimony which may be given before them, and will transmit the same to these headquarters, with its report.

Detail for the board.

Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, United States Army.
Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Haines, United States Army.
Major Henry Goodfellow, judge advocate United States Army.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, January 15, 1870.

The board of officers convened by General Orders No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby directed, in addition to the duty assigned to them by that order, to inquire into the eligibility, under the reconstruction acts, of the following named members elect of the House of Representatives, viz :

Isham Raddish, of Appling County.
R. W. Phillips, of Echols County.
E. M. Taliaferro, of Fulton County.
J. H. Nunn, of Glascock County.
R. A. Donaldson, of Gordon County.
W. P. Price, of Lumpkin County.
J. N. Harris, of Murray County.
L. H. Walthall, of Polk County.
L. C. A. Warren, of Quinman County.
Thos. F. Rainey, of Schley County.
C. C. Humber, of Stewart County.
G. N. Harper, of Sumpter.
Frank Wilchar, of Taylor County.
John B. Sorrells, of Walton County.
J. D. Smith, of Ware County.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The instructions referred to by General Terry in the first order are contained in the answer to his dispatch of January 11, as follows :

"[Cipher.]

"ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
"January 11, 1870. (Received January 12.)

"General W. T. SHERMAN, *Commanding Armies United States :*

"The Senate of Georgia has been organized. I am informed persons who took the oath in that body are disqualified. The House of Representatives is partially sworn. I am informed that nine (9) disqualified persons have already taken the oath. It is expected that others will do so. One of the senators who took the oath stated night before last that he believed himself disqualified, but that his people expected him to take the oath. An immense pressure has been brought to bear on disqualified persons to induce or compel them to take the oath. Money has been raised to defend them in case of prosecution.

"Am I authorized, as military commander, under the reconstruction acts, and under sections one (1) and five (5) of the act of December 22, 1869, to investigate the questions of eligibility, and determine, for the time being, the right of these persons to seats, or must the taking of the oath be considered conclusive? It is very important that any action which may be taken should be taken at once. Please answer.

"ALFRED H. TERRY,
"Brevet Major General, *Commanding.*"

" [Cipher.]

" HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
" Washington, January 12, 1870.

"General A. H. TERRY, *Atlanta, Georgia* :

"Your dispatch of this morning was shown the President and Secretary of War, and the result is in these words: 'Exercise your own discretion.'

"If a flagrant case arises, when a disqualified person proposes to take the oath, investigate the question of eligibility, and determine, for the time being, his right.

"W. T. SHERMAN, *General*."

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General*.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.



TREATY WITH DELAWARE INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 17th instant, in reference to report of the Special Commission detailing the proceedings of the negotiation of the treaty with the Delaware tribe of Indians.

JANUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1870.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant, in the following words, viz: "That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to this house a copy of the report of the Special Commissioner, W. H. Watson, of the Indian Office, of July, 1866, detailing the proceedings of the negotiation of the treaty with the Delaware tribe of Indians, concluded July 4th, of that year," and have the honor to reply that by a copy of letter from the Indian Bureau, dated the 18th July, 1866, herewith transmitted, it appears that the report of Mr. Watson was then inclosed to this department with the Delaware treaty referred to, but there is no record evidence showing what disposition was made of said report, and a thorough examination of the records and files of this office affords no information on the subject.

A copy of the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 1st instant, to whom the resolution was referred, is also herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 17th

instant, as follows, viz: "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to this House a copy of the report of the Special Commissioner, W. H. Watson, of the Indian Office, of July, 1866, detailing the proceedings of the negotiation of the treaty with the Delaware tribe of Indians, concluded July 4th, of that year," in regard to which you direct a report from this office.

I would respectfully state that the register of letters received shows that a letter from W. H. Watson, dated Leavenworth, Kansas, July 4, 1866, was received at this office July 9, 1866, and was sent to the Secretary of the Interior with report July 18, 1866. The brief of this letter, as registered, is as follows, viz:

"Reports conclusion of treaty with Delaware Indians, July 4, 1866, and forwarding same on 5th by express."

I inclose herewith a copy of the report from this office to the department of July 18, 1866, in which you will observe it is stated that the report of Mr. W. H. Watson, who was detailed from this office to negotiate the treaty referred to, in connection with the superintendent and agent, was transmitted therewith. I am, therefore, unable to furnish a copy, none having been retained in this office.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, July 18, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a treaty concluded on the 4th instant with the Delaware tribe of Indians, and also report of Mr. W. H. Watson, who was detailed from this office to negotiate with that tribe, in connection with the superintendent of Indian affairs and the agent.

This treaty was forwarded from Leavenworth on the 5th instant by express, but has been delayed on the way, only arriving this morning. and, as it is near the close of the present session of Congress, I would respectfully recommend, if it meet your approval, that it be forwarded to the President, to be transmitted by him to the Senate at as early a day as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of Interior.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Copy of a letter from the secretary of the board of Indian commissioners in relation to appropriations for Indians.

JANUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of a letter dated the 21st instant, addressed to this department by Vincent Colyer, esq., secretary, communicating resolutions of the board of Indian commissioners, adopted at a meeting of said board held on the 18th instant, in relation to appropriations for Indians, and respectfully invite the early attention of Congress to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, *January 21, 1870.*

SIR: At the meeting of the board of Indian commissioners, held on the 18th instant, it was

Resolved, That the commission request the honorable the Secretary of the Interior to recommend to Congress to make liberal appropriations for educational purposes, to be expended among the tribes and bands gathered upon reservations, or in other permanent homes, and to put the expenditures of all moneys not otherwise provided for under the direction of the Secretary, to place all schools for Indians, aided by the government, under the inspection of said commissioners, or their authorized agents.

Also, on the day following, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board it is important that the necessary appro-

priations be promptly made by Congress to aid in locating the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico on permanent reservations; alike for the protection of the whites, security of the Indians, and economy of the administration in maintaining peace on the border.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,

Secretary.

Hon. J. D. Cox,

Secretary of the Interior.

The above communication is one day late, owing to the resignation of Mr. Farwell, my predecessor.

V. C.

○

SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

RELATIVE TO

Survivors of the war of 1812.

JANUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, in answer to an inquiry upon the subject from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812, that there is no information in possession of the War Department respecting the survivors of the war of 1812; but it is believed that the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions will afford all the information desired.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.



ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Estimates of appropriations required to meet deficiencies for the service of that department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870.

JANUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates of appropriations required to meet deficiencies for the service of the War Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870.

For secret service fund.....	\$75,000
For contingencies of the army.....	50,000
For building corner of F and Seventeenth streets.....	7,720
	<hr/> 132,720 <hr/>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the estimates for additional clerks to the permanent establishment, and temporary clerks, for one year, for this office, returned the 4th instant, for a more full letter showing the necessity, &c., for the increase.

Referring to the report of the Quartermaster General for the year 1869, in relation to the increase of the clerical force employed in this office, (page 23,) I would ask the attention of the Secretary of War to the accompanying reports of the officers on duty in this office, in regard to the urgent necessity for the increase of clerks estimated for.

General Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, having the charge of

the examination of the money accounts and returns of quartermaster stores, and their transmission to the proper accounting officers for settlement, refers to his report of October 19, 1869, (page 45 Quartermaster General's report,) asking for additional clerks, and states that at this date there are in this branch, awaiting the administrative examination required by law and settlement, upwards of twenty-five thousand (25,000) monthly accounts and returns of quartermasters' stores, extending back to the year 1867, and that since the reduction in June 1869, he has been barely able to keep up the preliminary examination of the vouchers received daily, (forwarded under General Order No. 9 of January 11, 1869, Quartermaster General's office,) and advise the officers of any errors or irregularities found in them, preparatory to their adjustment; and it is evident that it will certainly require *at least* ten (10) clerks, additional to the permanent establishment, asked for (and probably more until relieved of the back work,) to properly act the current work of this branch, and that to bring up to date the back work, unless the thirty (30) clerks asked for temporarily are *exceeded*, it will require nearly double that number to complete the examination within the time named.

General Perry, quartermaster United States army, having charged the returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, calls attention to his report of October 16, 1869, (page 131 Quartermaster General's report,) and states: "After further consideration of this matter, I am convinced that unless the full increase of clerks, of the qualifications asked for, be made, the work of this branch of the office, under the existing laws and regulations, must remain continually in arrears. The number of clerks required in this branch is three (3)."

General Dana, quartermaster United States army, having charged the transportation of the army, says, that the necessity for an increased force of thoroughly trained, efficient examining clerks, upon the land and transportation accounts referred to in his report of September 29, 1869, (page 189 Quartermaster General's report,) still exists, and is becoming daily more imperative, and urgently requests that for the thorough, efficient examining clerks may be immediately added to the land transportation branch of this office under his charge.

From all the facts before me, I am compelled to report that the necessity for the additional force of clerks estimated for is imperative, and in order that the public business, as connected with the Quartermaster Department, may be properly and promptly conducted.

I transmit herewith report of the Quartermaster General in substance, with the pages therein marked to which reference is made in this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. McFERRAN,

Acting Quartermaster General, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ACCOUNTING BRANCH,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1870.

GENERAL: Referring to my report to the Quartermaster General of October 19, 1869, (see annual report Quartermaster General, page 45,) relative to additional clerks required to properly transact

business of the branch (accounts) under my charge, and to bring up to date the examination of accounts of officers responsible for money and property, I would respectfully submit the following, showing the necessity for the increase of the clerical force in this branch.

When I assumed charge of the branch in April last, there was a large and constant accumulation of work in the nature of the examination of money accounts, returns of quartermasters' stores, and replies to remarks, made on officers' accounts and returns, and I immediately took up the preliminary examination of the money accounts, as the vouchers were forwarded daily under General Order No. 9, February 11, 1869, Quartermaster General's office, in order to forward them to the treasury for settlement as rapidly as the accounts could be brought up, and the various circumstances would permit; but the further reduction of the clerical force in this office, in June following, would not allow this to be done, and meet the requirements on this branch in the daily routine of necessary current work, to keep up the records and files, and attend to the special cases requiring immediate action. Since the reduction, I have been barely able, with the hard labor of the clerks under my charge, to keep up the partial or preliminary examination, and advise the officers of the errors and irregularities found in the vouchers daily, as received, (which has been done to the interruption of the holidays,) preparatory to their transmission for settlement, and it is evident that it will certainly require at least the ten (10) additional clerks to the permanent establishment asked for, and probably more until relieved of the back work) to properly transact the current work of this branch.

It is ascertained, from the records and files, that at this date there are in this branch, awaiting the administrative examination required by law, and transmission to the proper accounting officers for settlement, upwards of twenty-five thousand (25,000) monthly accounts and returns of officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department, pertaining to their accountability for money and quartermasters' stores, extending back to the year 1867, and distributed over the period named as follows:

Money accounts (monthly) unexamined for 1867.....	321
Money accounts (monthly) unexamined for 1868.....	3,272
Money accounts (monthly) unexamined for 1869.....	625
	<hr/>
	4,218
Money accounts preliminarily examined for 1869.....	2,312
	<hr/>
Total money accounts awaiting transmission.....	6,530
	<hr/>
Returns of quartermasters' stores unexamined for 1867.....	966
Returns of quartermasters' stores unexamined for 1868.....	9,887
Returns of quartermasters' stores unexamined for 1869.....	8,092
	<hr/>
	18,945
	<hr/>
Total accounts and returns in this branch.....	25,475
	<hr/>

It becomes my duty to state, (and experience justifies the remark,) that unless the temporary clerks, thirty, (30,) asked for, to bring up this work, are *experienced clerks*, it will require nearly double the number estimated for, to complete the examination of these accounts and re-

4 ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

turns, within the time specified; as it is found that, on an average, full six months' education, of inexperienced clerks, is required to render them reliable and efficient examiners of accounts.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Dep. Quartermaster General, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Brevet Brigadier General J. C. MCFERRAN,
Acting Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1870.

GENERAL: I desire again to call your attention to the necessity of an increase of the clerical force of the clothing branch of this office, and to present to your notice the portion of my annual report which relates to this subject. It is as follows:

"The examination of officers' returns in this branch has been continued under circumstances which were adverse to the desired promptness in pushing them through this office to the treasury for settlement. This, in consequence of the reduction in the clerical force of this office, has been unavoidable.

"It appears from a careful examination of the records and files, that on the 30th of September there were 3,220 returns unexamined, in addition to the current receipts, and that this number is receiving a monthly accumulation of about 200. I have therefore to recommend an increase in the clerical force of the clothing branch of your office, of clerks of a high grade of qualification, in order that this work may be brought up to date, and kept there, in which condition I had the satisfaction of reporting it in my last annual report."

After further consideration of this matter, I am convinced that unless the full increase of clerks of the qualifications asked for in the above extract be made, that the work of this branch of the office under existing laws and regulations must remain continually in arrears, and I therefore again call the matter up, with the request that it may, through the proper channels, be brought to the notice of Congress, with a view to such legislation as will meet the necessities of the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Brevet Brigadier General and Quartermaster U. S. A.
Brevet Brigadier General J. C. MCFERRAN,
Dep. Quartermaster Gen., Acting Quartermaster Gen.,
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—The number of clerks required, three, is included in the report of the Quartermaster General herewith.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in compliance with your verbal request, to make the following statement in relation to the necessity for an increased force of clerks in the transportation branch of this office.

The necessity for an increased force of thoroughly trained, efficient

examining clerks upon railroad and transportation accounts, referred to in my report to the Quartermaster General, of September 29, 1869, still exists, and is becoming daily more imperative, as since the assembling of Congress there has been a large influx of transportation claims, exceeding the ability of the present force to adjust in a reasonable period, which claims are urgently pressed for settlement by senators and members of Congress, and other parties in charge of the same, assembled here during the session of Congress.

I respectfully and urgently request that four thorough, efficient examining clerks may be immediately added to the land transportation branch of this office under my charge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. DANA,

Major and Quartermaster, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. C. McFERRAN,

*Dep. Quartermaster Gen. U. S. A., Acting Quartermaster Gen.,
Washington, D. C.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith estimates of funds required for the payment of the temporary clerks for one year in the Quartermaster General's office, and for the increase to the permanent establishment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

General W. T. SHERMAN,

Secretary of War.

*Estimate of appropriations required to meet deficiencies for the service of the War Department,
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1870.

Next service fund	\$75,000
Total	<u>75,000</u>

NOTE.—The above amount is required to settle accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made, and does not involve any actual disbursements, but merely transfer of credits on the books of the treasury.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

*Estimate of appropriations required to meet deficiencies for the service of the War Department
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1870.

Contingencies of the army	\$50,000
Total	<u>50,000</u>

NOTE.—The appropriation for contingencies of the army is made to meet such expenditures as are not provided for in the other estimates, and embraces all branches of the military service. It is disbursed under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War.

6 ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

From it are paid the fees of attorneys at law employed by the War Department, and expenses of suits; the costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care and maintenance of United States prisoners confined in them; for the pay of detectives and scouts; and for compensation of provost marshals appointed by the Secretary of War in 1862. Many claims of the latter class were not settled and paid until this fiscal year, which, added to the usual current expenses of the service, have reduced the amount (one hundred thousand dollars) appropriated for the year, so much as to require the additional amount asked for, within the next six months.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING,
CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS,
Washington, January 5, 1870.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to submit the following estimate of amount required to be appropriated to supply deficiencies in appropriations for this building for the years ending on the 30th of June, 1869 and 1870, respectively, viz:

1. To supply deficiency in appropriation for compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1870—the amount appropriated being \$3,850, while the amount authorized by law to be paid is \$4,570—deficiency	\$720
2. For general purposes of the building, such as repairs and preservation, purchase of fuel and gas, compensation of steam engineer and fireman, annual repairs of furnaces of three steam boilers, and other portions of steam warming apparatus, purchase of matting and oil-cloth for the halls, white-washing, and other incidental expenses	7,000
Total	<u>7,720</u>

In explanation of the foregoing deficiencies, I beg leave respectfully to state that the item of \$720 arises, as is understood, from the appropriation bill as originally reported to the House of Representatives, by its Committee on Appropriations, having contained provisions for reduction of compensation of watchmen and laborers from \$720 to \$600 per annum, and the sum proposed to be appropriated contemplated payment of no more than that rate. Before the passage of the bill, however, it was amended by restoring the rate of compensation to \$720 per annum, without a corresponding amendment of the amount appropriated for payment.

The deficiency of \$7,000 for general purposes, &c., arises from insufficiency of the appropriation of \$5,000 for each of the years specified, to meet the indispensable wants of those years, the estimate for each of which was ten thousand dollars. Those estimates were for no greater amount than had been appropriated for previous years, (ten thousand dollars,) which the experience of those years and of years preceding had already shown to be barely adequate, with rigid economy, to meet the necessities of the building from year to year.

The amount of the annual estimates for this building (ten thousand dollars) is believed to be less than, rather than in excess of, any appropriation for general purposes of any other government building of equal magnitude, and the appropriation of only one-half that amount for the last and current fiscal year has obliged the postponement of expenditures which should have been made within the year in which necessity

for them arose, to the next year, so that every dollar of the five thousand dollars appropriated for the current fiscal year has already been expended for purposes that could not be postponed, leaving nothing for the necessities of the last half of the present fiscal year, or for pressing needs which, for want of means, are unsupplied. It is to cover existing wants, and to supply those of the half year just commenced, that the foregoing estimate is submitted, and it is respectfully urged that appropriation of its amount may not be withheld.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES EVELETH,
Superintendent.

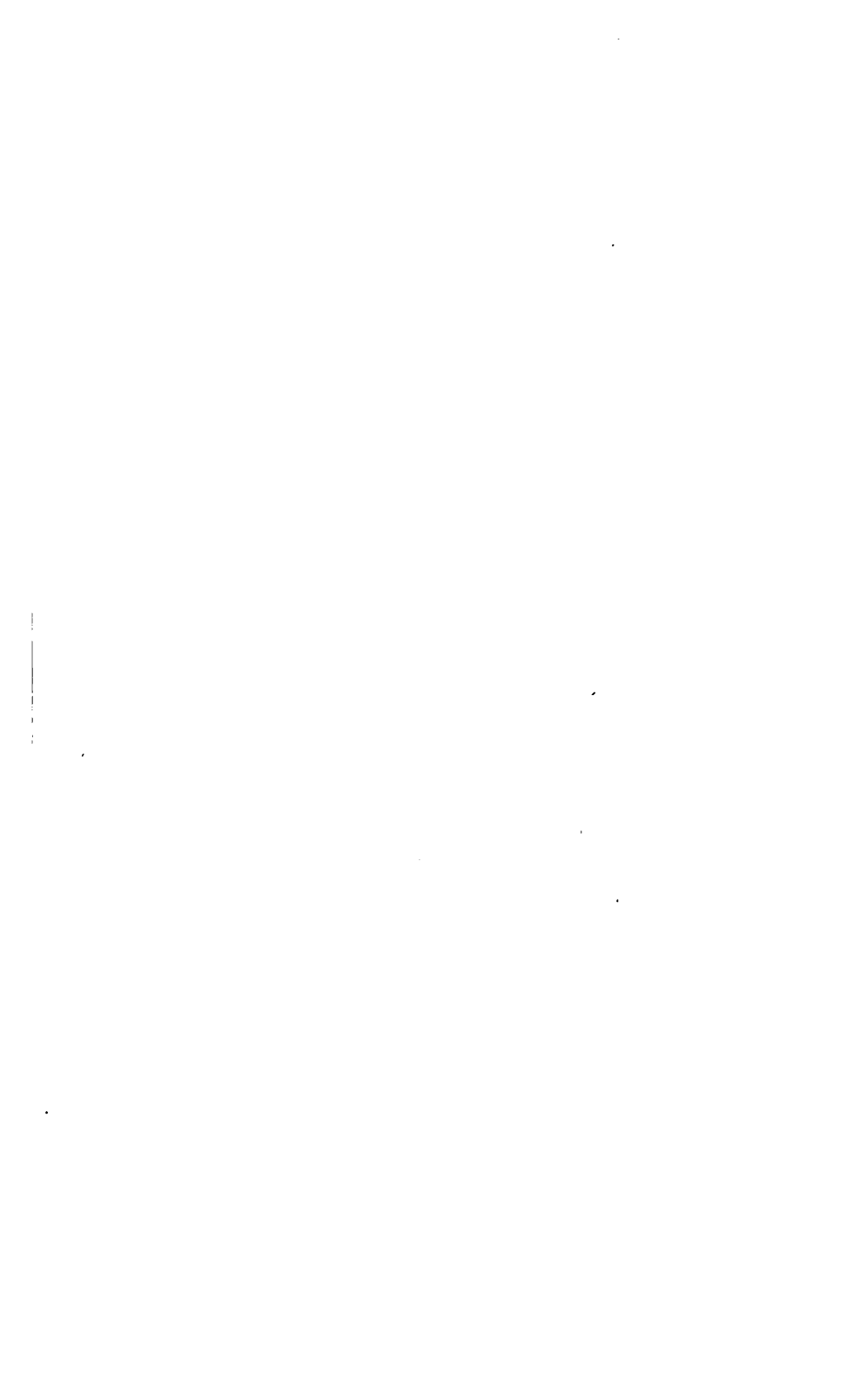
Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of appropriations required to meet deficiencies for the service of the War Department, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869, and 1870, respectively.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 17, 1870.

Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets, to supply deficiency in appropriation for compensation of superintendent, four watchmen and two laborers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	\$720
For contingent expenses, viz., for fuel, pay of firemen, and miscellaneous items ..	7,000
Total	<u>7,720</u>

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.



QUANTITY OF FINE WHISKIES.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 17th instant, with statement of the quantity of fine whiskies produced during the months of September to December, 1868, as compared with the same months of 1869.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue, January 26, 1870.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed January 17, 1870, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the quantity of fine whiskies produced during the months of September, October, November and December, 1868, as compared with the same months of 1869.

In connection with this statement it is proper to suggest that, after the passage of the act of July 20, 1868, all the distilleries in the country were closed until reorganized under the provisions of that act, and during August and September, 1868, the product of distilled spirits was small, and the fine whiskies produced during the first six months of that fiscal year constituted but a small proportion of the product for the full year, most of the fine whiskies having been produced during the last half of the year. The ordinary distilling season runs from September to the following May, or about that period. Under the circumstances, a statement of the first six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869, or of any part of that time, does not furnish a fair comparative test, but the period taken was the only one for which reports have been received for both years. It should also be remembered that the statement for the month of December, 1869, is incomplete, full reports for that month not having been received, but as given, it covers the sections where the larger portion of the fine whiskies are produced. Attention is also called to the fact that the reported product of 1868 was from one hundred and eighty-three distilleries, showing an average product of about thirteen thousand five hundred gallons to each distillery, while the product of the corresponding period of 1869 was from four hundred

and twelve distilleries, showing an average product of only about fifty-four hundred gallons to each, less than one-third of the average for the former year.

The months of July and August have been omitted, as no fine whiskies were produced during those months, in 1868. If these months had been included, the product of 1869 would have been shown to have exceeded that of 1868, but it would have been the product of six months against four.

In the accounts kept in this office, and the returns made to it, there is no separation of the rye and Bourbon, or "fine whiskies," from the common whiskies, or high-wines, and any attempt to separate them will furnish only approximate results. Even where the proportions of the materials used are shown by the reports, it is impossible to fix the dividing line between rye and corn whisky. Scarcely a distiller uses the one or the other exclusively, and the proportions vary with different distillers, and at different times with the same distiller, and the proportions of material used furnish no definite data for separating the fine whiskies from common whiskies, or high-wines.

In the report made I have followed the definition given in the resolution, and the statement covers the spirits "put up in original packages, at not exceeding ten degrees above proof." This distinction is found upon examination to be inaccurate, as it throws out a portion of the product of some distilleries where the ten per cent. has been exceeded in some months—although it is evident that there was no change in the character of the product, and the whole product of other distilleries which, though producing fine whiskies, run them from twenty to forty-five per cent. above proof, and afterward reduce to about proof, on redistillation. The proportion of these, however, is about the same for each period; and if they had been included the result would not have been substantially changed.

The entire product of distilled spirits produced during the first six months of the present fiscal year, will largely exceed that produced during the corresponding period of the preceding year. During the first five months of the present fiscal year, there was produced and warehoused, as shown by the reports made to this office, twenty-two millions seven hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three (22,772,963) gallons; and during the same time the tax was collected on twenty-six millions thirty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-six (26,034,256) gallons, thus reducing the amount in warehouse from sixteen millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight (16,663,838) gallons, on July 1, 1869, to thirteen millions four hundred and two thousand five hundred and forty-five (13,402,545) gallons, on December 1, 1869.

From July to November, inclusive, 1868, there was produced upon which the tax was paid, nine millions six hundred eighty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-six (9,685,176) gallons of spirits, and there was in bond December 1, 1868, produced during those months, two millions three hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and sixty (2,330,760) gallons, making the total product of the five months twelve millions fifteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-six (12,015,936) gallons, showing an excess of production for 1869 over 1868, for the five months, of ten millions seven hundred fifty-seven thousand and twenty-seven (10,757,027) gallons.

On July 1, 1868, there were in bond upward of twenty-four millions of gallons of distilled spirits, mostly presumed to have been fine whiskies, which, by the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, were withdrawn

and thrown upon the market prior to July 1, 1869, calling for the payment of over fifteen millions of dollars as the tax upon the same.

The spirits in bond July 1, 1869, were the product of the preceding year, and are also presumed to have been mostly fine whiskies, which would indicate that the product of fine whiskies during the last six months of the fiscal year 1868 and 1869 was from twelve to fourteen millions of gallons. The spirits in bond July 1, 1869, must, by the present law, be withdrawn upon the payment of the tax before July 1, 1870.

It is claimed by the distillers of fine whiskies that their product must remain in warehouse or on storage at least two years before it is sufficiently ripened for the market. If this be so, the product of this year must be controlled by the anticipated demand in 1872. Whatever means the distillers may have for making reliable estimates as to this anticipated demand, there are no such data in the possession of this office. From representations made it would appear that both the distillers and those who purchase of them object to advancing the amount of the tax until such spirits are, as they claim, fit for consumption.

If it be admitted that fine whiskies require age to render them fit for consumption, the product would, during any given year, naturally be limited to such a quantity as would keep the stock on hand up to an average standard; and the quantity consumed during the year may be the most reliable data for determining this.

During the last fall there was an unusual activity for a time in the demand for high-wines, and this very probably might have caused a falling off in the production of fine whiskies. At another time a like activity in the demand for fine whiskies may, for a time, check the production of high-wines. Such fluctuations in the market may frequently occur, but it is hardly possible to anticipate their effects.

The facts herein stated contain all the information which I have as to the causes which produced the difference in the reported production of the whiskies during the period named in the years 1868 and 1869, and furnish all the data in my possession upon which an estimate of the product for the balance of the fiscal year can be based.

Neither the facts nor the information seem to me to be sufficiently clear and definite to found an authoritative opinion upon in relation to either of the questions presented, and I, therefore, submit them to the judgment of the House of Representatives.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

QUANTITY OF FINE WHISKIES.

Statement of the quantity of "fine whisky" produced in the United States during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1888, as compared with the same months of 1889.

State.	No. of dist's.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Number of distilleries.			
		Wine.	Proof.	Wine.	Proof.	Wine.	Proof.	Wine.	Proof.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1888.													
Kentucky.....	6	13,442	14,438	147,811	155,602	378,167	399,014	672,789	707,768	4	14	19	37
Pennsylvania.....	9	23,156	24,384	122,161	127,864	262,143	274,075	326,023	328,281	5	14	20	28
Tennessee.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,868	1,868	12,474	12,746	.....	.....	.....	8
Maryland.....	3	1,323	1,439	.....	.....	23,374	24,931	42,194	44,687	1	.....	5	4
Ohio.....	4	.....	.....	14,812	15,940	49,762	52,371	.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....
Indiana.....	3	12,551	13,531	62,159	62,159	18,638	18,634	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	2	.....	.....	4,025	4,131	51,496	52,538	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
New York.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,599	73,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	2	.....	.....	1,716	1,788	4,848	4,968	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
West Virginia.....	1	.....	.....	24,161	26,925	25,540	27,063	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
		50,501	52,712	376,845	383,709	866,135	930,810	1,053,480	1,103,702	11	36	59	77
1889.													
Kentucky.....	9	110,951	115,315	200,304	210,858	346,579	359,619	435,929	448,605	21	38	68	94
Pennsylvania.....	10	154,914	162,068	212,620	222,574	253,466	245,905	196,669	196,600	31	33	35	35
Tennessee.....	5	7,439	7,548	9,174	9,325	16,040	16,278	32,877	34,084	6	9	11	18
Maryland.....	4	20,039	21,132	32,232	34,554	14,718	15,321	46,699	52,992	2	2	2	3
Ohio.....	1	6,269	6,529	6,943	7,153	7,153	7,346	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,323	41,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
		299,632	312,608	463,373	484,515	680,279	686,359	719,174	744,291	61	83	118	150

Total proof gallons produced in 1888..... 2,480,923
 Total proof gallons produced in 1889..... 2,287,767
 Apparent decrease in 1889..... 193,156
 Total number of distilleries in 1888..... 183
 Total number of distilleries in 1889..... 419
 Increase over 1888..... 236

HARBOR OF BLACK LAKE, MICHIGAN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 17, transmitting report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition of the harbor of Black Lake, Michigan.

JANUARY 28, 1870. — Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1870.*

The Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, 1870, has the honor to submit the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition and improvement of the harbor of Black Lake, in the State of Michigan.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, 1870, asking for such information as may have been received subsequent to the date of the last annual report to Congress concerning the condition or improvement of the harbor of Black Lake, in the State of Michigan, I beg leave to transmit a copy of a report made to this office December 10, 1869, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. F. Farquhar, captain of engineers, upon the harbor in question.

In my last annual report of the duties devolving upon the Corps of Engineers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, an estimate of \$10,000 was submitted as the sum required for the completion of the crib-work and revetments which had been projected for the protection of the entrance into this harbor, and for dredging.

Since that date the changes effected by storms in this locality have been greater than experience elsewhere had led us to expect. The difficulties in forming and maintaining this harbor, arising from

the light, sandy formation of the shores, which are drifting dunes, were not fully appreciated in preparing the plans.

The additional work proposed by Colonel Farquhar, consisting of extension of piers into a much greater depth than was originally projected, the interior extension of revetment, the dredging, are all essential to the formation and preservation of the harbor, and warrant the revised estimate submitted by him of the sum of \$100,000, as required for this improvement during the next fiscal year.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Milwaukee, Wis., December 10, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, plans, and estimates in reference to the improvement of the entrance to Black Lake, Michigan:

The original outlet of Black Lake was by a crooked channel, which left the lake at its northwest corner, and then run in a northwest direction between high sand-hills until it reached Lake Michigan. This channel is shown in Colonel Graham's map of 1856. About the year 1860 the harbor commissioners of the city of Holland (situated at the head of Black Lake) cut a drain from Black Lake to Lake Michigan, on the line of the present channel. The current through this drain soon washed out a channel of sufficient width and depth to admit large vessels, but the sand washed out formed a bar in Lake Michigan, opposite the mouth of the new cut, on which there was only a depth of water of five and a half feet. As soon as the new channel had obtained a sufficient width its sides were protected by brush work, (composed of fascines fastened together by wattling so as to form floats, which were taken to the proper place, loaded with stone, and sunk in succession one above the other, and fastened together with pins.) That portion of this brush work which was above the water's surface soon rotted away. Short crib piers were also placed on the prolongation of these brush revetments extending into Lake Michigan. This work was done at the expense of the city of Holland, and the accompanying map shows in black the condition of the harbor in 1866, before any of the appropriation of \$55,615 31, made in 1866, had been expended.

This appropriation was based on estimates of Colonel Graham, which estimates were made before the cut above described had been made by the citizens of Holland. Colonel Wheeler, before making his plans and estimates for the expenditure of this appropriation, caused a survey of Black Lake Harbor to be made. The results of this survey are shown in black tint and figures on the accompanying map.

The plans and estimates of Colonel Wheeler, submitted by him in his report to the Chief of Engineers United States Army, dated November 30, 1866, embraced the following items:

1. The extension of the piers (by crib work) outward into Lake Michi

gan. The north pier to be extended 250 feet, and the south pier 275 feet.

2. The replacing of the brush revetment of the channel way, on both sides, by a revetment of sheath piling.

3. The extension of the piers by close-piling eastward into Black Lake to protect a channel to be dredged: on the north side, this extension to be 1,125 feet long; on the south side 425 feet long.

4. Dredging out the channel between Black Lake and Lake Michigan so as to obtain a channel-way 12 feet deep.

The following is Colonel Wheeler's estimate of the cost of the above items:

Item 1.....	\$43,220 48
Item 2.....	18,337 00
Item 3.....	15,745 23
Item 4.....	28,935 33
	<hr/>
	106,238 04
	<hr/>

Upon this estimate an additional appropriation of \$51,000 was made by act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, making the whole amount appropriated for this harbor \$106,615 31.

Under this appropriation the following work was done (shown in green tint on accompanying map) under the superintendence of Colonel Wheeler, during the working season of 1867 and 1868, and at the following cost:

Extending north pier 250 feet outward and 47 feet inward, and south pier 275 feet outward and $64\frac{3}{8}$ feet inward...	\$44,462 82
Dredging.....	36,085 27
Advertising, office expenses, and superintendence.....	3,102 98
	<hr/>
Total.....	83,651 07
	<hr/>

Leaving an unexpended balance of the appropriations of \$22,964 24.

During the fall of 1868 and the following winter the action of the water washed out the sand from under the south edge of the brush sink, pieces which form the foundation on which the cribs forming the south pier rest, causing the pier to lean over toward the south; the south side of the pier being from four to six feet lower than the north side.

The superstructure over the outer crib was torn away, and the crib timbers carried away for four feet below the surface of the water, the crib itself being badly displaced.

The shore line receded on both sides of the entrance, and there was danger that breaches would be made through the decaying brush revetments between the inner ends of crib-work and shore-line.

The current entering the channel from Black Lake had abraded against the sand-hill on the north side and carried out a large quantity of sand, depositing it on the outer bar.

The plan of work for the past season, (1869,) submitted to the Chief of Engineers in my letter dated May 1, 1869, comprised, as amended by a board of engineers convened in this city, May 13, 1869, and approved by the Chief of Engineers, the following constructions:

1. Repairing the south pier, including the forming of an enrockment

along the outer side of the pier to prevent the further action of the water on the sand under the brush foundation.

2. Extending both piers inward across the shore line.

3. Constructing a pile pier or revetment on the north side of the channel, to prevent the abrading action of the current when it left Black Lake.

All the above work is finished, (shown in red tint,) and at the following cost:

Item 1.....	\$7,900 00
Item 2.....	1,900 00
Item 3.....	6,500 00
4. Office expenses, superintendence, and purchase of instruments.....	1,192 28
	<hr/>
	17,492 28
Add to this the part payment of dredge.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Total expended, 1869.....	21,492 28
	<hr/> <hr/>

Leaving available for future work, \$1,472 68.

The expenses which were not anticipated in the original estimates of Colonel Wheeler are as follows:

1. For the brush sink pieces as foundation for cribs.....	\$6,568 73
2. Dredging { The estimated dredging was 79,262.22 cubic yards, at 37½ cents per cubic yard.....	\$28,935 33
{ The amount actually dredged was 104,595 cubic yards, at 34½ cents per cubic yard.....	36,085 27
	<hr/>
	7,149 94
3. Cost of stone lost in displaced crib.....	576 20
4. Repairs of south pier.....	7,900 00
5. Brush-filling for close-pile revetment.....	2,000 00
6. Part payment for United States dredge.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Total extraordinary expenses.....	30,194 87
	<hr/> <hr/>
Estimated cost of work to complete original plans and estimates of Colonel Wheeler.....	\$25,801 75
	<hr/> <hr/>

During the prevalence of westerly gales the waves broke clear over the beach and into the channel way, between the piers, doing great damage to the brush revetment, which now protects the channel way just interior to the government work. This revetment, on both sides of channel, should be replaced by a row of piles driven along its face. These piles need not be nearer from center to center than four feet. The piles should be cut off one foot above the water, and a waling piece put on. A row of tie piles, eight feet from center to center, should be parallel to and fourteen feet from the front row.

Owing to the stone, which form a part of the old brush revetment, having fallen into the channel, it will be impossible to drive a close row of piles along the channel bank. The whole revetment pier should be

carefully filled with slabs, and a ballasting of 18 inches of stone be placed on the slab to prevent fire. The length of this revetment would be 530 feet on north side and 900 feet on south side of channel, and the whole would cost as follows:

ESTIMATE.

For furnishing 2,860 lineal feet, 4 inches by 18 inches, oak timber, at 12 cents.....	\$343 20
For furnishing 2,860 lineal feet, 8 inches by 12 inches, oak timber, at 24 cents.....	686 40
For furnishing 23,240 lineal feet, 12 inches by 12 inches, pine timber, at 16 cents.....	3,718 40
For framing 28,960 lineal feet timber, at 14 cents.....	4,054 40
For furnishing 18,375 feet piles, at 15 cents.....	2,756 25
For driving 735 piles, at \$4.....	2,940 00
For furnishing 35,406 pounds drift-bolts, at 5 cents.....	1,770 30
For furnishing 5,880 pounds screw-bolts, at 6 cents.....	352 80
For furnishing 1,800 cords slabs, at \$3 70.....	6,660 00
For furnishing 180 cords stone, at \$14.....	2,520 00
	<hr/>
	25,801 75

I would state that the proposed work of revetment is in accordance with the original plan of improvement submitted by Colonel Wheeler.

It will be seen, on carefully considering the accompanying sketch, that the piers should be extended into the lake until they reach the fourteen-foot curve.

Unless this improvement be made the channel way will soon fill up, so as to prevent the entrance of any vessel drawing more than six feet of water. In extending the pier so as to reach the fourteen-foot curve, the north pier will be lengthened 448 feet, and the south pier 416 feet. The following is the estimate of the cost of this extension:

ESTIMATE.

For furnishing and framing 2,856 feet, 12 inches by 18 inches, timber, at 40 cents.....	\$1,142 00
For furnishing and framing 78,688 feet, 12 inches by 12 inches, timber, at 30 cents.....	23,606 40
For furnishing 100,047 $\frac{13}{100}$ pounds iron, at 5 cents.....	5,002 36
For furnishing 1,907 $\frac{33}{100}$ cords stone, at \$14.....	26,702 63
	<hr/>
	56,453 39

RECAPITULATION.

For extension of piers.....	\$56,453 39
For revetment.....	25,801 75
For dredging, as proposed in annual report.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	92,225 14
Add 10 per cent. for superintendence and contingencies...	9,225 51
	<hr/>
	100,480 65

And this amount will be required, and can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. U. FARQUHAR,

Capt. U. S. Engineers and Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

○

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

RELATING TO

Captured and abandoned property, showing that there are outstanding claims against the government to the amount of several thousand dollars.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1870.

SIR: I transmit herewith a memorandum made by the chief of the division in charge of accounts relating to captured and abandoned property, dated January 7, 1870, showing that there are outstanding claims against the government to the amount of several thousand dollars. He suggests an appropriation of \$75,000, in the deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for the payment of those claims, for the defense of officers of the government in suits brought against them, for prosecuting suits in the United States courts for the recovery of such property, and for the defense of the United States against suits for or in respect to such property in the Court of Claims.

I also inclose a communication from Hon. R. S. Hale, special counsel for the Treasury Department for the defense of suits against the United States in the Court of Claims, asking for an appropriation in the deficiency bill of \$25,000 for that purpose, to the 30th June next, which sum is also included in the memorandum of the chief of the division.

I indorse fully the recommendation of Judge Hale, and suggest that that appropriation be limited in its terms to expenses for "the defense of the United States against suits for or in respect to captured or abandoned property in the Court of Claims, and on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States."

I believe that a further appropriation of \$30,000 will be sufficient "for the payment of necessary expenses incurred by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for incidental expenses in acting under the laws respecting the collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property, and for the necessary expenses of defending, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such suits as have been

brought against him or his agents in the premises, and for prosecuting suits in the United States courts for the recovery of such property."

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury.

It appears to be necessary that an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) should be requested from Congress in the deficiency bill for the year ending June 30, 1870, to supply the estimated deficiency in the appropriation made by the third section of Public Resolution No. 25, of March 30, 1868, (Statutes at Large, vol. 15, page 251,) "for the payment of necessary expenses incurred by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for incidental expenses in acting under the laws respecting the collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property, and for the necessary expenses of defending, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such suits as have been brought against him or his agents in the premises, and for prosecuting suits in the United States courts for the recovery of such property, and for providing for the defense of the United States against suits for or in respect to such property in the Court of Claims."

Under the first item—"incidental expenses"—there are claims amounting to between five and ten thousand dollars for unbalanced accounts of agents, which the Commissioner of Customs has stated can be paid only out of such an appropriation.

Under the second item—"for the defense of suits brought against the Secretary or his agents"—the amount needed cannot definitely be stated. Several suits have been brought and decided adversely to the agents and are now pending on appeal. One against T. C. Callicot, late supervising special agent, made him responsible for over \$11,000 for property seized and turned over to the Treasury by order of the Secretary, the proceeds of which were only a little over \$4,000. This indebtedness, approved by the Chief Justice United States Supreme Court, acting as circuit judge, should be assumed by the government, if the decision of the lower court should be sustained on the appeal. Several suits have also been brought in New Orleans against Hon. B. F. Flanders, late supervising special agent, which the department authorized him some years ago to defend, and are still pending. Fees will be claimed by special counsel employed.

Under the third item—"for prosecuting suits for the recovery of such property"—there are outstanding bills for over \$10,000 in the Decatur cotton case, decided adversely to the government during the last summer, and will be others, probably, on the appeal. A suit is pending in North Carolina, and a bill is already presented for \$5,000 for special counsel retained. It is not proposed to pay the exorbitant fees demanded, but something is due.

Under the fourth item—"the defense of suits in the Court of Claims in respect to captured and abandoned property," the salaries of special

counsel, and the expenses of procuring testimony, are to be provided for.

The balance of previous appropriations is between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. PARKER,
Chief Captured Property Division.

JANUARY 7, 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1870.

SIR: Pursuant to your request, I have examined and considered the suggestions of Mr. Parker, chief of the captured and abandoned property division, in regard to appropriation desirable in the deficiency bill, for legal expenses, &c.

I have no knowledge upon the subject of any of the expenses named in Mr. Parker's communication, except the item relating to the "defense of suits in the Court of Claims in respect to captured and abandoned property." These suits will require very considerable expenditure for fees of counsel, witnesses, commissioners, &c., between this time and June 30, 1870. I can give but a very general estimate of the amount probably required for the ensuing six months, but should estimate it roughly at from three to five thousand dollars per month. My impression would be that twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) would not be too much to cover the probable amount of expenses under this head to 30th June.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROB. S. HALE,
Special Counsel Treasury Department.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.



MAIL CONTRACTS BY RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 20, whether the contracts for transporting the mails on the railway lines of the different States of our Union are by the mile or by weight, and the price for the same.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 20th instant, calling on the Postmaster General to report, for the information of the House, whether the contracts for transporting the mails on the railway lines of the different States of our Union are by the mile or by weight, and the price for the same, I have the honor to state that the contracts for transporting the mails on railway lines are made at certain rates of pay per mile of the roads' length, and the rates are determined under the law, "according to the size of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, and the importance of the service." (See act of 1845, section 19.)

The law requires the Postmaster General to arrange and divide railroad routes into three classes, and limits the rate of compensation per mile per annum, for the first class, to three hundred dollars; for the second, to one hundred dollars; and for the third, to fifty dollars, with provisions that if one half of the service is required to be performed in the night season, twenty-five per centum in addition to these maximum rates may be allowed; and that if more than two daily mails are required to be conveyed, such additional compensation may be paid as the Postmaster General may think just and reasonable, having reference to the service performed, and the maximum rate of allowance established by the act. The rates actually paid range from seven dollars and fourteen cents to three hundred and seventy-five dollars per mile per annum. The details appear in the appendix to the current annual report for the fiscal year 1869. From returns lately obtained it has been found that the common average weights of mails per day conveyed the whole length of routes receiving different rates of pay per mile per annum, are as

follows, viz: On routes receiving \$375, 18,470 pounds; on routes receiving \$300, 13,139 pounds; on routes receiving from \$275 to \$200, 6,248 pounds; on routes receiving from \$187 50 to \$150 72, 3,061 pounds; on routes receiving \$150, 2,000 pounds; on routes receiving \$100, 1,000 pounds; on routes receiving \$75, 500 pounds; and on routes receiving \$50, 200 pounds. In making new contracts for railroad service, the rates of pay are fixed with due regard to the weights of the mails, compared with these common averages, as well as to the character of the accommodations provided for mails and agents, or railway post office clerks, and the frequency of the trips, with a view to insure as far as practicable equal compensation for equal service as the law requires.

The annual cost of the transportation of mails by railroad, as shown by the state of the service at the close of the last fiscal year, was \$4,723,680. Including the expense for route agents, postal railway clerks, mail-route messengers, local agents, mail messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of mails, (\$1,275,227,) the annual cost would be \$5,998,907.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 17th instant, relative to the pay and emoluments, or either, of the officers of the United States Navy.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to report to this House, when and by what authority the pay and emoluments, or either, of the officers of the United States Navy have been increased; the annual amount of the increase and its total amount since the increase was made."

In reply, I transmit a report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom the resolution was referred, which furnishes all the information in the possession of this department on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, January 25, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the first question contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, 1870, referred to this office on the 18th instant, inquiring "when and by what authority the pay and emoluments, or either, of the officers of the United States Navy may have been increased," I have the honor to state that from the first of June, 1866, an addition was made to the pay of navy officers in con-

formity with the terms of the following order of the Secretary of the Navy.

[General Order No. 75.]

“NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1866.

“Congress having, in view of the call for increased compensation to officers of the navy, repealed the law which prohibited any allowance to them ‘for rent of quarters or to pay rent for furniture, or for lights, or fuel,’ &c., &c., the department, in order to prevent a recurrence of the irregularities, abuses, and arbitrary allowances which occasioned the prohibition, deems it proper to establish a fixed rate of compensation in lieu of the extra allowances which were prohibited by the law now repealed. Accordingly, from and after the first day of June, proximo, officers who are not provided with quarters on shore stations, will be allowed a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per centum of their pay in lieu of all allowances, except for mileage or traveling expenses under orders; and those provided with such quarters, twenty per centum of their pay in lieu of said allowances.

“The act of March 3, 1865, having increased the pay of midshipmen and mates, the allowance hereby authorized will not be extended to them.

“GIDEON WELLS,
“*Secretary of the Navy.*”

The prohibitory law referred to in the order is the second section of the act of March 3, 1835, “to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States, (4 Stat. 757,) and it was repealed by the fourth section of the navy appropriation act of April 17, 1866, (14 Stat., 38.)

The order of the Secretary is the only authority for payments beyond the respective salaries allowed by law, and such payments have been credited to the disbursing officers, under the decision of the Supreme Court, in the United States *vs.* Jones, (18 Howard, 92,) in which it is held, among other things, “that the accounting officers of the treasury have not the burden of responsibility cast upon them of revising the judgments, correcting the supposed mistakes, or annulling the orders of the heads of departments.”

The second question of the resolution asks for “the annual amount of the increase, and its total amount since the increase was made.”

A statement from the Fourth Auditor, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, shows that the increase of pay under the order of the Secretary was, for

1866, seven months.....	\$649, 537 78
1867.....	1, 198, 909 29
1868.....	1, 021, 741 31
1869.....	893, 793 51
Total.....	<u>3, 763, 981 89</u>

This is an approximate result, but I have no doubt whatever of its substantial accuracy. If there be error, it is not by over statement.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, January 24, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 21st instant, as to "the amount of the annual increase in the pay of naval officers under General Order, No. 75, Navy Department, dated May 23, 1866," and also as to "the total amount of such increase," I beg leave to state that the annual increase of the pay of naval officers under this order was thirty-three and one-third per cent. upon their salaries as fixed by law, commencing June 1, 1866. The total sum paid out under this order cannot be accurately ascertained in time for a prompt response to the resolution of Congress, of January 17th instant, under which this inquiry is made, inasmuch as such an amount of labor would employ the whole clerical force of this office a number of months.

But taking the "shore duty pay" as a fair average of the annual salary paid to naval officers of the different grades, and multiplying this by the number of persons in the service entitled to the one-third increase, the whole amount paid out under General Order No. 75, since June 1, 1866, to January 1, 1870, can be approximated sufficiently for any practical purpose, and is as follows, viz:

For 1866, seven months.....	\$649, 537 78
For 1867.....	1, 198, 909 29
For 1868.....	1, 021, 741 31
For 1869.....	893, 793 51
Total.....	<u>3, 763, 981 89</u>

Very respectfully,

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

Hon. J. M. BROADHEAD,
Second Comptroller.

CHANGE OF NAME OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 13, transmitting a list of the vessels the United States, the names of which have been changed since the 4th of March, 1869.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 13th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of the vessels of the United States Navy, the names of which have been changed since the 4th of March, 1869.

The changes in the names of these vessels have been made to conform with the resolution of March 3, 1819, (Statutes at Large, volume 3, page 338,) and the act of June 12, 1858, (Statutes at Large, volume 11, page 319,) which require vessels of the first class to be named after States, those of the second and third classes after rivers, cities, or towns, and others by the Secretary of the Navy, as the President may direct.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of vessels of the United States Navy, the names of which have been changed since the 4th of March, 1869, in order to comply with the acts of Congress requiring vessels of the first class to be named after States, those of the second and third classes after rivers, cities, or towns, and those of less than third class as the President may direct.

FIRST CLASS VESSELS, CHANGED TO NAMES OF STATES.

Neshameny, to Nevada.
Ammonoosuc, to Iowa.
Kewaydin, to Pennsylvania.
Madawaska, to Tennessee.

Minnetonka, to California.
Ontario, to New York.
Piscataqua, to Delaware.
Pompanoosuc, to Connecticut.
Passaconaway, to Massachusetts.
Quinsigamond, to Oregon.
Shakamaxon, to Nebraska.
Wampanoag, to Florida.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS VESSELS, CHANGED TO NAMES OF RIVERS,
CITIES, OR TOWNS.

Mashalu, to Severn.
Pushmataha, to Congress.
Algoma, to Benicia.
Contoocook, to Albany.
Kenosha, to Plymouth.
Manitou, to Worcester.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS LESS THAN THIRD CLASS NAMED BY THE PRES-
DENT'S DIRECTION.

Casco, to Hero.
Chimo, to Piscataqua.
Kalamazoo, to Colossus.
Kickapoo, to Kewaydin.
Manayunk, to Ajax.
Naubuc, to Minnetonka.
Neosho, to Osceola.
Sangamon, to Iusen.
Shiloh, to Iris.
Squando, to Algoma.
Tippecanoe, to Wyandotte.
Tunxis, to Otsego.
Waxsau, to Niobe.
Tonawanda, to Amphatrite.
Agamenticus, to Terror.

Of this latter class eleven have never been in commission, and Congress has authorized their sale as unfit for service.

CLERKS AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

*A statement of the number of clerks and others employed in the bureaus of
the department during the year ending June 30, 1869.*

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the number of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the different bureaus of the Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, when employed, when discharged, the amount of compensation received by each; also, the number of desks, and present number of employés, as required by the 3d section of the act approved March 3, 1869.

It will be seen by reference to the reports of the heads of bureaus that no further reduction of the force of employés can consistently be made at present.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Statement showing the number of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the S of the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, when employed, when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each; also the number of desks and number of clerks in same office.

Name.	Grade.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Amount received.	Remarks.
		From—	To—		
William H. West	Chief clerk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$2,700 00	
Bushrod Birch	Disbursing clerk.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,500 00	
E. P. Gaines	2,500 00	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,500 00	
Wm. H. Coleman	2,500 00	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	3,000 00	
S. W. Marsh	2,000 00	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,400 00	
William A. Shannon	2,000 00	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,500 00	
William Handy	Fourth class	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,500 00	
A. Edwards	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	3,000 00	
D. Lyman	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,500 00	
R. T. Birchett	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,300 00	
John N. Lovejoy	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
J. H. Saville	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,300 00	
C. E. Creery	do	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,039 40	Resigned
S. H. Cutts	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
H. C. Niles	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
George Wood	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
William Fessenden	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
S. Yorke Atlee	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Joseph Nimmo	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,050 00	
H. C. Westervelt	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
N. B. Devereux	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
William M. Mew	do	July 1, 1868	Mar. 17, 1869	1,260 00	Removed
William H. Fry	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
J. G. Macgregor	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
William F. Clarke	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,500 00	
A. W. Scharit	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
A. L. Sturtevant	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,000 00	
William A. Dunphy	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
J. Fred Meyer	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
A. R. Leib	do	July 1, 1868	May 6, 1869	1,528 02	Resigned
E. B. Elliott	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
J. F. Evans	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
H. B. James	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
George S. Parker	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
J. O. Green	do	July 1, 1868	Apr. 23, 1869	1,463 74	Transferred
Fred Chase	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	3,500 00	
M. L. Noerr	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
S. A. Wigglin	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
F. A. Macartney	do	July 24, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,326 40	Resigned
H. C. Gill	do	Aug. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	903 37	Do.
G. W. Maher	do	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,198 37	
F. V. Robinson	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
James M. Davis	do	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,651 65	Removed
M. F. Lackey	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
S. A. Johnson	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
A. Q. Stebbins	do	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,350 00	Removed
C. C. Sniffin	do	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	900 00	
D. W. C. Morris	do	July 1, 1868	July 28, 1868	136 94	Deceased
H. P. C. Wilson	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
J. T. Morrison	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
R. H. T. Leopold	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
William B. Morgan	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Lewis Heyl	do	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	151 63	Resigned
D. W. Haines	do	Feb. 1, 1869	May 31, 1869	596 65	Transferred
T. L. Tullock	do	Mar. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	850 00	
H. S. Vanderbilt	do	Mar. 29, 1869	June 30, 1869	460 00	
C. W. Foulke	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
F. C. Conant	Third class	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
A. Lindsay	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,680 00	
T. B. Sanders	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
A. Rodrigue	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
C. B. Ramsdell	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
E. B. Fogg	do	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	534 78	
E. B. Fogg	Fourth class	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,198 37	
W. F. Harvey	Third class	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,468 13	Resigned
O. D. Madge	do	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	665 22	
O. D. Madge	Fourth class	Dec. 1, 1868	June 2, 1869	913 17	Resigned
H. Kalusowski	Third class	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
George G. Lyon	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
C. C. Walden	do	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	134 78	
C. C. Walden	Fourth class	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,648 37	
E. S. Kimball	Third class	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
A. E. Gould	do	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,065 22	
Garrett Luff	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
E. B. Daskam	do	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	937 78	

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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Statement showing number of clerks, &c., in office of Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Amount received.	Remarks.
		From—	To—		
E. R. Daskam	Fourth class.	Feb. 1, 1868	June 30, 1868	\$745 00	
J. W. Swank	Third class.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
Benjamin Swallow	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
C. B. Vickery	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
E. C. Whiting	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
E. H. Andrews	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
J. H. Trueman	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
J. D. B. Littell	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
N. A. Robbins	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
J. S. Woodworth	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
J. K. Upton	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
Wm. A. Wilkinson	do.	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1 350 20	Resigned.
F. A. Baird	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Feb. 13, 1869	860 78	Removed.
W. H. Crook	do.	Nov. 20, 1868	June 30, 1869	978 26	
Jos. Goley	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	134 78	
Jos. Goley	Fourth class.	Aug. 1, 1868	Mar. 25, 1869	1 168 37	Transferred.
E. H. McIntyre	Third class.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 3, 1868	282 60	Resigned.
Michael Garvin	do.	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	665 22	
Michael Garvin	Fourth class.	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 051 63	
C. H. H. Bates	Third class.	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	937 78	
W. H. H. Bates	Fourth class.	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	745 00	
R. F. Dwyer	Third class.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 600 00	
J. F. Cain	Second class.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	117 93	
J. F. Cain	Third class.	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 465 22	
L. L. Moody	do.	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	268 13	
J. C. Burr	do.	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	937 78	
J. C. Burr	Fourth class.	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	745 00	
W. J. Cooke	Second class.	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	820 56	
W. J. Cooke	Third class.	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	662 23	
E. D. Lighton	do.	Apr. 12, 1869	June 30, 1869	351 65	
E. C. Darragh	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	951 08	
James West	Second class.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
E. W. Webb	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
Miss Frank	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
James Bell	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
Edward Hayes	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
George Munroe	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
Harry S. Hall	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
W. H. Goodacre	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
E. F. Johnston	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
John L. Bentzler	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
E. C. Merriam	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
E. C. Johannes	do.	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	810 56	
E. C. Johannes	Third class.	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	662 22	
W. Rawlings	Second class.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
G. Dove	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
E. Clarke	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
A. Wilson	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
H. E. Fletcher	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
D. Rittenhouse	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
E. F. Rogers	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
E. B. Chew	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
H. Townsend	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	117 93	
H. Townsend	Third class.	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 465 22	
E. E. Stoops	Second class.	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1 050 00	Resigned.
E. Peck	do.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1 165 38	Removed.
W. Guthrie	do.	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	935 86	
W. Guthrie	Third class.	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 330 44	
James M. Ball	Second class.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 29, 1869	1 161 54	Resigned.
Samuel Austin	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1 047 45	Do.
W. H. Foard	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	232 07	Do.
W. O. Brien	do.	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	817 93	
Andrew Johnson	do.	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	579 44	
J. C. Whaley	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	117 93	
W. Taylor	do.	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	820 56	
W. Taylor	Third class.	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	662 22	
Harry Dunlap	Second class.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	350 00	
Harry Dunlap	Third class.	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 200 00	
W. H. Rorer	Second class.	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	235 86	Transferred.
W. W. Barnett	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
J. H. Barrett	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1 400 00	
J. C. Stamps	do.	July 1, 1868	Nov. 15, 1868	525 00	Resigned.
A. Steele	do.	July 1, 1868	May 26, 1869	1 265 38	Deceased.
J. D. Anderson	do.	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	700 00	
J. D. Anderson	Third class.	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	800 00	
George T. Driggs	Second class.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	117 93	Resigned.
W. S. Hinde	do.	July 1, 1868	Nov. 15, 1868	525 00	Do.
P. B. Darnell	do.	July 1, 1868	Feb. 19, 1869	894 45	Do.
J. S. Langworthy	do.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	350 00	Transferred.

Statement showing number of clerks, &c., in office of Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Amount received.	Remarks.
		From—	To—		
Z. B. Brooke	Second class	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	\$117 93	
Z. B. Brooke	Third class	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,465 22	
Alexander Burns	Second class	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,050 00	Transf.
J. L. Livingston	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	117 93	
J. L. Livingston	Third class	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,465 22	
Columbus Thaw	First class	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
Sol. Johnson	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
A. W. Lake	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
Benjamin Carr	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
Alexander Girvin	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
S. F. Hiltzheim	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
J. R. Adams	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
J. E. Forster	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
R. F. Foester	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
J. R. Cowen	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
J. Lee Rowland	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
C. W. Handy	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
J. B. Chapman	do.	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	496 91	Transf.
N. K. Burkett	do.	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	703 33	
N. K. Burkett	Second class	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	579 44	
T. J. Fallon	First class	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	951 08	Remo.
Andrew Glibney	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	101 09	
Andrew Glibney	Second class	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,282 07	
J. O. R. Hanneman	First class	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	496 91	
J. O. R. Hanneman	Second class	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	817 93	
Joseph H. Young	do.	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	350 00	
W. B. C. Stickney	First class	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	600 00	
W. B. C. Stickney	Second class	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	700 00	
E. C. Bartlett	First class	Mar. 15, 1869	June 30, 1869	356 67	
William Selden	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	101 09	Resig.
A. P. Reeves	do.	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	600 00	
A. P. Reeves	Second class	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	700 00	
J. C. Hatter	First class	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,101 10	Transf.
J. G. Parkinson	do.	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	218 00	Resig.
Dennis Coughlin	do.	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,101 10	Transf.
B. C. Baker	do.	July 12, 1868	Nov. 3, 1868	463 75	
A. P. Hawkins	do.	July 29, 1868	July 31, 1868	9 78	
Edward Brown	do.	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	703 09	
Hezekiah Sipe	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	101 09	
Hezekiah Sipe	Second class	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,282 07	
T. Q. Hill	First class	Oct. 6, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	367 02	
T. Q. Hill	Second class	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	579 44	
W. J. Lewis	First class	Aug. 5, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	185 86	
W. J. Lewis	Second class	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,050 00	
W. Purrington	First class	July 28, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	211 95	Resig.
S. N. Buynitzki	do.	Aug. 15, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	556 58	
S. N. Buynitzki	Second class	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	579 44	
H. W. Kinney	First class	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
W. F. Kinney	do.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	
William E. Willson	do.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	Resig.
W. M. Watson	do.	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	600 00	
W. M. Watson	Second class	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	700 00	
C. Smith	First class	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	
C. Smith	Second class	Oct. 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	934 82	Transf.
W. C. Bickford	First class	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
Martin Kelly	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
F. A. Edwards	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
John P. Butler	do.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	
John P. Butler	Second class	Oct. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	470 56	
John P. Butler	Third class	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	662 22	
J. S. Jones	First class	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	
J. S. Jones	Second class	Oct. 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	579 44	
J. S. Jones	Third class	Mar. 1, 1869	May 31, 1869	335 56	Resig.
C. L. Blanchard	First class	July 27, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,115 21	
Henry Bell	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	602 24	Transf.
Henry Bales	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	602 24	Do.
C. G. Neely	do.	Aug. 11, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	569 63	
C. G. Neely	Second class	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	579 44	
Louis G. Martin	First class	Aug. 19, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	140 21	
Louis G. Martin	Second class	Oct. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	470 56	
Louis G. Martin	Third class	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	662 22	
J. S. Reed	First class	Sept. 1, 1868	May 5, 1869	813 20	Resig.
O. L. Prescott	do.	Sept. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	501 15	
J. W. Corey	do.	Sept. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	501 15	
H. C. Elliott	do.	Oct. 12, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	564 13	Transf.
A. J. Hutton	do.	Oct. 5, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	526 95	Do.
E. Bartlett	do.	Nov. 5, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	485 87	Do.
James Marx	do.	Dec. 1, 1868	Feb. 10, 1869	237 75	Resig.
James F. Bolton	do.	Dec. 23, 1868	June 30, 1869	629 35	

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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Statement showing number of clerks in office of Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Amount received.	Remarks.
		From—	To—		
Charles G. Flaher	First class	Jan. 14, 1869	Mar. 31, 1869	\$256 67	Resigned.
E. H. Woodbridge	do.	Jan. 4, 1869	Mar. 4, 1869	199 81	Do.
J. T. Taylor	do.	Feb. 19, 1869	Mar. 31, 1869	136 66	Removed.
William F. Stiney	do.	Feb. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	295 57	Transferred.
John Lamb	do.	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	496 67	
K. L. Kimball	do.	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	237 36	
James Green	Messenger, \$1,000	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	84 24	
James Green	First class	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,098 91	
L. Alcan	\$1,000	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
J. D. Ryan	1,000	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
W. M. Adams	Messenger, 1,000	Sept. 21, 1868	Nov. 21, 1868	168 48	Resigned.
Stiney Jocknick	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
E. A. Watson	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,300 00	
Peter Carroll	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
R. Nixon	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
William Wheeler	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
Samuel N. Adams	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
John Bell	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
J. T. Taylor	do.	Mar. 1, 1869	May 31, 1869	253 69	Resigned.
J. L. Thomas	do.	July 1, 1868	July 10, 1868	27 17	Do.
E. Willard	Asst. mes'gr, \$840	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	141 52	
E. Willard	First class	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	997 82	
J. L. Webster	Asst. mes'gr, \$840	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
Berry Lowring	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
A. L. Redden	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
A. J. Barbosa	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
Thomas Barnes	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
E. J. Grant	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
J. J. Harris	do.	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	141 52	
Samuel Neill	\$1,000	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	831 52	
Patrick Sweeney	Asst. mes'gr, 840	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	420 00	Transferred.
William Williamson	do.	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	210 00	
William Watson	\$900	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	675 00	
Thomas F. Harkness	900	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 18	
J. F. Crump	900	Aug. 1, 1868	Apr. 7, 1869	616 49	Removed.
W. Lindsay	Laborer, 720	Aug. 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	149 18	Transferred.
John Cooper	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
Frank A. Wheelan	do.	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	540 00	
James Jackson	do.	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	240 00	
Frederick Wood	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
M. P. Smith	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
R. Humphries	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
H. Courtney	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
Thomas Mackey	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
J. J. Douglass	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
John Bailey	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
James Reed	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
Frederick Stevenson	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
John Taylor	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
M. Barrill	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
W. Addison, Jr.	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	60 00	
W. Addison, Jr.	First class	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,158 91	
George McNeir Israel	Laborer, \$720	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	240 00	
George McNeir Israel	Asst. mes'gr, 840	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	555 24	
George E. Samseney, Jr.	Laborer, 720	July 9, 1868	June 30, 1869	709 00	
William Anderson	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	660 00	
William H. McCoy	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	540 00	Resigned.
W. Scott	do.	Aug. 31, 1868	June 30, 1869	602 00	
Charles D. Pugh	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	60 65	
Charles D. Pugh	Messenger, \$1,000	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	915 76	
John Johnson	Laborer, 720	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	60 00	Resigned.
James Michaels	do.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	180 00	Transferred.
John Blair	do.	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	300 00	Removed.
John Johnson	do.	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	478 00	Promoted.
William H. Ward	do.	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	120 00	Removed.
I. B. Keim	do.	July 29, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	465 87	Time expired.
E. Brooks	do.	Aug. 18, 1868	June 30, 1869	623 48	
W. C. Rohrer	do.	Aug. 7, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	168 91	Resigned.
Samuel Erskine	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	660 00	
James Vestal	do.	Sept. 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	60 00	
James Vestal	Messenger, \$1,000	Oct. 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	413 89	Transferred.
A. W. Cox	Laborer, 720	Oct. 6, 1868	May 31, 1869	470 32	Removed.
David Bell	do.	Sept. 28, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	126 00	Do.
John Dunn	do.	Oct. 20, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	83 48	Do.
Robert Hutton	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	480 00	
A. D. Smith	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	120 00	
Lisa Michener	do.	Nov. 9, 1868	May 31, 1869	404 00	Transferred.

Statement showing number of clerks in office of Secretary of the Treasury—Continued

Name.	Grade.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Amount received.	Remarks.
		From—	To—		
Elias Cope	Laborer . . . \$720	Dec. 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	\$270 00	Resig.
A. Jackson	do.	Dec. 17, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	269 35	Trans.
A. Heinrich	do.	Dec. 16, 1868	June 30, 1869	391 30	
C. B. Allen	Laborer . . . \$576	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	96 00	Resig.
B. Chaves	do.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	144 00	Remo.
E. R. Crosby	do.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 2, 1869	435 20	Do.
L. M. Fitch	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	364 00	
Mrs. L. H. McL. Kimball	Copyist . . . \$900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. L. McLean	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Helen Grifing	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss A. Szymanowski	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss H. R. Stanford	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss E. W. Dana	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Maria W. Todd	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. H. C. Briggs	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss J. G. Shearer	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss S. G. Anderson	do.	July 1, 1868	June 31, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. A. R. Story	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. Russell	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss C. M. Kean	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mary Johnson	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Lettie Marks	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Harriet Beddo	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. A. Ellis	do.	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	225 00	Resig.
Miss A. A. Rigden	do.	July 1, 1868	Feb. 18, 1869	592 50	Dece.
Miss C. Machenheimer	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	75 82	Remo.
Nellie Slade	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	Nov. 8, 1868	19 56	Remo.
Mrs. R. J. Niles	do.	July 1, 1868	June 19, 1869	872 81	Resig.
Mrs. L. Wagener	do.	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	75 82	Trans.
Mrs. M. E. Pancoast	do.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
Mrs. S. C. Creecy	do.	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1869	450 00	Resig.
Mrs. H. B. Creecy	do.	Jan. 1, 1869	June 19, 1869	422 81	Remo.
Mrs. H. C. Foulko	do.	Sept. 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	298 36	Time
J. M. Jones	do.	Oct. 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	75 82	Resig.
Margaret G. Meade	do.	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	675 00	
N. J. Brent	do.	Oct. 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	75 82	Resig.
M. A. Sneed	do.	Oct. 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	600 83	Remo.
Miss Marie Howard	do.	Oct. 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	600 83	Do.
Miss S. R. Lawrenson	do.	Oct. 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	75 82	Do.
Louisa Blount	do.	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	302 50	
Della A. Ferris	do.	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	525 82	
H. M. Clarke	do.	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	525 82	
Nannie C. Beard	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	599 18	
Maria L. Brown	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	296 68	Remo.
Helen S. Waller	do.	Nov. 5, 1868	May 31, 1869	515 24	Do.
Kate Nelson	do.	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	675 00	
Maggie Lawrenson	do.	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Resig.
E. Lester	do.	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Remo.
Amy Stickney	do.	July 14, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	342 38	Time
M. A. Zappone	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	149 18	Remo.
Susie Fuller	do.	Sept. 8, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	56 25	Do.
Julia Gove	do.	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	748 36	
Mrs. V. Brewster	do.	Sept. 24, 1868	Oct. 30, 1869	692 12	
Fanny Hutton	do.	Sept. 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	149 18	Time
Mrs. Minnie Morris	do.	Oct. 23, 1868	June 19, 1869	594 00	Remo.
A. E. Cunningham	do.	Apr. 21, 1869	May 15, 1869	61 82	Do.
Miss Sallie M. Meade	do.	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	225 00	
Miss Ella Kearney	do.	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	225 00	
Mrs. F. M. Roberts	do.	May 1, 1869	May 31, 1869	76 66	Remo.
Miss F. M. R. Brown	do.	May 27, 1869	June 30, 1869	86 53	

Number of persons at present employed in Secretary's office.

* Division of accounts, 17 clerks, 59 ladies, 1 messenger, 1 laborer.

† Loan division, 21 clerks, 1 lady, 1 messenger, 1 laborer.

Other divisions 145 clerks, 31 ladies, 15 messengers, 9 laborers.

Total, 183 clerks, 91 ladies, 17 messengers, 11 laborers.

Number of desks.

* Division of accounts.

† Loan division

Other divisions

Total

* See statement marked A.

† See statement marked B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December, 1869.*

SIR: This report is made to conform to the requirements of section 2 of "An act making appropriations," &c., approved March 3, 1869.

This division as organized is paid from appropriations for expenses of loans and treasury notes, and, as a consequence, has no definite number of clerks assigned.

The number of clerks employed December 1, instant, is as follows:

One chief of division.

One principal clerk.

Six clerks of class 4.

Four clerks of class 3.

Three clerks of class 2.

Two clerks of class 1.

Fifty-nine clerks (females) of class nine hundred dollars per annum.

In all seventy-six clerks of all classes.

The increase during the year consists of one principal clerk, one clerk of class 3, and one of class 2, in all three clerks.

The decrease during the year consists of two clerks of class 1, and forty of class nine hundred dollars per annum, in all forty-two clerks.

This makes an actual reduction of thirty-nine clerks, and decreases the expenses of the office thirty-two thousand nine hundred dollars (\$32,900) per year.

The statement accompanying this report gives the number of clerks employed during the preceding fiscal year—when employed, and when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each.

No deduction can be made at present in any of the grades without detriment to the service, and as the work of this office depends entirely upon the amount issued and redeemed of the various securities of the United States, the probability of an increase of force being necessary is about as great as that of a decrease. Number of desks in this division, thirty-five.

Respectfully submitted.

W. V. S. WILSON,
Chief Division Accounts, &c.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of clerks employed in division of accounts, issues, and redemptions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869

Names.	Capacity.	Salary.	From—	To—	Am't paid.
W. V. S. Wilson	Chief of division	\$2,000	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	\$500 00
W. V. S. Wilson	do	2,500	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,875 00
John H. Shaw	Fourth class clerk	1,800	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,195 00
John H. Shaw	Clerk	2,000	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	673 21
J. N. Burket	Fourth class	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
J. J. Suman	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
* N. A. West	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	660 33
Hartwell Lincoln	Third class	1,600	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,062 22
Hartwell Lincoln	Fourth class	1,800	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	605 00
L. D. Alden	Third class	1,600	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,468 13
L. D. Alden	Fourth class	1,800	June 1, 1869	June 31, 1869	148 35
Henry Lawrence	Second class	1,400	Apr. 1, 1869	May 31, 1869	324 62
Henry Lawrence	Third class	1,600	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	131 27
F. W. Gilmore	do	1,600	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	268 13
† J. K. Moore	Second class	1,400	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	220 56
George H. Jackson	do	1,400	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00
Isaac Thornton	do	1,400	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00
Edward Derrick	do	1,400	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00
C. L. Williams	do	1,400	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00
George N. West	First class	1,200	Nov. 12, 1868	May 31, 1869	660 89
George N. West	Second class	1,400	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	115 38
W. S. Pratt	First class	1,200	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00
Thomas R. Willard	Third class	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00

* Without pay from November 12.

† Transferred.

FEMALES.

Names.	Salary.	From—	To—	Am't paid.	Remarks.
N. C. Beard	\$900	July 1, 1868	Oct. 30, 1868	\$300 82	Not paid for 8 days
Henrietta Brown	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	880 23	
C. M. Bloor	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Ella Barber	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
C. Barr	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	734 45	Dismissed.
M. M. Brewer	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	479 17	Do.
M. J. Brent	900	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1869	225 00	Do.
M. M. Butler	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
H. C. Barrett	900	Oct. 31, 1868	June 30, 1869	569 18	
S. M. Chaffee	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Sarah Carter	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
L. Conkling	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
E. W. Cutter	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
A. E. Cunningham	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Do.
Fanny H. Chase	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	597 50	No pay since Feb 28
H. C. Crosby	900	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1869	151 64	Resigned; no pay since Aug. 31.
L. A. Cromwell	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
S. E. Custis	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. Caney	900	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 18	
M. A. Downman	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Resigned.
S. A. Draine	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
C. A. Davis	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
H. R. DeRoncey	900	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	527 50	Transferred.
M. C. Doran	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Marie Darrell	900	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	450 00	Dismissed.
H. P. Dame	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
F. V. Dobson	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
S. M. Dove	900	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	290 83	Do.
Lucy E. Everett	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
C. Emmons	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. F. Eakle	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mary Flagler	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Transferred.
M. J. Flood	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
G. A. Gantt	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. E. Greer	900	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	527 50	Do.
M. E. Glines	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Dismissed.
F. M. Gilbert	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
May T. Gilson	900	Aug. 1, 1868	Oct. 30, 1869	225 00	Transferred.
Ann Haywood	900	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	75 82	Resigned.
H. Hancocm	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
E. J. Hartwell	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	877 75	No pay for 9 days
H. D. Handy	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. V. Heath	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Emily Henry	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
C. B. Heron	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Dismissed.
S. E. Harrison	900	July 1, 1869	Sept. 30, 1868	225 00	Resigned.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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List of clerks employed in division of accounts, issues, and redemptions, &c.—Continued.

FEMALES.

Names.	Salary.	From—	To—	Am't paid.	Remarks.
A. P. Hawkins	\$900	Aug. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	\$366 09	Dismissed.
A. C. Haskins	900	Sept. 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1869	73 36	Dropped.
Mary Hayne	900	Nov. 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	525 01	Dismissed.
J. E. Jennings	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
H. M. Jocelyn	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	748 36	No pay July and August, 1868.
Lacy M. Johns	900	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	450 00	
M. A. E. Keen	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. E. Kelley	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Dismissed.
Els Kearney	900	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	675 00	Transferred.
Kate Kearon	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Dismissed.
M. L. Lee	900	July 1, 1868	May 15, 1869	798 62	Do.
M. M. Ledogard	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
A. McWilliams	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
S. C. Miller	900	July 1, 1868	April 9, 1869	697 25	Resigned.
S. M. Meade	900	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	675 00	Transferred.
S. A. Mason	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Dismissed.
S. E. Malone	900	July 1, 1868	Oct. 30, 1868	300 89	Resigned.
Mary C. Miller	900	Apr. 10, 1869	June 30, 1869	902 75	
C. McIntyre	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
E. McLeod	900	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	75 82	Transferred.
Rebecca Moore	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Fanny L. Motzer	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Dismissed.
A. Moxon	900	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	597 50	Do.
E. R. Miller	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
A. A. McKenna	900	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	303 50	Dismissed.
M. M. Morris	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. A. Newkirk	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Dismissed.
F. M. Noland	900	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	151 64	Resigned.
Maria O'Dell	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Wm. Poehon	900	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	151 64	Resigned.
Ann Platt	900	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	75 82	Transferred.
Gertrude J. Phelps	900	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	748 36	
Felina Rodier	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Virginia D. Ruth	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Dismissed.
Virginia C. Rhodes	900	Aug. 17, 1868	June 30, 1869	765 04	
S. M. Ryan	900	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	525 82	
Wm. Shaw	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
E. J. Stevens	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
S. S. Saunders	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Dismissed.
S. S. Saunders	900	June 21, 1869	June 30, 1869	22 25	Reappointed.
Lucy Steele	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Martha Stewart	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
E. G. Sprigg	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Lucretia Smith	900	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	450 00	Dismissed.
F. Sneed	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Transferred.
E. E. Spanier	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
A. E. Summers	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Dismissed.
E. W. Smart	900	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	300 82	Resigned.
M. M. Sayles	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. K. Sheldon	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Dismissed.
M. A. Sneed	900	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	151 64	Transferred.
M. A. Stewart	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 22, 1868	354 62	Resigned.
E. N. Stewart	900	Oct. 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	225 00	Do.
E. E. Thomason	900	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	597 50	Do.
M. V. Tennison	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Dismissed.
Joseph Tyler	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
John A. Tripp	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
John M. Turner	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
John Tilley	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	724 45	Dismissed.
M. Thompson	900	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 18	
M. O. Whittier	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. A. Willis	900	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	225 00	Transferred.
M. E. White	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
W. Winn	900	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	151 64	Resigned.
M. Wick	900	Sept. 23, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	387 17	Transferred.
M. A. Zappone	900	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	499 45	Dismissed.
M. E. Smith	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 17, 1869.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 4th instant, I inclose statement of the number of clerks employed in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, time employed, and compensation received by each.

There are at present thirty-one desks in this office, and twenty-four clerks employed as follows, viz: one of \$2,500; one of \$2,000; nine of \$1,800; six of \$1,600; two of \$1,400; two of \$1,200; one copyist, \$900; one messenger, \$840, and one laborer, \$720. No reduction can be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. BIGELOW, *In charge.*

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Salaries paid clerks in Secretary's office, loan division, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Names.	TIME EMPLOYED.				Capacity.	Salary.	Amount paid.
	Months.	Days.	From—	To—			
W. H. Andrews	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	In charge.....	\$2,500	\$2,500 00
J. P. Bigelow	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....	2,000	2,000 00
George A. Bates.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	Fourth class ..	1,800	1,800 00
Daniel Baker.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
John Irwin.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
J. H. Joslin.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
G. L. Warren.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
C. F. Brainard.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
E. L. Wells.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
W. Stewart.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
W. Fletcher.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
T. G. Jones.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
M. Andrews.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
J. C. Walker.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,800 00
F. G. Ranney.....	8	.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,195 00
C. H. Stocking.....	9	.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,350 00
E. Moran.....	10	.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,800	1,290 35
G. W. Maher.....	4	.....	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	.....do.....	1,800	601 63
G. T. Noyes.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	Third class.....	1,600	1,600 00
F. E. Garnett.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00
E. L. Jones.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00
G. W. Williams.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00
E. B. McGrotty.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00
T. A. Gilmore.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00
J. T. Sweetman.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,600 00
C. E. Behle.....	10	10	July 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,375 00
H. Cushing.....	9	30	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,257 00
C. W. Hancock.....	11	.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,460 13
F. W. Gilmore.....	10	.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,331 00
W. H. Glasscott.....	10	10	July 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,375 00
A. H. Parks.....	10	.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,331 00
E. Goddard.....	8	.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	.....do.....	1,600	1,095 22
E. Goddard.....	4	.....	Mar. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	Fourth class.....	1,400	605 00
J. H. Relas.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	Second class.....	1,400	1,400 00
R. Stoop.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00
S. H. Meloy.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,400	1,400 00
Henry Lawrence.....	9	.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	.....do.....	1,400	1,050 00
George Shuffelbotham	10	10	July 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	.....do.....	1,400	1,261 00
A. J. Tilley.....	10	10	July 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	.....do.....	1,400	1,261 00
W. H. Walton.....	10	.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,400	1,165 00
J. C. C. Whaley.....	8	30	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,400	1,048 00
Theo. L. Moody.....	9	.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	Third class.....	1,200	1,195 00
C. L. Goddard.....	1	16	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	First class.....	1,200	133 00
Mrs. G. J. Cooper.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	Copyist.....	900	900 00
Mrs. A. J. Prescott.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	900	900 00
Mrs. S. C. Harrison.....	2	.....	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	.....do.....	900	151 00
Mrs. E. N. Stewart.....	3	.....	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	.....do.....	900	225 00
Miss H. I. Wright.....	2	.....	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	.....do.....	900	151 00
Mrs. S. F. Kolb.....	5	.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	.....do.....	900	450 00
R. T. Keach.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	Messenger.....	1,000	1,000 00
H. Crook.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	1,000	1,000 00
E. Purcell.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	840	840 00
Simon Stern.....	12	.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	.....do.....	720	720 00
Total.....							69,132 60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, January 19, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with request contained in your letter of the 4th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit a list of the clerks employed in this office on that date, the number employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, when appointed, when discharged, and amount of compensation received by each. The number of desks in this bureau corresponds with the number of clerks employed.

No reduction can be made in the clerical force of this office without detriment to the public interest.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Number of clerks employed in office of Internal Revenue during fiscal year ending June 31, 1869.

Name of clerk.	Grade.	Date of original appointment.	Time employed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Amount salary paid.	Remarks.
A. B. Johnson.	\$1,800	Aug. 1, 1862	1, 1868 to May 31, 1869	\$1,651 65	Transferred to Light-house Board June 1, 1865.
M. Conant.	1,800	Sept. 23, 1862	July 1, 1868 to May 31, 1869	1,651 65	On leave without pay June 1, 1869.
Johann C. Jansen.	1,800	Oct. 6, 1862	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	Resigned October 31, 1869.
John B. Taylor.	1,800	Oct. 25, 1862	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Albert Clark.	1,800	June 4, 1863	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
H. A. Blood.	1,800	Mar. 9, 1864	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Israel Dille.	1,800	Sept. 1, 1864	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
David A. Chambers.	1,800	Jan. 5, 1865	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
A. Wellington Hart.	1,800	Jan. 30, 1865	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	Transferred to Secretary's office October 17, 1869.
T. A. Cushing.	1,800	Sept. 5, 1865	July 1, 1868 to May 31, 1869	1,800 00	Resigned June 30, 1869.
Charles Chealey.	1,800	June 27, 1865	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,651 65	Promoted to be head of division June 1, 1869.
E. H. Breckenridge.	1,800	Sept. 28, 1864	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	Promoted to be head of division September 1, 1869.
Felix Barre.	1,800	Sept. 5, 1864	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
George L. Cook.	1,800	Sept. 20, 1863	July 1, 1868 to Sept. 30, 1868	450 00	Resigned October 1, 1868.
Charles A. Appel.	1,800	Oct. 3, 1865	July 1, 1868 to Mar. 31, 1869	1,350 00	Promoted to head of division April 1, 1869.
George B. Haywood.	1,800	Oct. 6, 1862	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	Resigned August 1, 1869.
C. C. Adams.	1,800	Nov. 28, 1866	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
O. F. Dana.	1,800	Mar. 7, 1867	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Alexander Johnston.	1,800	May 8, 1867	July 1, 1868 to Sept. 30, 1868	450 00	Resigned September 30, 1868.
William H. Armstrong.	1,800	Mar. 9, 1867	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	Promoted to be head of division September 1, 1869.
B. F. Stern.	1,800	Aug. 7, 1866	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Wolcott Lay.	1,800	June 1, 1866	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
S. P. Doolittle.	1,800	July 20, 1863	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,619 02	
J. C. Lots.	1,800	Oct. 15, 1862	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
J. C. Lots.	1,800	Oct. 15, 1862	July 1, 1868 to Aug. 31, 1868	63	Without pay. Resigned August 31, 1868.
J. W. Dana.	1,800	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,051 63	
W. W. Dean.	1,800	Jan. 27, 1865	Feb. 1, 1869 to Nov. 30, 1868	665 22	
W. W. Dean.	1,800	Jan. 27, 1865	Jan. 1, 1869 to June 30, 1869	900 00	Dismissed September 30, 1869.
E. Tompkins, Jr.	1,800	Oct. 1, 1862	July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	745 00	
C. B. Parker.	1,800	Oct. 1, 1862	Feb. 1, 1869 to Jan. 31, 1869	937 78	
C. H. Stocking.	1,800	Apr. 13, 1869	July 1, 1868 to Jan. 31, 1869	937 78	
J. L. W. Huntington.	1,800	Sept. 20, 1867	Apr. 1, 1869 to June 30, 1869	390 66	
J. L. W. Huntington.	1,800	Sept. 20, 1867	July 1, 1868 to Mar. 31, 1869	450 00	Resigned September 30, 1869.
J. W. Dwyer.	1,800	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869 to June 18, 1869	1,200 00	
C. W. Eldridge.	1,800	June 16, 1865	May 1, 1869 to June 30, 1869	146 35	Resigned June 18, 1869.
C. W. Eldridge.	1,800	June 16, 1865	July 1, 1868 to Apr. 30, 1869	301 63	
J. F. Joseph.	1,800	Aug. 1, 1868	May 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869	1,331 87	

[illegible]

Number of clerks employed in office of Internal Revenue during fiscal year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name of clerk.	Grade.	Date of original appointment.	Time employed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.	Amount salary paid.	Remarks.
S. W. Burr	\$1,600	Apr. 21, 1899	Apr. 21, 1899, to June 30, 1899	\$113.09	
C. W. Ingram	1,600	Sept. 30, 1894	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	268.13	
C. W. Ingram	1,400	Sept. 30, 1894	July 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899	1,163.38	
C. F. Lewis	1,600	Apr. 22, 1895	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	268.13	
C. F. Lewis	1,400	Apr. 22, 1895	July 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899	1,163.38	
R. S. Brown	1,600	Aug. 1, 1897	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	268.13	
R. S. Brown	1,400	Aug. 1, 1897	July 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899	1,163.38	
James A. McKnight	1,600	May 17, 1897	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	268.13	
James A. McKnight	1,400	May 17, 1897	July 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899	1,163.38	
A. W. Gannett	1,600	June 9, 1893	June 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	131.87	
A. W. Gannett	1,400	June 9, 1893	July 1, 1898, to May 31, 1899	1,294.62	Promoted to third class July 1, 1899.
Edwin D. Tracy	1,400	Sept. 1, 1898	Sept. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Do.
William H. Royer	1,400	June 1, 1898	June 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,164.14	
A. P. Fardon	1,400	June 5, 1893	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Promoted to third class August 1, 1899.
James M. Darling	1,400	Feb. 5, 1893	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Promoted to third class September 1, 1899.
John T. Noyes	1,400	June 12, 1893	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Do.
I. N. Goodhue	1,400	July 16, 1894	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Do.
C. J. Hutchins	1,400	Oct. 19, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Do.
H. S. Wheeler	1,400	Jan. 18, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Do.
E. H. Grant	1,400	Nov. 26, 1897	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Do.
George F. Rollins	1,400	May 11, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Promoted to third class November 1, 1899.
John G. Cook	1,400	Aug. 3, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	Do.
John O. Marble	1,400	July 15, 1897	Feb. 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	579.44	Promoted to third class September 1, 1899.
John O. Marble	1,200	Sept. 16, 1895	Feb. 1, 1899, to Jan. 31, 1899	703.33	Resigned December 31, 1899.
F. W. W. Letourneau	1,400	Sept. 16, 1895	Feb. 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	579.44	Promoted to third class September 1, 1899.
F. W. W. Letourneau	1,200	Sept. 16, 1895	July 1, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899	703.33	
Theo. W. Simpson	1,400	Oct. 10, 1897	Feb. 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	579.44	Promoted to third class November 1, 1899.
Theo. W. Simpson	1,200	Oct. 10, 1897	July 1, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899	703.33	
H. C. Logan	1,400	July 7, 1898	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	224.62	Promoted to third class September 1, 1899.
H. C. Logan	1,200	July 7, 1898	July 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899	979.33	
Frank Baker	1,400	Aug. 8, 1898	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	224.62	Promoted to third class November 1, 1899.
James Knox Moore	1,200	Aug. 8, 1898	Aug. 8, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899	874.98	
W. S. Farnum	1,400	Feb. 1, 1899	Feb. 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	579.44	
W. S. Farnum	1,200	Feb. 1, 1899	Feb. 1, 1899, to Jan. 31, 1899	1,346.73	Dismissed September 30, 1899.
W. S. Bailey	1,400	Oct. 8, 1894	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	
C. W. Hancock	1,400	June 1, 1899	June 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	113.34	
C. W. Hancock	1,200	Nov. 11, 1893	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	
Jerome F. Johnson	1,400	Jan. 15, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	
R. B. Haman	1,400	Sept. 25, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	
C. T. Beneliet	1,400	Mar. 31, 1896	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	
John H. Greene	1,400	Mar. 31, 1896	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	
R. S. Evans	1,400	Oct. 11, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	
R. V. Remondt	1,400	Oct. 11, 1895	July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,400.00	

Class	Rank	Name	Entered	Discharged	Remarks
1	1	William L. Post	1897	1898	
1	2	James W. Farris	1897	1898	
1	3	Edmund B. Edwards	1897	1898	
1	4	James B. Harris	1897	1898	
1	5	James B. Harris	1897	1898	
1	6	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	7	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	8	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	9	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	10	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	11	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	12	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	13	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	14	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	15	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	16	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	17	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	18	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	19	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	20	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	21	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	22	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	23	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	24	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	25	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	26	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	27	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	28	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	29	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	30	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	31	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	32	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	33	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	34	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	35	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	36	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	37	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	38	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	39	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	40	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	41	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	42	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	43	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	44	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	45	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	46	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	47	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	48	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	49	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	50	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	51	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	52	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	53	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	54	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	55	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	56	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	57	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	58	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	59	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	60	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	61	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	62	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	63	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	64	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	65	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	66	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	67	J. B. T. Tupper	1897	1898	
1	68	J. B. T. Tupper			

Number of clerks employed in office of Internal Revenue during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869—Continued.

Name of clerk.	Grade.	Date of original appointment.	Time employed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Amount salary paid.	Remarks.
George C. Kerby	\$1, 20	July 1, 1868	May 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	\$901 10	Promoted to second class September 1, 1869.
George C. Kerby	1, 00	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1868, to Apr. 30, 1869	647 64	Do.
H. H. Service	1, 20	Apr. 30, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869, to June 30, 1869	904 40	Do.
H. C. Fisher	1, 20	Apr. 30, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869, to June 30, 1869	904 40	Do.
S. J. Butterfield	1, 20	May 3, 1869	May 3, 1869, to June 30, 1869	194 50	Do.
F. A. Bushey	1, 20	May 6, 1869	May 6, 1869, to June 30, 1869	184 61	Do.
L. Y. Mitchell	1, 20	May 13, 1869	May 13, 1869, to June 30, 1869	161 54	Do.
F. A. Kelsay	1, 20	May 14, 1869	May 14, 1869, to June 30, 1869	158 24	Do.
E. R. Chapman	1, 20	May 14, 1869	May 14, 1869, to June 30, 1869	52 75	Do.
J. G. Townsend	1, 20	June 24, 1869	June 24, 1869, to June 30, 1869	92 08	Do.
J. C. Brown	1, 20	July 20, 1868	Feb. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	496 67	Promoted to second class November 1, 1869.
J. A. Brown	840	July 20, 1868	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 31, 1869	492 33	Do.
H. V. Dempster	1, 20	May 13, 1869	May 13, 1869, to June 30, 1869	161 54	Do.
F. A. Barrett	1, 20	Oct. 14, 1868	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	1, 200 00	Dismissed May 30, 1869.
F. C. Schaeffer	1, 20	Oct. 6, 1866	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	1, 064 83	Resigned July 6, 1868.
C. W. Campbell	1, 20	Dec. 20, 1866	July 1, 1868, to May 20, 1869	832 34	Deceased March 8, 1869.
Thomas Logan	1, 20	Oct. 1, 1867	July 1, 1868, to July 6, 1868	403 34	Dismissed May 31, 1869.
George Terwilliger	1, 20	July 30, 1867	July 1, 1868, to Mar. 8, 1869	825 33	Resigned August 15, 1868.
George H. Colbath	1, 20	July 22, 1862	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	150 00	Resigned August 5, 1868.
George W. Driggs	1, 20	Sept. 23, 1863	July 1, 1868, to Aug. 15, 1868	117 39	Resigned May 30, 1869.
A. B. P. Palmer	1, 20	Oct. 31, 1867	July 1, 1868, to Aug. 5, 1868	1, 061 56	Transferred May 30, 1869.
Henry C. Ray	1, 20	July 2, 1868	July 2, 1868, to May 30, 1869	1, 101 10	Transferred July 1, 1869.
M. Burdette	1, 20	Oct. 1, 1867	July 1, 1868, to May 30, 1869	880 43	Resigned.
A. Mervin	1, 20	Aug. 1, 1868	Aug. 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	401 09	Dismissed July 31, 1869.
George D. Curtis	1, 20	Oct. 7, 1868	Oct. 7, 1868, to June 30, 1869	201 10	Transferred July 13, 1869.
C. L. Flanagan	1, 20	Dec. 1, 1868	Dec. 1, 1868, to Apr. 30, 1869	431 06	Appointment for three weeks extended three weeks.
R. L. Young	1, 20	Sept. 23, 1868	Sept. 23, 1868, to Apr. 30, 1869	146 57	
J. B. Smallwood	1, 20	Jan. 23, 1869	Jan. 23, 1869, to June 30, 1869	134 76	
J. A. Sample	1, 20	May 19, 1869	May 19, 1869, to June 30, 1869	178 06	
James Marx	1, 20	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 8, 1868, to Nov. 13, 1868	176 92	
A. P. Backman	1, 20	May 8, 1869	May 8, 1869, to June 30, 1869	161 54	
J. P. Potter, Jr.	1, 20	May 13, 1869	May 13, 1869, to June 30, 1869	154 94	
J. B. Westcott	1, 20	May 14, 1869	May 14, 1869, to June 30, 1869	118 68	
Charles Forster	1, 20	May 24, 1869	May 24, 1869, to June 30, 1869	115 38	
M. H. Hunt	1, 20	May 27, 1869	May 27, 1869, to June 30, 1869	74 53	
James M. Johnson	1, 20	June 9, 1869	June 9, 1869, to June 30, 1869	92 08	
Joseph T. Cook	1, 20	June 24, 1869	June 24, 1869, to June 30, 1869	180 00	Promoted, July 1, to second class; August 1, to third class.
				180 00	
LADIES.					
J. M. Henry	1000	Jan. 10, 1863	July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1869	1800 00	
H. Coworthwait	1000	Jan. 3, 1863	July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1869	1800 00	

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Appointment	Date of Termination	Amount Paid	Remarks
J. W. Smith	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	714 00	
N. J. Williams	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
N. W. Butler	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
K. H. Knowlton	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
R. E. Walker	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
E. Colburn	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
Mary Dean	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
C. J. Kelly	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
S. E. Draper	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
A. E. Adams	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
E. R. Crole	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
M. M. Billing	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
A. Carson	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
S. E. Edgcomb	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
M. E. Clendenen	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
M. A. Willard	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
L. C. Smith	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
E. S. West	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
M. H. Baird	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
Susan C. Beck	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
L. T. Plant	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
V. E. Durrell	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
C. J. Babcock	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
B. Covode	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
A. E. F. Carre	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
M. E. Cole	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
M. R. Raymond	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
A. S. Richards	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
R. A. Roane	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
M. M. Holt	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	
C. Leas	1840	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1868	1000 00	

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Appointments since July 1, 1869.

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Appointment	Date of Termination	Amount Paid	Remarks
W. D. Gallagher	1840	Sept. 10, 1869	Sept. 10, 1869	1,800	
W. W. Uitz	1840	Sept. 6, 1869	Sept. 6, 1869	1,800	
Alexander H. Holt	1840	Aug. 31, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869	1,800	
D. C. Cox	1840	July 1, 1869	July 1, 1869	1,800	
D. C. Cox	1840	July 1, 1869	July 1, 1869	1,800	
J. O. Thompson	1840	July 31, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869	1,800	
Frank T. Hone	1840	Aug. 23, 1869	Aug. 23, 1869	1,800	
J. B. Marvin	1840	Oct. 28, 1869	Oct. 28, 1869	1,800	
A. L. McCrea	1840	July 21, 1869	Sept. 1, 1869	1,800	
A. L. McCrea	1840	July 21, 1869	Sept. 1, 1869	1,800	
W. B. Brown	1840	Nov. 1, 1869	Nov. 1, 1869	1,800	
W. B. Brown	1840	Nov. 1, 1869	Nov. 1, 1869	1,800	
A. G. Elias	1840	Nov. 1, 1869	Nov. 1, 1869	1,800	

Time expired December 31, 1869.

Lapse fund.

Appointments since July 1, 1869—Continued.

Name of clerk.	Grade.	Date of original appointment.	Time employed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Amount salary paid.	Remarks.
A. G. Elias.....	\$1,200 to Oct. 31, 1869	Time expired September 2, 1869.
S. E. Norris.....	1,400	.....	Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1869	.....
S. E. Norris.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
S. P. Curtis.....	1,400	.....	Nov. 1, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1869	.....
S. P. Curtis.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Tweedwell.....	1,400	Dec. 16, 1869	Dec. 16, 1869, to .....	.....
Robert Patterson.....	1,200	July 2, 1869	July 2, 1869, to Sept. 2, 1869	.....
M. Durnal.....	1,200	July 14, 1869	July 14, 1869, to .....	.....
J. H. Lawrence.....	1,200	July 16, 1869	July 16, 1869, to .....	.....
J. H. Lawrence.....	1,200	July 31, 1869	July 31, 1869, to .....	.....
K. Baldy.....	1,200	Aug. 19, 1869	Aug. 19, 1869, to .....	.....
Thomas J. Fallon.....	1,200	Aug. 20, 1869	Aug. 20, 1869, to .....	.....
D. A. Coffin.....	1,200	Aug. 30, 1869	Aug. 30, 1869, to .....	.....
L. L. Buzard.....	1,200	Aug. 31, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869, to .....	.....
P. C. Hyam.....	1,200	Aug. 31, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869, to .....	.....
George L. Vance.....	1,200	Aug. 21, 1869	Aug. 21, 1869, to .....	.....
George W. Bonger.....	1,200	Aug. 25, 1869	Aug. 25, 1869, to .....	.....
S. H. Goodman.....	1,200	Aug. 27, 1869	Aug. 27, 1869, to .....	.....
M. T. Moses.....	1,200	Aug. 31, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869, to .....	.....
C. L. Leman.....	1,200	Sept. 2, 1869	Sept. 2, 1869, to .....	.....
R. T. Foster.....	1,200	Sept. 15, 1869	Sept. 15, 1869, to .....	.....
G. H. Leonard.....	1,200	Sept. 16, 1869	Sept. 16, 1869, to .....	.....
A. C. Brown.....	1,200	Sept. 16, 1869	Sept. 16, 1869, to .....	.....
Thomas E. King.....	1,200	Oct. 21, 1869	Oct. 21, 1869, to .....	.....
S. A. Coe.....	1,200	Nov. 1, 1869	Nov. 1, 1869, to .....	.....
George J. Jeausip.....	1,200	Nov. 8, 1869	Nov. 8, 1869, to .....	.....
J. H. Cavanaugh.....	1,200	Nov. 10, 1869	Nov. 10, 1869, to .....	.....
S. L. Stephenson.....	1,200	Nov. 12, 1869	Nov. 12, 1869, to .....	.....
Angat Clark.....	1,200	Nov. 15, 1869	Nov. 15, 1869, to .....	.....
William Garretson.....	1,200	Nov. 12, 1869	Nov. 12, 1869, to .....	.....
F. I. Tedford.....	1,200	Nov. 15, 1869	Nov. 15, 1869, to .....	.....
Henry Bouman.....	1,200	Nov. 23, 1869	Nov. 23, 1869, to .....	.....
E. M. Truett.....	1,200	Dec. 11, 1869	Dec. 11, 1869, to .....	.....
Lafayette Sykes.....	1,200	July 3, 1869	July 3, 1869, to .....	.....
LADIES.					
Minnie G. Hall.....	900	July 9, 1869	July 9, 1869, to	Temporary. Detailed to United States Treasurer. Temporary. Do. Do. Do.
M. A. Ripley.....	900	Aug. 12, 1869	Aug. 12, 1869, to .....	.....
Kate Quail.....	900	Aug. 11, 1869	Aug. 11, 1869, to .....	.....
J. L. Evans.....	900	Aug. 16, 1869	Aug. 16, 1869, to .....	.....
A. McCallister.....	900	Aug. 30, 1869	Aug. 30, 1869, to .....	.....
E. C. McCreary.....	900	Aug. 30, 1869	Sept. 6, 1869, to .....	.....

[illegible]

Appointments since July 1, 1869—Continued.

Name of clerk.	Grade.	Date of original appointment.	Time employed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Amount salary paid.	Remarks.
E. Tompkins.....	\$900	June 23, 1869	June 23, 1869 to June 30, 1869	\$19 78	Temporary.
S. F. Woodworth.....	900	June 9, 1869	June 9, 1869 to June 30, 1869	71 70	Do.
L. K. Turner.....	900	June 9, 1869	June 9, 1869 to June 30, 1869	54 40	Do.
M. E. Bryan.....	900	June 9, 1869	June 9, 1869 to June 30, 1869	66 76	Do.
M. E. Foster.....	900	June 1, 1869	June 2, 1869 to June 30, 1869	71 40	Do.
Josephine Harlan.....	900	June 1, 1869	June 1, 1869 to June 30, 1869	74 17	Do.
L. M. Jones.....	900	.....	July 1, 1869 to July 31, 1869	75 82	Appointment expired December 31, 1869.
M. E. Whitehill.....	900	.....	June 9, — to June 30, 1869	54 40	Do.
C. B. Harvey.....	900	.....	June 1, — to June 30, 1869	74 17	Do.
Catherine Howard.....	900	.....	July 1, — to Aug. 31, 1869	151 64	Do.

RECAPITULATION.

Clerks now employed in office of Internal Revenue, December 29, 1869.

Fourth class	34 permanent.
Do.	1 temporary.
Third class	45 permanent.
Do.	9 temporary.
Second class	50 permanent.
Do.	1 temporary.
First class	37 permanent.
Ladies	54 permanent.
Do.	34 temporary.
Whole number of clerks	258

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 18, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter of December 14, 1869, I transmit herewith a statement showing the number of clerks employed in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the compensation paid to each, and the number of desks in use.

By reason of the reduced amount appropriated for the last fiscal year, much inconvenience has been experienced in transacting the business of this office. On account of the insufficiency of the force, recourse has been had to some extent to detailed clerks; consequently I cannot recommend any reduction of force.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the names and compensation paid to each clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Names.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
L. M. Price	\$1,800 00	
Franklin Bates	1,800 00	
Edward Wolcott	1,800 00	
George C. Williams	1,800 00	Removed July 31, 1869.
A. McKay	392 18	Resigned October 1, 1869.
D. Patten, jr.	1,800 00	
H. Hulburd	1,800 00	Resigned July 31, 1869.
W. Martin	1,800 00	
W. Magruder	1,800 00	
Z. Griffin	1,650 00	
and Lewis	1,550 00	Resigned May 31, 1869.
Burroughs	1,600 00	
H. Smith	1,600 00	
H. Norton	1,600 00	
Perkins	1,600 00	
Vera	1,600 00	
D. F. Kasson	1,600 00	
A. S. Peck	1,600 00	
Mr. H. Wood	1,600 00	
John	1,600 00	
ate	1,600 00	
F. Hamlink	1,200 00	Resigned February 1, 1869.
Long	1,650 00	
S. Longworth	1,516 61	
W. A. Jewett	1,500 00	
Jay Edson	1,400 00	
H. Cherry	1,400 00	
A. Berthrong	1,400 00	Resigned June 30, 1869.
A. Page	1,400 00	
Scott	1,400 00	
Bankshank	1,400 00	
A. Kayer	1,300 00	
H. Milstead	634 62	
H. Walton	234 62	Resigned October 31, 1869.
H. Barton	1,400 00	Transferred July 1, 1869.
W. Nater	1,300 00	
W. Hughes, jr.	800 00	Dismissed February 28, 1869.
A. Miller	458 52	
Mr. Sage	400 00	Resigned October 6, 1869.
Lawson, jr.	448 91	Removed December 15, 1868.
Corwin	900 00	
M. Kay	865 22	
Miller	446 67	
McCallough	201 00	
Patten	217 58	
P. Kingwalt	7 69	Resigned May 21, 1869.
Bank	128 85	Resigned December 18, 1869.
Bar	885 65	



Compensation paid clerks in office of the Comptroller of the Currency, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
O. N. Hubbard.....	\$840 00	
M. C. Weaver.....	840 00	Removed June 30, 1869.
J. H. Kaufman.....	840 00	Do.
W. E. Hughes.....	920 00	
J. B. Tierney.....	420 00	Dismissed December 31, 1869.
Samuel Neill.....	500 00	
J. E. De Saules.....	67 25	
Henry Sanders.....	720 00	
S. Hadley, (employed in appointment room).....	120 00	Resigned September 1, 1869.
Henry Ball, (employed in superintendent's department).....	60 45	Transferred July 31, 1869.
E. E. Schreiner.....	720 00	
Charles D. Bryan.....	418 70	
Mrs. S. F. Fitzgerald.....	900 00	
Mrs. M. G. Mahon.....	75 82	Resigned August 1, 1869.
Mrs. E. E. Poole.....	900 00	
Mrs. S. A. Hodges.....	900 00	
Mrs. M. A. Blossom.....	900 00	
Mrs. M. G. Smith.....	900 00	Transferred November 30, 1869.
Mrs. H. A. Peters.....	900 00	Removed July 31, 1869.
Mrs. E. C. Woodbridge.....	843 14	Removed June 5, 1869.
Mrs. M. C. Ringgold.....	900 00	Transferred November 1, 1869.
Mrs. M. L. McCormick.....	900 00	
Mrs. F. M. Anderson.....	637 50	
Mrs. S. C. Harrison.....	750 00	
Mrs. M. H. Sherwin.....	900 00	Died.
Mrs. F. C. Sneed.....	525 00	
Miss K. E. Anderson.....	900 00	
Miss E. C. Berthrong.....	642 50	Resigned March 17, 1869.
Miss A. C. Bielaski.....	900 00	
Miss A. M. Donaldson.....	900 00	Removed July 31, 1869.
Miss C. N. French.....	900 00	
Miss E. R. Hyde.....	900 00	On leave without pay.
Miss A. C. Ingersoll.....	900 00	Resigned July 15, 1869.
Miss S. W. Knowlton.....	900 00	
Miss M. M. Redwood.....	637 50	Removed March 23, 1869.
Miss A. W. Story.....	900 00	
Miss M. M. Stockton.....	900 00	Resigned June 30, 1869.
Miss Minter Watkins.....	300 00	Resigned January 1, 1869.
Miss J. M. Baldwin.....	900 00	
Miss C. Hinds.....	900 00	
Miss A. A. McKinney.....	675 00	Transferred March 1, 1869.
Miss M. L. Simpson.....	825 00	
Miss V. Miller.....	900 00	Removed July 31, 1869.
Miss Minnie Greer.....	375 00	Resigned October 15, 1869.
Miss Alice Wick.....	300 00	
Miss S. H. Owen.....	300 00	Removed July 31, 1869.

Present number of clerks employed in this bureau, December 31, 1869:

Clerks of the fourth class.....	7
Clerks of the third class.....	13
Clerks of the second class.....	6
Clerks of the first class.....	9
Messengers.....	3
Watchman.....	1
Laborers.....	4
Female clerks.....	20
Total.....	63

The number of desks in the office of Comptroller of the Currency is 100, several of the clerks requiring two or more desks for counting money, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
December 7, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter of the 4th instant, I transmit herewith a statement giving the number, names, grade, time employed, when discharged, and compensation of the entire force of this office during the fiscal year which ended on the 30th June, 1869; also, a statement exhibiting the number, names, grade, and annual salary of the present force of the office, with my remarks thereon.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. W. TAYLER,
Comptroller.

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Statement exhibiting the names, grade, time employed, when discharged, and compensation of the clerks employed in the First Comptroller's office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Number.	Names.	Grade.	TIME EMPLOYED.		When discharged.	Compensation.	Remarks.
			From—	To—			
1	William Hemphill Jones	Chief clerk.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		\$2,000 00	
2	John Y. Lamb	Fourth class.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,800 00	
3	A. B. Claxton	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,800 00	
4	George Chipman	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,800 00	
5	James Anid	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,800 00	
6	Donald McLeod	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,800 00	
7	William Ferguson	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,800 00	
8	William Anderson	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
9	Brooke Mackall	do	July 1, 1888	April 1, 1889	April 1, 1889	1,204 40	
10	A. Jackson Jones	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
11	J. Ad. Thomson	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
12	B. A. Barnes	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
13	S. C. Clarke	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
14	George B. Sherman	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
15	Z. M. Lawrence	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
16	J. R. Garrison	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,600 00	
17	George Neilson	Second class.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,449 50	Promoted to third class April 2, 1889.
18	Charles P. Merrill	do	July 1, 1888	March 31, 1889		1,400 00	Resigned, to take effect April 1, 1889.
19	H. B. Bennett	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,400 00	
20	William F. Scott	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,400 00	
21	F. Brannigan	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,400 00	
22	Otto Weber	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,281 35	On leave without pay.
23	R. Cruikshank	do	April 1, 1889	June 30, 1889		1,312 50	Do.
24	Samuel Biddle	First class.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		350 00	Appointed second class clerk Apr. 1, '89.
25	Thomas Johnson	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,223 52	Appointed second class clerk May 1, '89.
TEMPORARY CLERKS.							
26	Merritt Brown	Second class.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,400 00	
27	T. C. Dickinson	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,400 00	
28	A. B. White	First class.	July 1, 1888	August 1, 1888		101 09	
29	A. Schwartz	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,200 00	Resigned.
30	R. Cruikshank	do	July 1, 1888	March 31, 1889		900 00	
31	C. N. Wilcox	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		1,200 00	
LADIES.							
32	A. C. Bonediet	Counters	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		900 00	
33	A. M. Parsons	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		900 00	
34	E. H. Smith	do	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889		900 00	

36	W. J. Armstrong	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1640 00
37	C. M. McMillan	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1640 00
38	C. M. McMillan	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1640 00
39	C. M. McMillan	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1640 00
40	S. P. Jones	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00
41	K. J. Gay	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	597 50
42	E. Ortrand	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00
43	John McMahon	Messenger	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	730 00
44	Thomas Barrett	Laborer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	730 00
45	George Martin	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	730 00
46	Arthur B. Claxton	do	Sept 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	598 70

Resigned March 1, 1869.

R. W. TAYLER,
Comptroller.

Approved, December 7, 1869.

Statement exhibiting the number, names, grade, and compensation of the clerks now employed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

No.	Names.	Grade.	Salary.
1	William Hemphill Jones.....	Chief clerk	\$2,400
1	John Y. Laub.....	Fourth class	1,800
2	A. B. Claxton.....	do	1,800
3	George Chipman.....	do	1,800
4	James Auld.....	do	1,800
5	William Ferguson.....	do	1,800
6	J. Addison Thomson.....	do	1,800
7	Silas C. Clarke.....	do	1,800
8	Z. M. Lawrence.....	do	1,800
9	B. A. Barnes.....	do	1,800
10	John R. Garrison.....	do	1,800
1	William Anderson.....	Third class	1,600
2	A. Jackson Jones.....	do	1,600
3	Henry B. Bennett.....	do	1,600
4	William F. Scott.....	do	1,600
5	Richard Cruikshank.....	do	1,600
6	T. C. Dickinson.....	do	1,600
7	A. Schwartz.....	do	1,600
8	George Neilson.....	do	1,600
9	Felix Brannigan.....	do	1,600
10	Otto Weber.....	do	1,600
11	Samuel Biddle.....	do	1,600
12	Merritt Brown.....	do	1,600
1	William Linton.....	Second class	1,400
2	C. N. Wilson.....	do	1,400
3	Frank Bartlett.....	do	1,400
4	S. W. Saxton.....	do	1,400
5	S. H. Bockwith.....	do	1,400
6	J. H. Wilkinson.....	do	1,400
7	A. J. Chipman.....	do	1,400
8	R. N. Eastlack.....	do	1,400
1	Thomas Johnson.....	First class	1,200
2	George S. Ferris.....	do	1,200
3	A. C. Bowie.....	do	1,200
4	George S. Fife.....	do	1,200
5	William F. Pray.....	do	1,200
6	Frank C. Taylor.....	do	1,200
1	A. C. Benedict.....	Counter	\$800
2	A. S. Parsons.....	do	800
3	L. H. Smith.....	do	800
4	W. Fitzpatrick.....	do	800
5	Lottie Fisher.....	do	800
6	C. M. Melville.....	do	800
1	Elijah Ourand.....	Messenger	720
2	John McMahon.....	Laborer	720
3	Thomas Barrett.....	do	720
4	George Martin.....	do	720
5	Benben Cleary.....	Asst. laborer.	500

RECAPITULATION.

Chief clerk.....	1
Fourth class.....	10
Third class.....	12
Second class.....	8
First class.....	6
Counters.....	6
Messenger and laborers.....	5
Aggregate.....	48

REMARKS.

I am of opinion that no reduction can safely be made in the number or grades of clerks employed, and that the full number authorized by the acts of March 3 and April 10, 1869, should be continued, with an increase of compensation.

R. W. TAYLER,
Comptroller.

DECEMBER 7, 1869.

The number of desks in the First Comptroller's office is fifty-eight, the business of several of the clerks requiring two desks, while several of them are used for reference where the larger books used in the transaction of the business of the bureau are kept.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
December 11, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I transmit herewith a list of all the clerks, messengers, &c., employed in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, with date of appointment, date of discharge, and the amount of compensation received by each during said year; also, a list of the officers, clerks, and employés of the office as at present organized.

Number of desks in the office 103.

I am of opinion that no reduction can be made in the clerical force of this office, consistently with the public interest at the present time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

List of officers, clerks, and employés in the Second Comptroller's office, with date of appointment and discharge, also the amount of compensation received by each from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869.

Names.	When appointed.	When discharged.	Compensation.
J. M. Brodhead	June 1, 1863		\$3,000 00
J. W. Smith	June 17, 1864	May 31, 1869	1,835 21
Wm C. Wilson	Oct. 7, 1850		1,800 00
Wm T. Clark	July 1, 1855		1,743 95
L. B. Clark	July 10, 1863	Apr. 22, 1869	1,458 79
F. A. Jennings	May 19, 1862		1,800 00
Wm S. Delano	July 18, 1862		1,800 00
W. Butterfield	July 20, 1863		1,800 00
F. B. Curtis	Apr. 17, 1862		1,816 48
Charles Colné	Apr. 10, 1862		1,800 00
E. F. French	Apr. 1, 1848		1,800 00
John A. Prescott	June 18, 1862		1,800 00
W. Campbell	July 1, 1847		1,766 48
Wm D. Abbott	Oct. 30, 1834		1,766 48
Wm L. Cathcart	Dec. 4, 1860		1,600 00
W. Hubbard	Apr. 11, 1862		1,600 00
W. W. Shedd	July 10, 1861		1,600 00
J. J. Chipman	Apr. 14, 1862	July 31, 1868	134 78
Wm Prince	May 24, 1862		1,633 52
W. Cox	July 1, 1862		1,620 48
W. Stevens	Feb. 19, 1863		1,580 48
W. Purrington	July 10, 1863	May 10, 1869	1,375 83
W. J. Dockstader	Jan. 23, 1863		1,600 00
A. Ewins	Apr. 1, 1864		1,600 00
W. S. Fort	Sept. 1, 1853		1,600 00
E. Dailey	Apr. 16, 1862	May 10, 1869	1,153 61
Wm B. Motley	June 14, 1862	May 31, 1869	1,468 13
W. Spencer	Jan. 16, 1863	May 10, 1869	1,375 83
W. Gomer	Nov. 18, 1863		1,600 00
W. Spaulding	Dec. 19, 1863		1,600 00
W. M. Vinmont	June 8, 1864	Feb. 22, 1869	1,035 56
W. Thomas	Feb. 5, 1864		1,633 52
W. Pike	Dec. 3, 1863		1,633 52
W. D. Bartlett	June 4, 1864		1,600 00
Wm P. Freeman	May 4, 1864		1,580 43
Wm R. Edwards	Apr. 2, 1866		1,600 00
Wm Phelps	Sept. 26, 1867		1,600 00
Wm F. Maginness	Apr. 1, 1867		1,600 00
Wm Mitchell	Aug. 5, 1869		1,600 00
Wm Ware	Apr. 1, 1866		1,600 00
Wm Gutzler	Nov. 2, 1867	Apr. 30, 1869	1,331 87
Wm Spaulding	Sept. 3, 1866		1,533 15
Wm Dickson	Apr. 11, 1862		1,467 22
Wm L. Thomas	June 25, 1862		1,433 51
Wm Tunell	Apr. 8, 1865		1,433 51
Wm Cummings	Feb. 17, 1865		1,433 51

Roll of officers, clerks, and employes in the Second Comptroller's office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	When appointed.	When discharged.	Compensation.
D. W. C. Brodhead	June 2, 1865		\$1,416 49
J. T. Adams	June 26, 1860		1,400 00
E. N. Lewis	Nov. 18, 1863		1,400 00
M. B. Goodwin	July 25, 1864		1,400 00
B. Marriott	Apr. 21, 1864		1,400 00
David Potts	Dec. 11, 1863		1,400 00
Thomas H. Trott	June 21, 1864		902 22
O. D. Thatcher	May 12, 1865		1,400 00
S. C. Buckingham	July 1, 1865		1,400 00
W. E. Flenner	July 7, 1864	May 10, 1869	1,233 84
B. R. Tracey	Feb. 3, 1865		1,400 00
John H. Houston	July 1, 1865		1,400 00
John M. Gardner	May 27, 1865		1,400 00
Thomas Raferty	July 1, 1865		1,400 00
N. Lemen	July 1, 1865		1,400 00
R. N. Tilton	July 5, 1865		1,400 00
Edgar Stevens	July 1, 1865		1,410 00
A. P. Munson	July 25, 1865		1,400 00
W. A. Saxton	Aug. 22, 1865		1,400 00
John W. Babbitt	Sept. 10, 1865		1,400 00
J. H. Seiffert	Nov. 1, 1865		1,400 00
Joseph Patch	Jan. 12, 1866		1,350 53
A. W. Stratton	Apr. 21, 1866		1,400 00
R. M. McKee	Mar. 22, 1866		1,340 44
Bernard May	Aug. 18, 1866		1,400 00
F. W. Sanborn	Apr. 4, 1866		1,232 52
W. G. Green	Apr. 23, 1866		1,299 94
J. L. Kern	May 17, 1866		1,216 45
H. D. Seymour	Aug. 14, 1866		1,267 23
Smith Townshend	Aug. 23, 1866		1,200 00
Thomas Eniry	Apr. 28, 1866	May 10, 1869	1,031 87
H. Bronaugh	July 1, 1867		1,200 00
W. Beadel	June 24, 1867		1,200 00
A. S. Clements	Sept. 1, 1867		1,240 00
A. W. Ballard	Nov. 4, 1867		1,233 52
George H. French	Nov. 29, 1867		1,200 00
Roger Bellis	Aug. 2, 1867		1,210 10
J. Q. Adams	Oct. 7, 1867		1,200 00
S. B. Parris	Jan. 31, 1868		1,200 00
A. Hubbell	Oct. 10, 1867		1,200 00
F. A. Chase	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 30, 1868	401 09
H. H. Stewart	Nov. 1, 1866	July 19, 1868	61 96
D. L. Selke	July 20, 1868	May 10, 1869	969 91
J. E. Potts	Nov. 26, 1867	June 30, 1869	1,200 00
Thomas E. Martin	May 12, 1866	Apr. 15, 1869	1,107 69
B. W. Johnson	May 24, 1866	Apr. 15, 1869	949 45
Peter Ahl, jr.	Apr. 20, 1866	Apr. 15, 1869	949 45
B. F. Parsons	Jan. 9, 1867	Apr. 15, 1869	949 45
W. H. Redden	July 25, 1865	Dec. 10, 1868	531 52
Peter Wood	June 26, 1867		1,200 00
J. A. Frank	Dec. 5, 1867		1,200 00
H. B. Brown	Dec. 13, 1867		1,200 00
P. T. Nason	Sept. 3, 1866	June 30, 1869	1,200 00
E. Erdman	Feb. 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	1,031 87
Thomas McNamara	July 9, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	923 56
J. W. Hobbs	Apr. 30, 1866		1,400 00
Oscar Bielaski	July 1, 1868		1,200 00
R. P. Dodge	July 24, 1868		1,258 16
James E. Miller	Aug. 1, 1868		944 31
Thomas Johnson	Aug. 17, 1868		1,046 71
J. C. Brown	Aug. 6, 1868		1,062 64
H. C. Addison	Oct. 21, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	544 22
J. P. Garland	Dec. 1, 1868	Mar 11, 1869	134 43
S. G. Newton	Feb. 1, 1864	May 31, 1869	544 22
W. D. Hughes	Apr. 26, 1869		144 9
H. Cushing	Apr. 30, 1869		204 4
Francis Howard	May 4, 1869		131 2
Vincent Barnes	May 1, 1869		201 1
C. W. Taylor	May 4, 1869		131 2
G. L. Clark	May 11, 1869		168 1
George W. Anderson	June 24, 1869		27 4
Emma Howard	Nov. 25, 1863	June 30, 1869	500 0
Della Sloane	Dec. 14, 1863		500 0
R. C. Whitman	Dec. 21, 1863		500 0
Ellen Hebb	May 2, 1864		500 0
M. A. Stetson	May 10, 1864		500 0
L. R. Russell	June 17, 1864		500 0
L. Whitman	Feb. 25, 1865		500 0
A. C. Houston	Mar. 11, 1865		500 0
A. H. Roberts	Aug. 1, 1865		500 0
M. C. Douglass	Jan. 1, 1866		500 0

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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Roll of officers, clerks, and employes in the Second Comptroller's office, &c.—Continued.

Names.	When appointed.	When discharged.	Compensation.
L. G. Meehan.....	July —, 1866		\$300 00
F. B. Newell.....	Mar. 5, 1866		900 00
S. M. Bronaugh.....	Oct. 21, 1867		900 00
Clara Ingersoll.....	Jan. 1, 1869		900 00
W. O. Crosby.....	Jan. 27, 1868		800 00
William Chambers.....	Sept. 1, 1865		1,000 00
John McCormick.....	Nov. 18, 1863		840 00
Jacob Lion.....	Oct. 17, 1864		720 00
Charles W. Davis.....	May 24, 1865		360 00
J. A. Patterson.....	June 7, 1867		180 00
James Goodman.....	Mar. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00
N. Kyser.....	Feb. 9, 1869		141 00

Roll of officers, clerks, and employes in the Second Comptroller's office, December, 1869.

Names.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	WHEN APPOINTED IN—			
			Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.
Comptroller.						
J. M. Broadhead.						
Chief Clerk.						
E. B. Curtis.						
Fourth Class.						
F. A. Jennings.....	England.	Minn.	May 19, 1862		July 10, 1863	Sept. 1, 1863
E. F. French.....	N. H.	Mass.	Apr. 1, 1848		July 1, 1853	April 1, 1864
Charles Colné.....	France	Penn.	Apr. 10, 1862	July 10, 1863	Sept. 16, 1863	April 1, 1864
James S. Delano.....	Vt.	Ill.	July 18, 1862	July 10, 1863	Dec. 24, 1863	April 1, 1864
J. W. Butterfield.....	Maine	Maine		July 20, 1863		April 1, 1864
J. A. Prescott.....	N. H.	N. H.	June 18, —	July 10, 1863	April 1, 1864	Jan. 13, 1865
J. C. Wilson.....	do	do	Oct. 7, 1850		July 1, 1853	July 1, 1865
John Prince.....	Mass.	Mass.	May 24, 1862	July 1, 1863	April 1, 1864	May 1, 1869
J. C. Stevens.....	Penn.	Iowa	Feb. 19, 1863	July 10, 1863	April 1, 1864	May 1, 1869
J. T. Pike.....	N. H.	N. H.	Dec. 3, 1863	Apr. 1, 1864	Nov. 1, 1866	May 1, 1869
L. S. Thomas.....	N. Y.	Iowa	Feb. 5, 1864	June 14, 1864	Mar. 1, 1866	May 1, 1869
J. W. Cox.....	N. J.	N. J.	July 1, 1862	July 10, 1863	April 1, 1864	June 1, 1869
Third Class.						
George D. Abbot*.....	D. C.	D. C.	Oct. 20, 1834		July 1, 1853	July 1, 1865
M. Campbell.....	N. H.	Va.	July 1, 1847		July 1, 1853	July 1, 1868
J. L. Cathcart.....	D. C.	D. C.	Dec. 4, 1860	July 12, 1861	July 10, 1863	
D. S. Hubbard.....	Mass.	Penn.	Apr. 11, 1862	July 10, 1863	Sept. 1, 1863	
W. J. Dockstader.....	Ohio	Ohio	Jan. 23, 1863	July 10, 1863	May 23, 1864	
Alexander Ewing.....	N. H.	Mass.		Apr. 1, 1864	Sept. 20, 1864	
W. S. Fort.....	N. J.	N. J.	Sept. 1, 1853	Nov. 17, 1856	Jan. 13, 1865	
C. Hosmer.....	Mass.	Ill.	Nov. 18, 1863	Apr. 1, 1864	July 1, 1865	
Henry Spalding.....	Conn.	Conn.	Dec. 19, 1863	May 1, 1864	July 1, 1865	
G. R. Edwards.....	Ky.	Ill.			April 2, 1866	
J. S. Phelps.....	Vt.	Vt.		Sept. 26, 1867	Nov. 1, 1867	
Albion Ware.....	Mass.	Mo.	Apr. 1, 1866	June 21, 1866	June 1, 1868	
D. Bartlett.....	Maine	D. C.	June 4, 1864	Jan. 13, 1865	July 1, 1868	
W. P. Freeman.....	do	Maine	May 4, 1864	Jan. 13, 1865	Aug. 1, 1868	
N. Dickson.....	Penn.	Penn.	Apr. 11, 1862	Apr. 1, 1864	Mar. 1, 1869	
R. L. Thomas.....	Va.	D. C.	June 25, 1862	Apr. 1, 1864	May 1, 1869	
E. S. Cummings.....	Mass.	N. H.	Feb. 17, 1865	Oct. 19, 1865	May 1, 1869	
J. D. Tunell.....	Mich.	Mich.	Apr. 8, 1865	June 1, 1866	May 1, 1869	
D. W. C. Broadhead.....	Penn.	Penn.	June 2, 1865	July 1, 1865	June 1, 1869	
J. A. Shindell.....					Oct. 1, 1869	
Second Class.						
J. T. Adams.....	Mass.	Mass.	June 26, 1854	Dec. 4, 1860		
J. F. Clark.....	D. C.	D. C.	July 1, 1855	July 1, 1861		
E. N. Lewis.....	do	do	Nov. 18, 1863	June 14, 1864		
C. Marriott.....	do	Md.	Apr. 21, 1864	Sept. 20, 1864		
J. P. Potts.....	Ohio	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1863	July 1, 1865		
H. H. Trotter.....	D. C.	D. C.	June 21, 1864	July 1, 1865		
C. Buckingham.....	Ohio	Ohio		July 1, 1865		
E. K. Tracy.....	Penn.	Penn.	Feb. 3, 1865	Sept. 14, 1865		
L. H. Houston.....	do	do	July 1, 1865	Mar. 1, 1866		

* Reduced to third class May 1, 1869.

† Reduced to third class March 1, 1869.

; Resigned, to take effect December 31, 1869.

Roll of officers, clerks, &c., in the Second Comptroller's office—Continued.

Names.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	WHEN EMPLOYED IN—			
			Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.
J. M. Gardner	N. Y.	D. C.	May 27, 1865	Sept. 1, 1866		
Thomas Rafferty	Ireland	N. Y.	July 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866		
R. N. Tilton	N. H.	N. H.	July 5, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866		
W. A. Saxton	Penn.	Penn.	Aug. 22, 1865	July 1, 1867		
J. W. Babbitt	N. Y.	Mich.	Sept. 10, 1865	Sept. 1, 1867		
J. H. Seiffert	D. C.	D. C.	Nov. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1867		
Joseph Patch	England	do	Jan. 12, 1866	July 1, 1868		
J. W. Hobbs	N. H.	N. H.	Apr. 20, 1866	July 1, 1868		
A. W. Stratton	Va.	Va.	Apr. 21, 1866	July 1, 1868		
W. G. Green	N. Y.	N. Y.	Apr. 23, 1866	Dec. 1, 1868		
H. D. Seymour	Mass.	D. C.	Aug. 14, 1866	Mar. 1, 1869		
F. W. Sanborn	N. Y.	N. Y.	Apr. 4, 1866	May 1, 1869		
A. Ballard	do	do	Nov. 4, 1867	May 1, 1869		
J. Q. Kern	Ohio	Ohio	May 17, 1866	June 1, 1869		
J. Q. Adams	Ind.	Md.	Oct. 7, 1867	July 1, 1869		
R. H. Ball	Md.	do	do	July 1, 1869		
G. H. Freuch	N. H.	N. H.	Nov. 29, 1867	Aug. 1, 1869		
Smith Townshend	Md.	Ill.	Aug. 23, 1866	Sept. 1, 1869		
Peter Wood, ar.	do	Md.	June 26, 1867	Sept. 1, 1869		
Roger Bellis	England	do	Aug. 2, 1867	Oct. 1, 1869		
<i>First class.</i>						
W. Beadel	N. Y.	N. Y.	June 24, 1867			
H. Bronaugh	D. C.	D. C.	July 1, 1867			
A. S. Clements	do	do	Sept. 1, 1867			
A. Hubbell	Conn.	N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1867			
J. A. Frank	N. Y.	Ill.	Dec. 10, 1867			
H. B. Brown	Mass.	D. C.	Dec. 13, 1867			
S. B. Parris	Maine	do	Jan. 31, 1868			
O. Bielaaki	D. C.	do	July 1, 1868			
J. C. Brown	Mass.	Tenn.	Aug. 6, 1868			
Thomas Johnson	D. C.	Ark.	Aug. 17, 1868			
J. E. Miller	Penn.	Penn.	Dec. 1, 1868			
H. Cushing	Ill.	Ill.	Apr. 30, 1869			
Vincent Barnes	Va.	D. C.	May 1, 1869			
Francis Howard	Mass.	Mass.	May 4, 1869			
C. W. Taylor	N. Y.	N. Y.	May 4, 1869			
G. L. Clark	do	do	May 11, 1869			
G. W. Anderson	Ky.	Mo.	June 24, 1869			
W. D. Hughes	Iowa	Oregon	July 1, 1869			
Thomas Mithell	Conn.	Conn.	Aug. 5, 1869			
J. W. Moore	Md.	Va.	Sept. 1, 1869			
N. Leman	Va.	do	Nov. 1, 1869			
<i>Ladies.</i>						
Delia Sloane	Ohio	Ohio	Dec. 14, 1863			
Ellen Hebb	D. C.	D. C.	May 2, 1864			
M. A. Stetson	Mass.	Mass.	May 10, 1864			
L. R. Russell	do	D. C.	June 17, 1864			
Lucia Whitman	D. C.	do	Feb. 15, 1865			
A. C. Houston	Penn.	do	Mar. 11, 1865			
A. H. Roberts	Maine	Vt.	Aug. 1, 1865			
M. C. Douglass	Va.	D. C.	Jan. 1, 1866			
L. G. Meehan	D. C.	do	July 1, 1866			
F. B. Newell	N. Y.	N. H.	Mar. 5, 1866			
S. M. Bronaugh	D. C.	Md.	Oct. 21, 1867			
Clara Ingersoll	Maine	Maine	Jan. 1, 1869			
<i>Messengers.</i>						
John McCormick	Ireland	D. C.				
Jacob Lyon	Germ'ny	do				
<i>Laborers.</i>						
Levi Scott	Md.	do				
C. W. Davis	D. C.	do				
N. Kyser	do	do				
<i>Lapsee fund.</i>						
Bernard May	Germ'ny	Kansas	Nov. 19, 1867			
John W. Green	Pa.	D. C.	Nov. 20, 1867			
Philip H. Montague	Va.	Va.	Nov. 23, 1867			
Cyrus S. King	Maine	D. C.	Nov. 26, 1867			
James F. Walker	Tenn.	Tenn.	Nov. 25, 1867			

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
December 8, 1869.

SIR: In answer to your letter of December 4, 1869, calling my attention to the information required to be furnished by 2d section, act March 3, 1869, in regard to the force employed by this office, I have the honor to inclose herewith three statements covering the information.

No reduction of the force in this office is possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the number of clerks and salaries of same provided for by law for the office of Commissioner of Customs.

Act authorizing.	Class 1.	Salary.	Class 2.	Salary.	Class 3.	Salary.	Class 4.	Salary.	Total No.	Aggregate amount of salaries.
March 3, 1853, section 3, chief									1	\$2,000
March 3, 1853, section 3	3	\$1,200	4	\$1,400	3	\$1,600			10	14,000
March 14, 1864, section 6	4	1,200	3	1,400	1	1,600			8	10,600
June 23, 1864, section 5			2	1,400	2	1,600	2	\$1,800	6	9,600
Total	7	1,200	9	1,400	5	1,600	2	1,800	25	36,200

Statement showing the number of clerks employed in the office of Commissioner of Customs during the month of November, 1869, with their salaries.

Class.	Number.	Annual salary.
Chief clerk	1	\$2,000
Fourth class	2	1,800
Third class	6	1,600
Second class	7	1,400
First class	6	1,200
Female	1	900

Number of desks, 41.

Statement showing the names, salaries, and amounts paid to employees in the office of Commissioner of Customs for year ending June 30, 1869.

Names.	Capacity.	Annual salary.	Amount.	Amount taxable.	Amount of tax 5 per cent.	Net amount.	Remarks.
Thomas Fern.	Chief clerk.	\$2,000	\$2,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$50 00	\$1,950 00	
Henry A. Lockwood.	Fourth class.	1,800	1,800 00	800 00	40 00	1,760 00	
Charles W. Bradbury.	do.	1,800	1,800 00	800 00	40 00	1,760 00	
John D. Freley.	Third class.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Josiah R. Fletcher.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Henry C. Stroman.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Henry M. Baker.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Dan Weed.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Jonas Miller.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Albert Miller.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Albert Miller.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
John P. Miller.	do.	1,600	1,600 00	800 00	30 00	1,570 00	
Joseph Peterson.	Second class.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	August 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
Rhodes W. Sargent.	Third class.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	July, 1868.
Richard H. Barr.	Second class.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	Do.
John D. Barr.	do.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	
John F. G. Barr.	do.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	
John F. G. Barr.	do.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	
Henry A. Willis.	do.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	
Francis A. Willis.	do.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	
George H. Stone.	do.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	
George H. Stone.	do.	1,400	1,400 00	525 25	26 27	1,373 73	
Francis De H. Janvier.	First class.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	August 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
Francis De H. Janvier.	Second class.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	July, 1868.
Francis De H. Janvier.	First class.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	July 1, 1868, to April 30, 1869.
O. C. Berryman.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	July 1 to September 30, 1868.
Leroy H. Bridges.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
George W. Hedges.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
Matthew E. Smith.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
N. H. Thompson.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
John H. Thompson.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
J. H. Thompson.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
J. H. Thompson.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
J. H. Thompson.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
C. W. Hellen.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
James A. Lyon.	do.	1,200	1,200 00	366 31	18 32	1,833 69	
Kate S. Olds.	Female.	1,000	1,000 00	21 97	1 09	978 03	August 1, 1868, to February 28, 1869.
James A. Marshall.	Messenger.	1,000	1,000 00	21 97	1 09	978 03	August 18, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
James A. Marshall.	do.	1,000	1,000 00	21 97	1 09	978 03	September 29, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
James A. Marshall.	do.	1,000	1,000 00	21 97	1 09	978 03	April 1 to May 10, 1869.
James A. Marshall.	do.	1,000	1,000 00	21 97	1 09	978 03	September 26, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
Total			39,973 45	11,846 73	593 30	28,126 72	

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 10, 1869.**

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 4th instant, I respectfully submit the following statement :

Number of desks in the office.....	49
Number of clerks at present employed in the office.....	49

And the following named persons were employed in the office for stated periods of time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No reduction can be made in the number of clerks in any grade.
T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstract of clerks employed in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, with the compensation paid to each, time employed, and the date of discharge.

Names.	Compensation paid.	Time employed.
T. Mahon	\$2,000 00	All the year.
S. Miller	1,800 00	Do.
A. Townsend	1,800 00	Do.
A. Preston	1,800 00	Do.
P. Bentley	1,800 00	Do.
A. Leaver	1,800 00	Do.
C. Colgate	1,600 00	Do.
E. Hartwell	1,600 00	Do.
H. Bartlett	1,600 00	Do.
W. Sharretta	1,600 00	Do.
Hibshman	1,600 00	Do.
Logan	1,600 00	Do.
A. Taylor	1,600 00	Do.
Bradley	1,600 00	All the year. Removed.
Dana	1,600 00	All the year.
H. Nicolay	1,400 00	All the year. Resigned.
Brooke	1,400 00	All the year. Removed.
Hooper	1,400 00	All the year.
	1,400 00	Do.
Boley	1,400 00	Do.
Johnson	1,400 00	Do.
McMillan	1,400 00	Do.
Porter	1,400 00	Do.
Marsh	1,400 00	Do.
Henderson	1,400 00	Do.
Hales	1,400 00	Do.
Sweland	1,400 00	Do.
Clark	1,400 00	Do.
Smith	1,200 00	Do.
Wassile	1,200 00	All the year. Resigned.
Kelly	1,200 00	All the year.
Lockins	1,200 00	Do.
Stor	1,200 00	Do.
De Lee	1,200 00	Do.
Warner	1,200 00	All the year. Removed.
	1,200 00	All the year.
M. Her	1,200 00	Do.
Lockins	1,200 00	Do.
Stor	1,200 00	Do.
Carle	1,200 00	All the year. Removed.
Barrett	1,200 00	Do.
Hooper	1,200 00	All the year.
	1,200 00	Do.
	1,200 00	Do.
	1,766 30	
Rice	1,133 33	July 1, 1868, to March 16, 1869.
Johnson	1,133 15	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869. Removed.
	1,165 38	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869. Removed.
Carle	703 33	July 1, 1868, to January 31, 1869. Resigned.
Hooper	401 69	July 1 to October 31, 1868. Resigned.

Clerks employed in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury—Continued.

Names.	Compensation paid.	Time employed.
H. C. Townsend	\$205 44	July 10 to September 10, 1868.
R. G. Hill	16 30	July 1 to 5. Removed, and reappointed August 1.
W. H. Kinney	1,048 65	July 1, 1868, to May 15, 1869. Resigned.
J. H. Brodhead	826 67	July 1, 1868, to March 9, 1869. Suspended.
H. E. Frink	703 33	July 1, 1868, to January 31, 1869. Removed.
D. G. Gillette	179 35	July 21 to September 14, 1868. Dropped.
W. Macfeely	766 30	November 11, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
S. R. Smith	714 13	November 27, 1868, to June 30, 1869.
R. J. Bell	433 33	February 20 to June 30, 1869. Removed.
A. S. Griswold	446 66	February 16 to June 30, 1869.
L. M. Van Gorden	403 33	March 1 to June 30, 1869.
H. C. Bliss	416 66	February 25 to June 30, 1869.
W. Dewey	273 63	April 9 to June 30, 1869.
J. C. Van Orsdale	108 79	May 28 to June 30, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 21, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, or any part thereof, in this office, together with the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed, and the sum paid to each, the number employed at the present time, and the number of desks now in the office; prepared in pursuance of the second section of the act of March 3, 1869.

Respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH, Auditor.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, or any part thereof, in the office of the Second Auditor, together with the time that each clerk or any other person was actually employed, and the sum paid to each, the number employed at the present time, and the number of desks now in the office, prepared in pursuance of the second section of the act of March 3, 1869.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
F. Andrews	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
John M. Sims	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
Robert W. Middleton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
D. H. Lusk	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
C. P. Blackmar	July 1, 1868	Apr. 25, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
S. I. Kimball	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
John D. Smith	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
John D. Smith	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
Charles H. Moulton	July 1, 1868	Apr. 24, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Charles H. Moulton	Apr. 25, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
Thomas C. Bailey	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Thomas C. Bailey	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	1,800 00
Charles W. Forrest	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Francis H. Morgan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Orlando C. Houghton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Andrew W. Eastlack	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	1,000 00
E. F. Ferris	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Channing Richards, (15 days off)	July 1, 1868	Feb. 24, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
James McQueen	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
John G. Buzman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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Clerks and others employed in Second Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
T. C. Saart.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,600 00	\$1,600 00
Joseph Barton.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Edw. M. Colby.....	July 1, 1868	Sept. 17, 1868	1,600 00	343 67
W. H. Thompson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Harry A. Whallon.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Joseph B. Lawyer.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
John D. Stevens, (not entitled to place on roll)	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,600 00	
Frederick A. Schmidt.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
W. Harrington.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
R. F. Baker.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
John F. Farish.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
J. C. Harmon.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
W. Webster.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
E. Good.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Isaac Williamson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. W. Akers.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
John H. Dwinall, (19 days off)	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,248 35
A. V. S. Smith.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 4, 1869	1,600 00	
Wm. Gamba.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
John H. Taylor.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Mather.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Krauskopf.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. A. Peirce.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. P. White.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. R. Brown.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. R. Storm.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. T. Dickinson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. R. Patch.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. H. Goodall.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Colburn.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. F. Ford.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. W. Riley.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Vanderpool.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. F. Wight.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. F. Merrill.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Gnest.....	July 1, 1868	July 27, 1868	1,600 00	117 39
Wm. A. Moorehead.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Bell.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Stephens, (8 months and 2 days absent without pay.)	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	522 49
Wm. Brown.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 8, 1869	1,600 00	1,225 16
Wm. V. Hall.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,331 87
Wm. Wilcox.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,600 00
Wm. Lowell.....	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,400 00	
Wm. Lowell.....	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,640 00	1,580 60
Wm. G. Colby.....	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	
Wm. G. Colby.....	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,566 31
Wm. Eglin.....	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,400 00	
Wm. Eglin.....	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,583 06
Wm. Boornem.....	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	1,400 00	
Wm. Boornem.....	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,565 30
Wm. C. Ewer.....				
Wm. F. Herring.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. F. Herring.....	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,450 00
Wm. DeFord.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. DeFord.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	1,433 51
Wm. P. Keene.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. P. Keene.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,433 51
Wm. Hinkle.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. Hinkle.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,433 51
Wm. F. Parker.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. F. Parker.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,433 51
Wm. O. Ebaugh.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. O. Ebaugh.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,433 51
Wm. Lyman.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. Lyman.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,433 51
Wm. Humphery.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wm. Humphery.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	1,433 51
Wm. H. Harrison.....	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	
Wm. H. Harrison.....	Aug. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,416 67
Wm. H. Harrison.....	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Wm. W. Chasing, (10 days off)	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,361 96
Wm. G. Arnold.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1869	1,400 00	1,050 00
Wm. D. Charles.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Wm. Brown.....	July 1, 1868	Jan. 17, 1869	1,400 00	766 11
Wm. Flynn.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Wm. Houston.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,165 38
Wm. Brown Barnitz.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00

Clerks and others employed in Second Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
Thomas H. Rawson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00
Walter A. Blake	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1869	1,400 00	5-2 0
George N. Roberts	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
R. B. Hughes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Abram Elkin, jr.	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,400 00	} 1,192 0
Abram Elkin, jr.	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,300 00	
Isaac Silsby	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
David M. Davis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Richard Ricketts	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
James I. Burns	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
William C. Tyler	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Homer T. Hirst	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
George C. Ballard, (9 days off)	July 1, 1868	May 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,220 0
Matthew T. Wallace	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
William E. Kennaugh	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,400 00	5-2 0
John W. McGill	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,285 0
Konrad Weiss	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Alexander H. Wright	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Caleb Parkinson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,285 0
Joseph W. Meeks, jr.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,285 0
James Russell, jr.	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,400 00	5-2 0
Lee Loveridge	July 1, 1868	May 1, 1869	1,400 00	1,105 0
Emerson Hodges	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
James O. McClellan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Lucius D. Isham	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
H. R. Gramis	July 1, 1868	Dec. 1, 1868	1,400 00	5-2 0
Burns Harlan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
John C. Lenmon	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Benjamin S. Pike	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,115 0
Henry A. Merrill	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
William H. Walker	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Henry Moore	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Horace L. Piper	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Stiles W. Burr	July 1, 1868	Apr. 24, 1869	1,400 00	1,135 0
Thomas Rathbone	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Patrick A. Flynn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
James P. Hawes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Fitch J. Porter	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,285 0
Granville Malcom	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Clifton Lowe	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas C. Taylor	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Benajah M. Barker	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Henry A. Higgins	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
John O'Neill	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
James H. Moody	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
L. M. Saunders	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Solomon E. Faunce	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas Little	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
James H. Claffin	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	1,400 00	3-20 0
John Skinner	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Russell B. Taylor	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Lucian Jones	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Franklin Burlingame	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Charles Lyman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
William W. Lesh	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Charles W. Rudyard	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,185 0
George V. Powell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Samuel Baxter	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Charles J. Stoddard	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Wilbur C. Benton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Bernhard Brethaupt	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
James R. McConnell	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,175 0
Thomas C. Baden	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas J. Staley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
H. C. Fillebrown	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas H. Speir	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas Shepard	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,175 0
George H. Paulsen	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,175 0
William B. Dyer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Edmund Beach	July 1, 1868	May 18, 1869	1,400 00	1,185 0
Malverdi C. Tucker	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
John McKinlay	July 1, 1868	May 9, 1869	1,400 00	1,185 0
David M. Smith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas Pugh	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas T. Stewart	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Thomas C. Pearsall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
William N. Pearce	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Charles E. Bonn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Francis D. Connelly	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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Clerks and others employed in Second Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
George N. French	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00
Orange S. Firman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Marion V. Hottel	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Elmer M. Crittenden	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
John Morrison	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
A. H. F. Hain	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	565 23
A. H. F. Hain	Aug. 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,400 00	
George W. Steel	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	1,383 16
George W. Steel	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Thomas B. Creighton	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1868	1,200 00	1,148 54
Thomas B. Creighton	Aug. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John A. Doyle	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	1,383 16
John A. Doyle	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Bert G. Cunningham	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	1,383 16
Bert G. Cunningham	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
James R. Lathrop	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	1,200 00	1,366 32
James R. Lathrop	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel D. Putnam, (30 days off)	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	1,200 00	1,085 05
Samuel D. Putnam	Sept. 1, 1868	May 18, 1869	1,400 00	
Bert L. Shepard	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	1,200 00	1,350 00
Bert L. Shepard	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Charles H. Holden	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	1,198 91
Charles H. Holden	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
James L. McKenna	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	1,198 91
James L. McKenna	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel G. Willard	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	1,198 91
Samuel G. Willard	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel M. Thatcher	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	830 74
Samuel M. Thatcher	Dec. 1, 1868	Mar. 5, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Arnold	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	1,198 91
Samuel Arnold	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Bert M. Read	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	1,198 91
Bert M. Read	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Freshour	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,200 00	1,284 46
Samuel Freshour	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John B. Atkinson	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
John B. Atkinson	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel A. Rapp	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel A. Rapp	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel J. Kelley	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel J. Kelley	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Charles B. Gafney	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Charles B. Gafney	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel M. Floyd	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel M. Floyd	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Whipple	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel Whipple	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel S. Foster	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel S. Foster	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Cloughly	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel Cloughly	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Reeves	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel Reeves	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Best	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel Best	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel G. Strouse	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel G. Strouse	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel H. Benson	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel H. Benson	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel G. Cornish	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel G. Cornish	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel A. Champion	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel A. Champion	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel O. Chapman	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel O. Chapman	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel E. Cunningham	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel E. Cunningham	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Foster	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel Foster	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel H. Farlee	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel H. Farlee	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Jordan	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel Jordan	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel Mays	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel Mays	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Samuel A. Pfeiffer	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,233 52
Samuel A. Pfeiffer	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	

Clerks and others employed in Second Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
Eli L. Stillson	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	\$1,200 00	
Eli L. Stillson	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	\$1,213 50
William W. Work	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	
William W. Work	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,213 50
Alexander D. Willard	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Alexander D. Willard	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,213 50
Nicholas E. Young	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Nicholas E. Young	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,213 50
Thomas G. Allan	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	
Thomas G. Allan	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,216 40
James M. Cushing	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
Byron Sykes	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
James Larry	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Samuel R. Ward	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	1,200 00	300 00
Ferdinand Mearis	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
George A. Lathrop	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
Thomas P. Graham	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
Thomas C. Molloy	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
William F. Townsend	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
P. W. Pritchard	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00
Fayette Greene	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
George H. Henderson	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	472 50
Reuben Worthington	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Samuel R. Hersey	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Samuel Stally	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
Frederick King, (58 days off)	July 1, 1868	Apr. 13, 1869	1,200 00	551 40
William W. Hobbs	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,200 00	725 00
John W. Lugenbeel	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
James R. Raymond	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Alpheus S. Wight	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
George Mulliken	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John M. Judd	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00
Samuel W. Tucker	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
Louis S. La Bille	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Andrew H. Kinney	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John C. Gosman, (13 days off)	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,200 00	577 00
Rufus S. Smith	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Samuel P. Haverfield	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Miley B. Weason	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
Henry R. Curtiss	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Henry S. Willey	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	944 00
Henry Coon	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
George D. Scott	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. H. Ham	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
A. Ballou	July 1, 1868	Mar. 26, 1869	1,200 00	725 00
George Q. Richmond	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	468 00
V. H. Cuning	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Adam Geib	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
N. J. Cox	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
A. W. Chilton	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
L. H. Milliken	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
La Tour M. Crist	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
W. D. Williams	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
C. A. Prentiss	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
H. K. Van Buskirk	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,161 00
B. C. Bristol, (4 days off)	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	425 00
Charles A. White	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
E. A. Jacobs	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Henry A. Wilder	July 1, 1868	Oct. 15, 1868	1,200 00	340 00
H. T. Bingham	July 1, 1868	Aug. 13, 1868	1,200 00	141 00
Gilbert J. Raynor	July 1, 1868	Jan. 17, 1869	1,200 00	62 00
H. T. Wiswall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
D. F. McGowan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. R. Knapp	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
L. H. Bennett	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William H. Bailey	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
R. R. Selden	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
J. M. Cyrus	July 1, 1868	May 22, 1869	1,200 00	1,071 00
R. M. McDuell	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	925 00
H. W. Huguley	July 1, 1868	Sept. 19, 1868	1,200 00	220 00
B. C. Smith	July 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	1,200 00	1,031 00
F. A. Young	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	428 90
A. Erdman	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00
H. B. Moulton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
E. L. Wright	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
M. A. Dillon	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William P. Gillette	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	1,200 00	232 00
John T. Neely	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John E. Crooks	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00

Clerks and others employed in the Second Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
R. R. Wallach	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
J. S. Lyon	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	1,200 00	703 33
Joseph McLeod	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Marice M. Kaughn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
P. H. Donegan	July 1, 1868	Sept. 22, 1868	1,200 00	270 65
Edgar B. Williams, (September off)	July 1, 1868	Nov. 12, 1868	1,200 00	241 31
Robert S. Gillis, (18 days off)	July 1, 1868	Sept. 27, 1868	1,200 00	231 43
A. V. Gray	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
A. H. McKee	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
E. H. Thompson	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	998 90
A. Y. Lakeman	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	498 91
Gertrude A. Whitcomb	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
James B. Smallwood	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	1,200 00	703 33
George H. Heron	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
A. A. Boyena	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
J. H. Rathbone	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
George Derwan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
M. Langborne	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John A. Clemens	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
William D. Allnutt	July 1, 1868	Dec. 25, 1868	1,200 00	479 34
S. W. Allen	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	101 09
E. Bruce	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	498 90
W. G. Maris	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
James S. Scaggs	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
James T. Buchanan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
E. K. Hephernstine	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. F. C. Krumme, (26 days off)	July 1, 1868	Mar. 4, 1869	1,200 00	733 33
W. P. Tisdell	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	1,200 00	401 06
John C. Farquhar	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles H. Hyne	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00
M. H. Garry	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	.....
Frank B. Brown	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	1,200 00	300 00
J. H. Humphreys	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. O. Embury	July 1, 1868	Aug. 1, 1868	1,200 00	101 09
W. L. Wood	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John Calburn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Sam Robbins	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
E. W. Williams	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	998 90
George F. Kidwell	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Franklin Barrett	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
M. Brownfield	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	101 09
Frederick Sheridan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Edmund B. Searight, (27 days off)	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,200 00	810 00
E. J. Harden	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
A. Robinson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Harry C. Swan, (27 days off)	July 1, 1868	Oct. 15, 1868	1,200 00	260 00
George A. Wheelwright	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
A. Hayden	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
Charles A. Foster	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Edward Hale	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 10
Benjamin L. Wilson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Frank G. Daniels	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
S. F. Marshall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William J. Simmons	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John T. McDuell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
James Frankel	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,200 00	900 00
J. B. Peck	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Joseph Simolinski	July 1, 1868	Oct. 18, 1868	1,200 00	358 70
James W. Brown, (28 days off)	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,108 70
John W. Hoffman	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00
Sam Merchant	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. B. Van Dyke	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
William L. Wilmer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Sinclair	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
Robert Cox	July 1, 1868	Sept. 15, 1868	1,200 00	251 09
E. F. Peck	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John F. Kelly	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,200 00	900 00
E. R. Davis, (26 days off)	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	1,200 00	117 39
D. A. Burrows	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Joseph Stafford	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. B. Ballard	July 1, 1868	July 15, 1868	1,200 00	48 91
William L. Webb	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
J. B. Beckwith	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	101 09
John A. Ardrie	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. L. Ingram	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,200 00	900 00
J. P. Peterson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
James Duflois	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	101 09
Aug. Bonazzi	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
L. M. Van Gorden	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,200 00	796 67

Clerks and others employed in the Second Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
Thomas A. Maguire	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
David Force	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Thomas Arnold	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
L. C. Tallmadge	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
A. Duddenhausen	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. F. Garretson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
George Sylvester	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
J. J. Stutzman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Henry Fries	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles V. Kelly	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
W. D. Strawn	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	849 45
George W. Clark	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
A. Fulkerson	July 1, 1868	Sept. 6, 1868	1,200 00	221 75
John A. Murphy	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
W. Henry White	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. F. McKenna	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
Julius S. Clark	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William H. Mlstead	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00
C. H. J. Linakey	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
George Simmons	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
W. H. Kean	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. S. Burson	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	949 45
J. C. Whitall	July 1, 1868	Nov. 22, 1868	1,200 00	472 83
W. D. Morris	July 1, 1868	Nov. 11, 1868	1,200 00	436 96
George W. Starr	July 1, 1868	Nov. 23, 1868	1,200 00	476 09
J. H. B. Jenkins	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
D. P. Wolhaupter	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
R. G. Dyrenforth	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
R. A. Colby	July 1, 1868	Jan. 7, 1869	1,200 00	623 00
William M. French	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles Spraul	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
William G. Tack	July 1, 1868	Nov. 17, 1868	1,200 00	456 32
D. F. Dulany	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,200 00	473 84
James N. Mills	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,200 00	600 00
John C. Gallagher	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	949 45
J. W. Harsha	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. M. Smeltzer	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
L. D. Sheaffer	July 1, 1868	May 11, 1869	1,200 00	1,044 16
F. G. Macnamara	July 1, 1868	Dec. 17, 1868	1,200 00	534 34
J. G. Garland	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
William S. Bergin	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	949 45
William P. Andrews	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. B. Wunderly	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
William W. Curtis	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	1,200 00	20 00
J. D. Hendley	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
Andrew Johnson	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	1,200 00	703 33
Robert A. Slater	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
F. A. Van Gassy	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
William H. Appleton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
James M. Davenport	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William P. Brady	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
John W. Ross	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	1,200 00	703 33
Charles N. Swift	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	949 45
George W. Jones, (one month off)	July 1, 1868	Mar. 23, 1869	1,200 00	873 33
W. J. Stokes	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,200 00	900 00
Milo Lewis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John T. Neale	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
I. C. NeSmith	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
J. N. Sparks	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
W. F. Harrison	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
George R. Walbridge	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Shela Waters	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
C. Weirman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
S. S. Hardy	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
W. F. Lee	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
James A. Lyon	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,200 00	900 00
F. W. Golladay	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
John W. Taylor	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
C. L. Lybrand	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
Joel G. Floyd	July 1, 1868	Nov. 23, 1868	1,200 00	476 09
H. Z. Wells	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
John A. Mullen	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
H. A. Dobson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
James Boyle	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
D. C. Marshall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
R. L. H. Wing	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	49 91
Frank H. Carson	July 1, 1868	Sept. 15, 1868	1,200 00	251 00
William H. Farrow	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. A. F. Worth, (21 days off)	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	838 90

Clerks and others employed in the Second Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	TIME FOR WHICH PAID.		Annual salary.	Amount paid each.
	From—	To—		
A. F. Magruder.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	\$1,200 00	\$498 91
Randal Kent.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. H. C. Young.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
Samuel Bond.....	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	1,200 00	401 09
R. W. Abert.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
Edward Jones.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
S. W. Thorne.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Robert E. Brien.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,140 66
H. J. Goddard.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
George H. Albut.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
G. R. Van Gezer.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,200 00	796 67
J. D. Minshall.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
J. F. Harding.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. B. Peyton.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
John W. Kay.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
P. J. Murray.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
L. C. Hootce.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
H. M. McNeal.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. E. Satterfield.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
Howard Harlan.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
J. F. Tenney.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
George F. Colwell.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
E. W. Lilyencrantz.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
H. C. Root.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Ott.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
T. L. Wilson.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
Samuel Wehrley.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
J. L. Anderson.....	July 1, 1868	May 15, 1869	1,200 00	1,147 25
P. J. Flatley.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
D. D. Palmer.....	July 1, 1868	Sept. 6, 1868	1,200 00	221 75
C. W. Virtue.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,200 00	998 90
I. A. Beck.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 8, 1868	1,200 00	1,147 83
B. L. Burnett.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
R. E. Huffman.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,200 00	498 91
S. C. Biddle.....	Sept. 10, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	968 48
C. A. Colby.....	Sept. 18, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	942 39
A. T. Kinney.....	May 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	191 21
Erwell Waldo.....	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	187 91
Thomas G. Hensey.....	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	187 91
C. W. Holcomb.....	May 8, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	178 02
C. Lakowitz.....	May 10, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	171 43
P. J. Downing.....	May 10, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	171 43
H. P. Flynn.....	May 10, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	171 43
I. A. Rosekrans.....	May 14, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	158 24
E. L. Mills.....	May 15, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	154 94
F. A. Baird.....	May 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	148 35
Abner Cyphers.....	May 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	138 46
Charles C. Snow.....	May 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	138 46
W. J. Quinn.....	May 22, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	131 87
H. V. Bartol.....	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	98 90
MESSENGERS.				
S. A. Walker, messenger, (39 days off).....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 14, 1868	1,000 00	369 02
Robert W. Scott, assistant messenger.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	840 00
Wm. Wixson, chief messenger.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	1,000 00
Thomas Quantrell, assistant messenger.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	840 00
Frank Malone, assistant messenger.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	840 00
Sam. Seffold, assistant messenger.....	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	840 00	492 33
John Gilmore, assistant messenger.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	840 00
Peter Cassidy, assistant messenger.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	840 00
Samuel C. Gordon, assistant messenger.....	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	840 00	347 67
LABORERS.				
John Brent.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
John H. Nichols.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
George Hickman.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
James H. Paynter.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
Abiam Clark.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
John Hathaway.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
Peter M. Smith.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
Samuel M. Hunter.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
Amos E. Nickens.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
John Johnson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
E. W. Clark.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
Albert Gray.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
A. Jackson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00

Number of desks occupied.....	288
Number of desks unoccupied.....	4
Total.....	292

Present number of clerks, 300.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
January 21, 1870.

I hereby certify that the clerks mentioned in the foregoing lists have been usefully employed during the preceding fiscal year for the various periods therein stated; that the highest number of clerks employed during the preceding fiscal year was 482; that the average number employed during the preceding fiscal year has been 392, and that the number employed June 30, 1869, was 300, and that the exigencies of the service will not at present warrant any further reduction of the force of the office.

E. B. FRENCH, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 29, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with request in your letter of 4th instant, I have the honor to furnish herewith a statement showing the number of clerks employed in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the time when employed, when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each. The number of desks in use in the bureau is 250, and the number of clerks 243. It is not deemed advisable at this time to reduce the number of clerks in this office, in view of the fact that there is still a large number of unsettled property returns (Quartermaster's Department) awaiting adjustment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. GANGEWER,
Acting Auditor.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the number of clerks employed in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each.

Names.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
John Wilson.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 15, 1869	\$2, 117 67	Resigned March 15, 1869.
R. W. Clark.....	Mar. 27, 1868	June 30, 1869	791 67	
A. M. Gangewer.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2, 000 00	
Thomas J. Hobbs.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2, 000 00	
Charles Vinson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1, 766 48	
W. P. Shearman.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 10, 1869	1, 245 00	Transferred March 10, 1869.
H. K. Randall.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1, 448 90	Discharged April 20, 1869.
A. Cauldwell.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1, 800 00	
George Doolittle.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1, 800 00	
E. Eveleth.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1, 448 90	Discharged April 20, 1869.
J. T. Vinson.....	July 1, 1868	June 6, 1869	1, 681 32	Discharged June 6, 1869.

Clerks employed in the Third Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
H. Sherman.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 12, 1869	\$1,225 00	Resigned March 12, 1869.
L. L. Tilden.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
C. H. Brown.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
J. Trimble, jr.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,448 90	Discharged April 20, 1869.
W. S. Stetson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
C. G. Wilson.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,293 15	Resigned March 31, 1869.
W. T. Van Doren.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,667 22	
J. C. Baxter.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,667 22	
W. G. Finney.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,633 52	
J. Printz.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,633 52	
J. S. Tichenor.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,633 52	
Charles Rosser.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	936 10	
May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869			
L. G. Brandeberry.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
J. F. Jones.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
T. E. Pettengill.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
J. L. Ashby.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
B. A. Jaffier.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
O. R. Merrill.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Henry Rogers.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
J. S. Smith.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
W. D. Clements.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,227 91	Discharged April 20, 1869.
A. L. Hazleton.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,468 13	Discharged May 31, 1869.
P. H. Cooney.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
H. D. Tyler.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
H. H. Morton.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
J. R. Thompson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Richard Onlahan.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,532 97	
W. H. Gains.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
M. Eastwood.....	July 1, 1868	Oct. 17, 1868	473 91	Discharged October 17, 1868.
T. R. Jones.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
G. P. Hopkins.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
W. P. Dunwoody.....	July 1, 1868	Aug. 19, 1868	227 39	Discharged August 19, 1868.
J. T. Allen.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Benjamin Nute, jr.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
A. A. Shiasler.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
H. M. Ewing.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,267 91	Discharged April 20, 1869.
G. H. Thurston.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,660 00	
A. Jackson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,560 99	
M. A. Tappen.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
C. C. Roberts.....	July 1, 1868	July 20, 1868	86 96	Died July 20, 1868.
J. G. Nokes.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,555 63	
N. Onackebush.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,550 00	
C. B. Blanchard.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,550 00	
L. E. Gannon.....	July 1, 1868	May 7, 1869	1,312 64	Transferred May 7, 1869.
W. H. Brown.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,281 67	Discharged April 30, 1869.
R. C. Stickney.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,467 22	
S. S. Stearns.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,467 22	
L. Wilson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 51	
T. H. Martin.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 51	
J. C. Green.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 51	
W. H. Whitney.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 51	
H. W. Brelaford.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 51	
J. Huntington.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,423 62	
Charles B. Shirley.....	June 7, 1869	June 30, 1869	105 49	
G. O. Karrick.....	July 1, 1869	Sept. 14, 1868	266 05	Discharged September 14, 1868.
H. J. Croson.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1868	1,126 92	Discharged April 20, 1869.
E. S. Jordan.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1868	1,400 00	
J. E. Weems.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1868	1,165 38	Discharged April 30, 1869.
Oliver Dufour.....	July 1, 1868	May 20, 1868	1,242 30	Discharged May 20, 1869.
J. W. Cunz.....	July 1, 1868	May 12, 1868	1,218 13	Discharged May 12, 1869.
E. Ordway.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1868	1,284 62	Discharged May 31, 1869.
J. R. Dunn.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1868	1,126 92	Discharged April 20, 1869.
V. Hannot.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1868	1,400 00	
H. Tuohy.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1868	1,400 00	
W. E. Ayres.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1868	1,284 62	Discharged May 31, 1869.
C. C. King.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1868	1,400 00	
J. R. Brown.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1868	1,400 00	
W. J. Tilley.....	July 1, 1868	Sept. 16, 1868	296 73	Resigned September 16, 1868.
J. W. Stockton.....	July 1, 1868	.....	1,369 78	
F. R. Bogert.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
F. E. Low.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
F. S. Deland.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
C. H. Young.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,050 00	Discharged March 31, 1869.
J. P. Hurst.....	July 1, 1868	Oct. 20, 1868	426 09	Discharged October 20, 1868.
W. N. Leod.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
G. W. Knox.....	July 1, 1868	Oct. 20, 1868	426 09	Discharged October 20, 1868.
W. H. Treadway.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
C. H. Beach.....	July 1, 1868	.....	281 52	

Clerks employed in the Third Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
A. W. Rowell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,400 00	
E. H. Davis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
H. C. Nesbitt	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,165 38	Discharged April 30, 1869.
C. G. Morrill	July 1, 1868	Apr. 9, 1869	1,084 62	Died April 9, 1869.
R. M. Jones	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. McGay	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
A. Hine	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
T. B. Campbell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
N. B. Bartlett	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
L. W. Kimball	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
C. T. Wyman	July 1, 1868	Oct. 25, 1868	445 11	Resigned October 25, 1868.
H. C. McLean	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
F. R. Eastman	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,165 38	Discharged April 30, 1869.
J. T. Hall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
I. N. Arnold	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
W. Sarnborn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
E. M. Dawson	July 1, 1868	Aug. 21, 1868	197 82	Resigned August 21, 1868.
W. A. Wilkinson	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	117 93	Discharged July 31, 1868.
Priestly Young	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Discharged April 20, 1869.
D. W. Batchelder	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. H. Benedict	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
G. G. Cox	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Discharged April 20, 1869.
N. S. Dodge	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
C. S. Wheeler	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Discharged April 20, 1869.
W. F. Crane	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	
A. Campbell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. S. Hatch	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
M. D. Montis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. R. Ashley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
H. M. Bennett	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
L. W. Lindsley	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,165 38	Discharged April 30, 1869.
W. P. White	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. H. Barker	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Discharged April 20, 1869.
Alexander Smith	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Do.
S. J. Franks	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
N. L. Gage	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
D. Davidson	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Do.
S. H. Mirick	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. A. Palouze	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Do.
T. M. McRoberts	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Do.
J. H. Nightingale	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Do.
M. Trimble	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	117 93	Discharged July 31, 1868.
J. C. Eicholtz	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,225 00	
A. Renshaw	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,314 83	
G. W. Larner	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Discharged April 20, 1869.
John Morris	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,165 38	Discharged April 30, 1869.
L. P. Tidball	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,165 38	Do.
J. C. Mockaber	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,165 38	Do.
Sherman Platt	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. F. Meacham	July 1, 1868	Oct. 22, 1868	533 70	Discharged October 22, 1868.
William Pope	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
G. O. Wunder	July 1, 1868	May 15, 1869	1,223 07	Resigned May 15, 1869.
W. Russell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
H. A. Davis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
W. H. Wikoff	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
H. C. Danagh	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	582 07	Discharged November 30, 1868.
C. E. Lewis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
E. N. Lamont	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
B. P. Cutter	July 1, 1868	June 11, 1869	1,326 93	Resigned June 11, 1869.
E. M. Gibson	Aug. 29, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,202 18	
B. F. Worrell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,366 32	
F. M. Everett	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,131 70	Discharged April 30, 1869.
J. N. Ehle	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,356 32	
G. F. Lewis	July 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	1,170 16	Resigned May 10, 1869.
T. B. Spangler	July 1, 1868	May 10, 1869	1,162 00	Do.
W. N. Chamberlin	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,366 32	
C. T. Gardner	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,084 53	Discharged April 20, 1869.
C. A. Chipley	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	1,016 32	Resigned March 31, 1869.
A. B. Fountain	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,093 24	Discharged April 20, 1869.
W. H. Stephens	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,366 32	
Charles H. James	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,366 32	
W. C. Reddall	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,131 70	Discharged April 30, 1869.
J. C. Fay	Aug. 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	660 23	Resigned January 31, 1869.
W. B. Shaw	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,333 16	
H. R. Grannis	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	741 01	
John Robb	July 1, 1868	Feb. 25, 1869	817 78	Died February 25, 1869.
P. E. Jones	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,370 03	
W. G. Tomer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,300 00	
J. M. Vale	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,300 00	

Clerks employed in the Third Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	-PERIOD OF SERVICE.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
C. N. Francisus	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,296 93	
H. S. Boynton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,300 00	
B. F. Gray	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	950 00	Resigned March 31, 1869.
H. Thurston	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,167 23	
Alexander Burns	April 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	350 00	
W. A. Hunt	Apr. 16, 1869	June 30, 1869	292 31	
R. Duryee	Apr. 16, 1869	June 30, 1869	292 31	
T. D. Fritch	Apr. 16, 1869	June 30, 1869	292 31	
W. A. Short	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	276 93	
J. W. Frazee	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	234 62	
T. S. Johns	Dec. 8, 1868	June 30, 1869	612 88	
G. N. Middlebrook	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
N. C. Martin	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
C. N. Sturges	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
W. B. Stokes	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
A. J. Whittaker	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
W. R. Murphy	July 1, 1868	June 24, 1869	1,210 45	Discharged June 24, 1869.
H. C. Swan	Oct. 16, 1868	June 30, 1869	884 10	
W. Burnell	Oct. 20, 1868	June 30, 1869	771 56	
G. B. Coburn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
A. M. Judson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
W. C. Zantsinger	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
J. C. Swift	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
A. Walker	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
H. V. Blanchard	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
E. G. Wilcox	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
B. F. Bingham	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
W. H. Leister	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
A. J. Merritt	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
T. P. Reid	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
J. Keene	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
A. Pinney	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,223 52	
H. Casey	Sept. 21, 1868	June 30, 1869	766 14	
A. S. Dunn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
J. M. Luce	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	401 09	Discharged October 31, 1868.
J. W. Scott	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 20, 1869.
H. D. Leonard	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
C. White	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. Clendenin	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
W. H. Alden	July 1, 1868	Apr. 14, 1869	946 15	Discharged April 14, 1869.
C. Guyne	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
G. A. Huron	July 1, 1868	Aug. 6, 1868	120 66	Transferred August 6, 1868.
J. E. Lewis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
J. M. Smyth	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	401 09	Discharged October 31, 1868.
E. M. Hines	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
A. Kaga	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	202 18	Discharged August 31, 1868.
O. Malmberg	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
P. Lammond	July 1, 1868	.....	620 17	
J. H. Danforth	July 1, 1868	Aug. 17, 1868	156 52	Transferred August 17, 1868.
E. R. McKean	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	Resigned September 30, 1868.
I. Townsend	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	900 00	Resigned March 31, 1869.
F. R. Jackson	July 1, 1868	Dec. 10, 1868	531 52	Resigned December 10, 1868.
T. R. Lalley	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
W. Riley	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Do.
P. S. Fawcett	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Do.
O. W. Somerville	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 20, 1869.
T. E. Sands	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. J. Craigien	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,101 10	Discharged May 31, 1869.
J. M. Vickars	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
E. P. McCeney	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 20, 1869.
W. P. Bacon	July 1, 1868	May 18, 1869	1,058 24	Discharged May 18, 1869.
F. G. Johnston	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	101 09	
A. S. Bryan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
B. E. Smith	July 1, 1868	Oct. 24, 1868	478 26	Resigned October 24, 1868.
W. H. Hughes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
G. C. Wooley	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	Discharged September 30, 1868.
W. J. Hickey	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 20, 1869.
A. K. French	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. Treadway	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	417 39	
Charles Butler	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. G. Graham	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. L. Newland	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,157 14	
R. A. Neale	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
H. James	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
A. H. Selden	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
W. A. Brown	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
G. H. Morgan	July 1, 1868	Apr. 2, 1869	906 59	Discharged April 2, 1869.
R. C. Jones	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
S. A. Holton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	

Clerks employed in the Third Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
R. E. Hackett.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	\$998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
G. H. Leonard.....	July 1, 1868		1,012 09	
Robert Morrow.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Do.
B. F. Burch.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	796 07	Discharged February 28, 1869.
G. M. Howard.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 30, 1869.
G. G. Chesney.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	796 07	Discharged February 28, 1869.
E. Hubbard.....	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	Discharged September 30, 1868.
B. F. Spencer.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
E. G. Pendleton.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 27, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 20, 1869.
W. F. Smith.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	900 00	Discharged March 31, 1869.
John Bray.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 30, 1869.
E. A. Whitmore.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. L. Wright.....	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	411 09	Discharged October 31, 1868.
H. S. Graham.....	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	202 18	Discharged August 31, 1868.
A. M. Jenkins.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
S. A. Wallace.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 30, 1869.
J. Radebaugh.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,153 84	
W. H. Tafts.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	965 93	Do.
W. H. Hull.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	965 93	Do.
B. F. Winslow.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	796 07	Discharged February 28, 1869.
J. B. Fowler.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
H. M. Brush.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. W. Wallace.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
T. R. Rutherford.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
G. M. Hiss.....	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	401 09	Discharged October 31, 1868.
F. B. Dalrymple.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
J. L. Clubb.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
H. Bates.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	965 93	Discharged April 30, 1869.
A. H. Coleord.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
F. E. West.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	498 91	Discharged November 30, 1868.
R. H. Jackson.....	July 1, 1868	May 21, 1869	1,064 83	Discharged May 20, 1869.
Isaac Eastill.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	900 00	Discharged March 31, 1869.
G. McCullough.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	900 00	Discharged March 31, 1869.
M. E. Hall.....	July 1, 1868	July 15, 1868	48 91	Died July 15, 1868.
G. B. Way.....	July 1, 1868	July 8, 1868	26 09	Died July 8, 1868.
Lemuel Clark.....	Aug. 3, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	891 20	Discharged April 30, 1869.
E. A. Paul.....	Aug. 3, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,098 91	
J. C. Killingsworth.....	Aug. 19, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	839 11	Discharged April 30, 1869.
W. H. Mason.....	July 25, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	946 72	Do.
J. V. Posey.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	763 75	Discharged April 20, 1869.
E. W. Deeth.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	763 75	Do.
H. C. Browning.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	796 72	Discharged April 30, 1869.
B. L. Bogan.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	763 75	Discharged April 20, 1869.
A. F. Cunningham.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	763 75	Do.
J. C. Wright.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	763 75	Do.
M. Sanford.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	796 72	Discharged April 30, 1869.
James Bell.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	796 72	Do.
P. G. Hopkins.....	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	997 82	
J. M. Price.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	796 72	Do.
A. R. English.....	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	997 82	
M. W. Pungman.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	796 72	Do.
M. M. Dent.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	763 75	Discharged April 30, 1869.
J. O. Welch.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	796 72	Discharged April 30, 1869.
H. L. Kendig.....	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	698 90	Do.
H. K. Jolley.....	Sept. 30, 1868	June 30, 1869	846 77	
Thomas Foster.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,150 00	
W. P. Partello.....	Oct. 12, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	630 06	Discharged April 30, 1869.
P. E. Dotch.....	Oct. 1, 1868	Dec. 15, 1868	215 21	Discharged December 15, 1868.
Amasa Cobb.....	Nov. 5, 1868	June 30, 1869	726 53	
E. P. Woods.....	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
L. W. Funk.....	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	701 09	
Samuel Wehrly.....	Dec. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	499 99	Discharged April 30, 1869.
S. H. Hunt.....	Dec. 16, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	352 17	Discharged March 31, 1869.
W. Blackenhorn.....	Dec. 20, 1868	June 30, 1869	276 49	
E. B. Wallace.....	Dec. 16, 1868	June 30, 1869	652 17	
W. H. Flowers.....	Dec. 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	101 09	Discharged December 31, 1868.
W. H. Kuntz.....	Dec. 17, 1868	June 30, 1869	545 58	
T. M. Adams.....	Dec. 23, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	385 28	Discharged April 30, 1869.
W. B. Wallers.....	Dec. 16, 1868	Jan. 25, 1869	135 50	Discharged January 25, 1869.
B. F. Schwartz.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	782 78	
H. Amidon.....	Feb. 10, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	221 59	Discharged April 30, 1869.
C. W. Pettitt.....	Mar. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	169 96	Do.
K. B. Fonda.....	Mar. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	169 96	Do.
T. F. McConnell.....	Mar. 9, 1869	June 30, 1869	376 67	
D. F. Dulaney.....	Mar. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	169 96	Do.
W. W. Hobbs.....	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	403 33	
G. T. Cottrell.....	Apr. 21, 1869	June 30, 1869	234 07	
W. W. Gould.....	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	300 00	
H. C. Elliott.....	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	300 00	

Clerks employed in the Third Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
A. J. Huntoon	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	\$300 00	
H. G. Lockhart	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
W. H. Edwards	Apr. 10, 1869	June 30, 1869	270 33	
H. W. Clark	Apr. 15, 1869	June 30, 1869	253 85	
W. C. Frazer	Apr. 15, 1869	June 30, 1869	253 85	
S. H. Robinson	Apr. 16, 1869	June 30, 1869	250 55	
W. H. McMonigal	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
W. C. Salt	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
J. C. Weaver	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
J. H. Jackson	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
S. W. Chase	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
E. Perkins	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
G. W. N. Benson	Apr. 19, 1869	June 30, 1869	240 66	
P. T. South	Apr. 17, 1869	June 30, 1869	247 25	
T. M. Gibson	Apr. 19, 1869	May 7, 1869	65 64	Discharged May 7, 1869.
J. H. Stine	Apr. 19, 1869	June 30, 1869	240 66	
A. B. Wickers	Apr. 19, 1869	June 30, 1869	240 66	
C. R. Douglass	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	237 36	
J. E. O'Hara	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	237 36	
G. D. Frost	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	237 36	
L. B. Dickinson	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	237 36	
R. Schom	Apr. 21, 1869	June 30, 1869	234 07	
A. J. Easterbrooks	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	237 36	
C. M. Smith	Apr. 22, 1869	June 30, 1869	230 77	
C. M. Rondebush	Apr. 22, 1869	June 30, 1869	230 77	
J. B. Gillfillen	Apr. 23, 1869	June 30, 1869	227 47	
T. F. Swayze	Apr. 19, 1869	June 30, 1869	240 66	
L. Makertenz	Apr. 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	237 36	
G. W. Shockey	Apr. 27, 1869	June 30, 1869	214 29	
W. S. Rosemon	Apr. 27, 1869	June 30, 1869	214 29	
W. F. Sliney	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	201 10	
O. H. Ross	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	201 10	
W. C. Pennywith	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	201 10	
D. C. Harrison	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	201 10	
G. W. Goodhue	May 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	191 21	
S. B. Crew	May 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	191 21	
F. P. Eld	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	187 91	
D. K. Disbrow	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	381 16	
A. C. Lind	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	187 91	
J. C. Hanson	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	187 91	
W. F. Cogswell	May 6, 1869	June 30, 1869	184 61	
A. H. Gangewer	May 6, 1869	June 30, 1869	184 61	
T. C. Ellis	May 6, 1869	June 30, 1869	184 61	
W. M. Taggart	May 6, 1869	June 30, 1869	184 61	
T. L. Wilson	May 6, 1869	June 30, 1869	184 61	
D. F. Eldridge	May 6, 1869	June 30, 1869	184 61	
J. P. C. Poulton	May 7, 1869	June 30, 1869	181 32	
J. M. Syre	May 13, 1869	June 30, 1869	161 54	
C. I. Gardner	May 18, 1869	June 30, 1869	145 05	
W. F. Clark	Apr. 28, 1869	June 30, 1869	210 99	
A. C. Bowie	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	98 90	
W. W. Gunnison	May 31, 1869	June 30, 1869	102 20	
C. H. Leonard	May 28, 1869	June 30, 1869	119 09	
James McQuillan	May 31, 1869	June 30, 1869	102 20	
W. W. Green	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	98 90	
P. C. Hogan	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	98 90	
Thomas S. Chappell	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	98 90	
J. H. Hibbard	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	98 90	
James Forker	June 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	89 01	
Andrew Grogan	June 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	85 71	
James Kee	June 7, 1869	June 30, 1869	79 12	
W. H. House	June 22, 1869	June 30, 1869	20 67	
W. B. Long	June 1, 1869	June 12, 1869	30 56	Discharged June 12, 1869.
W. M. Lawrence	June 24, 1869	June 30, 1869	23 08	
G. G. Heath	June 7, 1869	June 30, 1869	79 12	
J. R. Collette	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	890 76	
H. Walters	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	960 00	
F. Valdenar	Sept. 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	539 75	Discharged March 31, 1869.
N. F. Hamilton	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Discharged May 31, 1869.
J. Kleiber	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
D. E. Dill	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
M. M. Donaghy	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	712 09	Discharged April 15, 1869.
M. A. Lank	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
A. P. Elkins	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 18	
E. Edmund	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Discharged May 31, 1869.
C. A. Kessling	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
L. H. Howell	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
M. S. Lauck	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
L. L. Plummer	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	225 00	Discharged September 30, 1868.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Clerks employed in the Third Auditor's office—Continued.

Names.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
A. C. Bulger.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	\$825 83	Discharged May 31, 1869.
L. V. Elbert.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
M. F. Calvert.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
Annie Kent.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
Lelia Truchart.....	July 9, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	577 94	Discharged February 28, 1869.
Harriet Tinkham.....	July 1, 1868	July 31, 1868	75 82	Dismissed July 31, 1868.
Jennie W. Way.....	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 18	
E. N. Lougan.....	Aug. 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	750 01	Discharged May 31, 1869.
Jennie Sherburne.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	825 83	Do.
L. C. Yeager.....	Jan. 6, 1869	June 30, 1869	302 50	
H. M. Griawold.....	Apr. 16, 1869	June 30, 1869	187 92	
Lizzie Parrish.....	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	140 93	
L. M. E. Ricks.....	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	140 93	
E. P. Marks.....	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	140 93	
D. A. Higgins.....	May 10, 1869	June 30, 1869	128 57	
A. W. True.....	May 13, 1869	June 30, 1869	121 15	
E. J. Ketchum.....	May 7, 1869	June 30, 1869	135 98	
C. M. Hughston.....	May 20, 1869	June 30, 1869	101 37	
E. S. Grannis.....	June 11, 1869	June 30, 1869	49 45	
P. Donnelly.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
C. H. Stokely.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
C. H. Lemos.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
E. McManus.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	810 00	
Lewis Simpson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
Benjamin McCoy.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
J. A. Polkatz.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	579 56	Discharged April 20, 1869.
H. Chandler.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
James Dorsey.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
W. A. Freeman.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
H. Pickney.....	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	360 00	Discharged December 31, 1868.
Nathan Jones.....	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	540 00	Discharged March 31, 1869.
F. R. Dorsett.....	Nov. 5, 1868	June 30, 1869	415 52	
J. I. Lucketts.....	Jan. 25, 1869	Mar. 31, 1869	132 00	Do.
George E. Dyer.....	Apr. 21, 1869	June 30, 1869	140 44	
J. L. Thomas.....	May 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	114 72	
Adelia De Meister.....	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	60 00	
Nancy White.....	Apr. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	90 00	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 6, 1869.

SIR: I respectfully transmit herewith a statement showing the number of clerks employed in this office, with information concerning them requested in your letter of the 4th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the number of clerks employed in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, during the year ending June 30, 1869; time employed and amount of compensation received by each.

Names.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
William B. Moore	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$2,000 00	
Charles Spencer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Alon C. Adamson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Wm W. B. Senop	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Benjamin P. Davis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
William F. Stidham	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
George M. Head	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
David Higgins	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,647 03	Reduced from third to first class, May 31, 1869.
William L. Waller	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Jan P. McEldeny	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Robert T. McGill	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,331 87	Discharged April 30, 1869.
Frank H. Folsom	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Robert Kearns	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Thomas Jones	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
William Genard	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Stephen B. Wiblist	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,567 03	Reduced from third to first class, May 31, 1869.
John E. Darnall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
John M. Lawrence	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Charles Cook	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
William Merts	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
John Wyckoff	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
John Houston	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
John A. Beckwith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
James Carpenter	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Henry R. Jones	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John H. Grainger	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
William A. Watson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Arthur H. Marlow	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John Henry Demeritt	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
James B. Tarr	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John A. S. Holland	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,284 78	Discharged May 31, 1869.
John J. Bartlett	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John C. Sherman	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,284 78	Discharged May 31, 1869.
John C. Ran	July 1, 1868	Nov. 16, 1868	528 80	Resigned November 16, 1868.
William Smith	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,284 78	Discharged May 31, 1869.
Benjamin E. Measer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Wesley M. White	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John S. McElwain	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 51	Promoted from second to third class, May 1, 1869.
George Anthony	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Bernard Forster	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 51	Promoted from second to third class, May 1, 1869.
William H. Frazier	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Asa Ware	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Robert Benson, Jr.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
John Whitehill	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Discharged April 30, 1869.
John F. Mullooney	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	703 33	Resigned January 31, 1869.
John Cook	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,333 16	Promoted from first to second class, November 1, 1868.
James Meldrum	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
George L. Clark	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,267 03	Promoted from first to third class, May 1, 1869.

Statement showing number of clerks employed in office of Fourth Auditor, &c.—Continued.

Names.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Charles B. Parkman.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,200 00	Promoted from first to second class. May 1, 1869.
Stuart J. Gass.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,233 52	
Richard Goodhart.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,267 03	Promoted from first to third class. May 1, 1869.
George P. Ramsdell.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	Promoted from first to third class. June 1, 1869.
Lewis K. Brown.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,232 97	
Charles H. Dickson.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,232 97	Promoted from first to third class. June 1, 1869.
John E. Lovejoy.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	Resigned January 31, 1869.
John J. Callahan.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Charles A. McEuen.....	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	703 33	Resigned April 30, 1869.
William F. Cochran.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	Dismissed April 30, 1869.
James H. Smith.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 90	
Edwin Salter.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
George W. Young.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
H. P. R. Holt.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Amory K. Tingle.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Eben G. Smith.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,101 10	Discharged May 31, 1869.
Thomas S. Dabney.....	July 1, 1868	Aug. 15, 1868	150 00	Discharged August 15, 1868.
Chester Tuttle.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,165 38	Discharged April 30, 1869.
Lewis S. Abbott.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	

The number of desks in this bureau is forty-six, (46,) and the present number of desks (exclusive of the chief clerk) is forty-six, (46.)

No reduction of the present force could be made without detriment to the public service. In fact, the business of the office would be greatly benefited by the employment of four or five clerks, in addition to the present number.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR,
Auditor.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Treasury Department, December 6, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 11, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of 4th instant, I have the honor herewith to inclose a list of the clerks employed in this office during the year ending June 30, 1869, the time employed, and the amounts received by each, the number of desks, and the present number of clerks employed at this date.

Also, in further reply to your letter, I would respectfully state, that no reduction of the present number of clerks employed here can be made without serious detriment to the public service.

I am your obedient servant,

H. D. BARRON, *Auditor.*

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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List of clerks employed in the Fifth Auditor's office, Treasury Department, during the year ending June 30, 1869, together with the time each was employed and the amount of compensation received, the price at number of clerks employed, and the number of clerks in said office.

Names.	Grade.	WHEN EMPLOYED.		When discharged.	Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
		From—	To—			
T. M. Smith	Chief clerk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		\$2,000 00	
J. E. Mann	Fourth class clerk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
George Cowie	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
Thomas Maudin	Third class clerk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
Endicot King	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,766 67	Fourth class from August 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869; reduced to third class.
W. S. Mills	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,766 67	Do.
W. Sumners	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,766 67	Do.
R. E. Dietrick	Second class clerk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,583 51	Third class from July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869; reduced to second class.
Charles F. Schmidt	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,583 51	Do.
Henry Warrington	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,583 51	Do.
O. McKnight	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
Amos Young	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
Hiram Pitts	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
H. L. Bosworth	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
R. Joseph	do	July 1, 1868	Aug. 1, 1868	Transferred August 1, 1868.	1,224 62	
R. R. Tyler	do	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	Resigned May 31, 1869.	1,117 83	
R. H. Lawrence	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
R. H. Gaspin	First class clerk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	
R. T. Shillinglaw	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	
A. O. Latham	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Second class from July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869; reduced to first class.
George A. Digges	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,300 00	Second class from July 1, 1868.
C. M. Heston	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Second class to April 15, when he was dismissed and re-appointed June 1, 1869.
John Tracelick	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Second class from July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869; reduced to first class.
William Woodburn	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Do.
J. R. Grove	Second class clerk	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	Resigned April 20, 1869	1,198 92	
V. N. Nathan	First class clerk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Do.
V. N. Stiles	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Do.
I. Whilby	do	July 1, 1868	June 15, 1869	Dismissed June 15, 1869	1,150 53	
C. H. Cutler	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Do.
C. Broadhan	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,183 52	First class from July 1, 1868, to June 1, 1869; reduced to messenger.
M. McSweeney	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,200 00	
M. Albrecht	do	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,200 00	
H. F. T. Merrill	do	Apr. 7, 1869	June 30, 1869		290 92	
R. C. Clarke	do	May 11, 1869	June 30, 1869		164 13	

List of clerks employed in the Fifth Auditor's office, Treasury Department, during the year ending June 30, 1869, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	WHEN EMPLOYED.		When discharged.	Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
		From—	To—			
LADIES.						
Maria Linton	Copyist	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		\$900 00	
Louise MacCall.	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		900 00	
E. M. Barnard	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		900 00	
H. A. Walker.	do.	Aug. 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1869		149 18	
Helen Goodwin.	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		900 00	
F. H. Plummer	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		900 00	
F. M. Rohlar.	do.	July 14, 1868	June 30, 1869		868 20	
Fannie Tucker	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		235 00	Assigned for duty from Loan Branch and transferred April 1, 1869.
Eugene Washington.	do.	Nov. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		73 36	Assigned for duty from Loan Branch from December 1, 1868.
TEMPORARY CLERKS ON JUNE 1, 1869.						
Warren Carter.	Second class clerk.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,383 52	Second class from July 1, 1868, to June 1, 1869; reduced to first class.
J. W. Burnham.	do.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	Dismissed April 15, 1869	1,107 69	
William Bratton	do.	July 1, 1868	June 15, 1869	Dismissed June 15, 1869	1,342 31	
Augustus Ward	do.	July 1, 1868	Aug. 24, 1868	Resigned August 24, 1868	1,209 23	
W. D. Mack	do.	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	Resigned May 31, 1869	1,284 62	
C. H. Royce.	do.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	Resigned June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Amos L. Allen	First class clerk.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 6, 1869	Resigned April 6, 1869	919 78	
W. D. Mack	do.	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	Reappointed for one month	86 90	

Number of desks..... 46
Present number of clerks December 1, 1869..... 39

H. D. BARBON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith, in compliance with your request of the 4th instant, a statement showing the name of each clerk and employé in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the time each has been employed, the termination of service of those whose services were dispensed with during the year, and the amount paid to each.

Under the *present* organization no reduction can be made in the number of clerks employed, without detriment to the public service.

Very respectfully,

J. J. MARTIN, Auditor.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Clerks and others employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Names.	Time.	Termination of service.	Annual pay.	Amount paid.
J. M. McGrew	Whole year		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
C. Bazlett	do		2,000 00	2,000 00
F. L. Seybolt	do		1,800 00	1,800 00
R. Lippincott	do		1,800 00	1,800 00
J. A. Ware	do		1,800 00	1,800 00
J. W. Nicholls	do		1,800 00	1,800 00
John Lynch	do		1,800 00	1,800 00
E. W. Fortney	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,800 00	1,651 65
F. P. Wheeler	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,800 00	1,651 65
O. Wilson	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,800 00	1,651 65
L. J. Anderson	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
L. J. Anderson	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 90
Edw. Bassett	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
Edw. Bassett	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 90
S. Bean	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
William Child	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
E. J. Evans	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
F. A. Foster	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
M. L. Higgins	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
F. A. Holden	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
B. R. Holden	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
Henry Howes	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
A. Jenkins	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
J. Grey Jewell	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,600 00	1,468 13
John Kearns	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
John Kearns	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 90
F. B. Lilley	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
J. F. Maguire	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
J. F. Maguire	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 90
M. C. Munson	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
C. Robb	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
Sam Ryan	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
Sam Ryan	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 90
B. Shaw	July 1, 1868, to Apr. 20, 1869	Apr. 20, 1869	1,600 00	1,287 91
W. H. Sullivan	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
W. H. Sullivan	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 90
Frederic H. Thomas	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
E. C. Torrey	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
E. C. Torrey	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
J. B. Will	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
James Balloch	July 1, 1868, to July 10, 1869	July 10, 1869	1,600 00	1,512 09
C. G. Blaine	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
J. A. S. Carpenter	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
J. A. S. Carpenter	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 90
B. R. Colledge	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
T. G. Foster	July 1, 1868, to May 6, 1869	May 6, 1869	1,600 00	1,358 24
W. Foster	July 1, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	1,600 00	400 00
Charles Hendley	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
W. I. Ketcham	do		1,600 00	1,600 00
J. L. Lake	do		1,600 00	1,600 00

Clerks and others employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department—Continued.

Names.	Time.	Termination of service.	Annual pay.	Amount paid.
F. M. Lalor	Whole year		\$1,600 00	\$1,600 00
W. C. Lipcomb, jr	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
W. C. Lipcomb, jr	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869	1,200 00	98 40
C. G. McLeran	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,600 00	1,468 13
C. G. McLeran	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	98 40
S. B. Morse	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
Henry Richter	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,600 00	1,468 13
E. C. Tallmadge	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,600 00	1,468 13
J. E. O'Brien	Whole year		1,600 00	1,600 00
J. G. Adams	do	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
Watkins Addison	do	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
C. L. Alexander	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
C. D. Appleton	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
J. W. Badou	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
C. W. Banes	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
C. W. Banes	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
G. W. Bridgman	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
G. W. Bridgman	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
John Bradley	Whole year	July 31, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
N. B. Clarke	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,194 62
N. B. Clarke	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
W. H. Davis	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,400 00	1,244 62
J. W. Compton	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
W. O. Denison	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
W. H. Goddard	July 1, 1868, to Aug. 16, 1868		1,400 00	176 92
W. H. Goddard	Dec. 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	817 93
Z. P. Gunion	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
Z. P. Gunion	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
W. H. Gunnison	July 1, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868		1,400 00	330 00
W. H. Gunnison	Oct. 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	1,300 00
W. R. Hooper	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
W. R. Hooper	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
J. S. Holland	July 1, 1868, to June 15, 1869	June 15, 1869	1,400 00	1,342 31
W. M. King	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
W. M. King	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
C. W. Kleiberg	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
T. L. Lamb	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
D. W. Lathrop	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
W. B. Lamb	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
F. C. Long	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
T. J. Lord	do	Sept. 2, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
J. R. McGregor	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,400 00	1,244 62
B. E. McGrew	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
J. E. Mallette	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
A. F. Marsh	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
A. F. Marsh	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
C. E. Meyer	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
Alden Miller	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
Alden Miller	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
A. E. Milley	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
A. E. Milley	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
J. S. Moffatt	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
J. S. Moffatt	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
N. B. Milliken	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
B. F. Moore	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
B. F. Moore	June 24, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	131 47
J. McNeerhany	Whole year	July 15, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
G. F. Needham	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
A. H. Nixon	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
W. H. Noerr	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
W. B. Noerr	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
H. H. Northup	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
H. H. Northup	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
J. W. Oliver	July 1, 1868, to Aug. 31, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	1,400 00	223 48
J. B. Patterson	July 1, 1868, to July 31, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,400 00	117 92
A. Penfield	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,400 00	1,244 62
E. A. Perkins	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
J. P. Perley	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
J. L. Roosa	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 8, 1869	Jan. 8, 1869	1,400 00	731 11
S. F. Sharretta	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,400 00	1,244 62
J. E. Sheppard	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
J. E. Sheppard	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
William Small	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	1,244 62
William Small	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 47
D. R. Smiley	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
G. L. Starkey	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
L. O. Sullivan	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,400 00	1,244 62
J. N. Taggart	Whole year		1,400 00	1,400 00
O. T. Thompson	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
M. A. Turner	do		1,400 00	1,400 00

* Absent 28 days without pay.

Clerks and others employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department—Continued.

Names.	Time.	Termination of service.	Annual pay.	Amount paid.
A. Wallace	Whole year		\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00
R. Widdicombe	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
J. S. Woods	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
J. H. Wood	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
L. B. Wynne	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
W. W. Young	do		1,400 00	1,400 00
F. F. Atkinson	do	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
E. H. Bashaw	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
R. H. Bashaw	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
J. Bellows	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
J. Bellows	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
H. A. Beret	July 1, 1868, to Apr. 15, 1869	Apr. 15, 1869	1,200 00	949 45
L. M. Blackwell	Whole year		1,200 00	1,200 00
H. M. Chace	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 10
S. R. Clarke	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 10
J. H. Dobson	Whole year	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. W. Clark	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 10
Frank Creasy	July 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868		1,200 00	600 00
Frank Creasy	Jan. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	700 00
R. P. Crolley	July 1, 1868, to May 11, 1869	May 11, 1869	1,200 00	935 16
F. A. Fuller	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
F. A. Fuller	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
J. S. Gallaher, jr.	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 10
W. H. Gooding	July 1, 1868, to Aug. 31, 1868		1,200 00	202 18
W. H. Gooding	Sept. 23, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	827 19
Arthur Griffith	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
Arthur Griffith	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
J. M. Gurley	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 00
T. Haggerty	Whole year	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
D. A. Hall	do	July 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
W. F. Hall	do		1,200 00	1,200 00
E. C. Ingensoll	July 1, 1868, to Mar. 5, 1869	Mar. 5, 1869	1,200 00	815 58
C. H. Johnson	Whole year	Aug. 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. S. Kelly	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
J. S. Kelly	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
H. K. Kretschmar	Whole year	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Little	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 10
A. Liebschutz	Whole year	July 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
M. J. McKenna	July 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	1,200 00	401 09
J. R. McNeir	Whole year	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
W. Minor	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
W. Minor	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
J. Radcliffe	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
Alfred Reid	July 1, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868		1,200 00	300 00
Alfred Reid	Oct. 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	1,050 00
G. A. Shaw	Whole year	July 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,200 00
F. A. Springer	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	1,101 10
John Todd	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
John Todd	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
G. H. Tucker	July 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,101 10
G. H. Tucker	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
Harry Washington	Whole year		1,200 00	1,200 00
James Wells	July 1, 1868, to June 16, 1869	June 16, 1869	1,200 00	1,153 85
H. W. Wheeler	July 1, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868		1,200 00	300 00
H. W. Wheeler	Oct. 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,400 00	934 62
H. W. Wheeler	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,600 00	131 87
W. W. Cox	Whole year	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	1,400 00
George McLeran	July 1, 1868, to July 31, 1868	July 31, 1868	1,200 00	101 09
S. V. Bord, jr.	July 1, 1868, to Aug. 31, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	1,200 00	202 18
W. H. College	July 1, 1868, to Feb. 28, 1869	Feb. 28, 1869	1,200 00	796 67
Robert Patterson	July 24, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	1,026 10
R. H. Towler	Nov. 20, 1868, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	638 06
R. H. Towler	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
J. D. Hendley	Dec. 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869	May 31, 1869	1,200 00	602 19
Harry Johnson	Jan. 12, 1869, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	464 44
Harry Johnson	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
E. C. Gill	Feb. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	Aug. 31, 1869	1,800 00	745 00
O. L. Prescott	Feb. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	496 67
Henry Bell	Feb. 1, 1869, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	397 77
Henry Bell	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
Henry Bales	July 1, 1868, to July 31, 1868		720 00	60 65
Henry Bales	Feb. 1, 1869, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	397 77
Henry Bales	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
J. W. Corey	Feb. 1, 1869, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	397 77
J. W. Corey	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
Thomas Ellis	Feb. 3, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	490 00
C. C. Swett	Feb. 10, 1869, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	367 76
C. C. Swett	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38
F. Harvey	Feb. 3, 1869, to May 31, 1869		1,200 00	391 10
F. Harvey	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 38

Clerks and others employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department—Continued.

Names.	Time.	Termination of service.	Annual pay.	Amount paid.
James Donnelson	Mar. 1, 1869, to Apr. 5, 1869	Apr. 5, 1869	\$1,200 00	\$119 41
William Roper	Apr. 17, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	247 25
J. T. Smith	May 31, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	161 54
H. K. Van Buskirk	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
J. B. Dunning	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
J. A. Botta	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
P. G. Clark	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
H. S. Edwards	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	Oct. 31, 1869	1,200 00	94 90
S. G. Newton	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,400 00	115 28
T. S. Post	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	Nov. 30, 1869	1,200 00	94 90
J. H. Clendenning	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
C. B. Madden	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	Aug. 16, 1869	1,200 00	94 90
C. P. McCalla	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
H. E. Weaver	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
T. E. Nelson	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	July 31, 1869	1,200 00	94 90
J. F. Fitzpatrick	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869	Oct. 5, 1869	1,200 00	94 90
W. B. Gregory	June 3, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	92 31
R. C. Crooks	June 12, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	62 64
Charles Leuz	June 16, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	49 45
C. M. Butler	June 19, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	39 56
J. S. Sharpe	June 23, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	26 37
D. W. Haines	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
E. M. Willis	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
G. G. Griawold	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
S. M. Bryan	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
Edwin Coombs	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
A. H. T. Hain	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	94 90
E. L. Lambie	May 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	167 54
William Shelley	July 1, 1868, to June 31, 1869		1,000 00	917 54
William Shelley	June 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869		1,200 00	54 90
F. P. Burke	Whole year		840 00	840 00
R. White	do		720 00	720 00
Kinsey Dyer	do		720 00	720 00
Arthur O'Leary	do	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
P. W. Whitcomb	do		720 00	720 00
Martin Renahan	do	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
J. J. Boyd	July 1, 1868, to May 25, 1869	May 25, 1869	720 00	64 79
Michael Sweeny	Whole year		720 00	720 00
Henry Kaiser	July 1, 1868, to Apr. 20, 1869		720 00	579 56
C. H. Twine	Whole year		720 00	720 00
G. W. Reufro	do		720 00	720 00
Henry Douglas	do	June 30, 1869	720 00	720 00
Thomas Martin	Apr. 21, 1869, to June 30, 1869	June 30, 1869	720 00	146 44
John Lacey	Apr. 26, 1869, to June 30, 1869		720 00	170 55

Present number of clerks, 148; number of desks, 148.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
December 8, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your written instructions of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the accompanying tabular statement, which exhibits the number of desks in this office; the present number of clerks employed therein during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869; when employed, when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each.

The proper discharge of the duties assigned this office admits of no reduction in the clerical force at present employed.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of Supervising Architect.

Number and names of clerks employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	When employed.	When discharged.	Compensation per annum.
William G. Steinmetz.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	\$2, 200
Eliam S. Safford.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 800
Samuel F. Carr.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 800
Abram Mills.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 800
L. E. Gannon.....	May 7, 1869, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 800
V. E. Van Koeber.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 600
J. Goldsborough Bruff.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	June 30, 1869	1, 600
George G. Lyon.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	June 30, 1869	1, 600
Lupold Heemle.....	Sept. 1, 1868, to Apr. 30, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	1, 600
Herman Kreidler.....	July 1, 1868, to July 31, 1868	July 1, 1868	1, 600
Horace Greeley Jacobs.....	May 25, 1869, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 600
Frank Glover.....	July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 200
John S. Langworthy.....	July 1, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	1, 200
W. W. Gould.....	July 1, 1868, to Mar. 31, 1869	Mar. 31, 1869	1, 200
Edmund Bartlett.....	Nov. 6, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 200
James E. Willard.....	Sept. 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	.....	1, 200

Number of desks, 12.

Present number of clerks, 11.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith please receive the statement called for by your letter of the 4th instant.

For several years past clerks, especially females, were placed in the Treasury Department, and in some of the bureaus belonging thereto, in numbers beyond what the business of the office required. The same course was attempted upon this office, but was resisted and prevented by a refusal to receive more clerks than were required for the prompt dispatch of the public business.

For this reason large reductions in the *personnel* of some of the offices have taken place, while no decrease of force could be made in this office.

At the close of the last fiscal year the employés of this office, myself included, numbered two hundred and seventy-nine, being an increase of one within that year.

I had hoped that this force might be somewhat reduced within the current year. It was, however, soon found that although some of the employés worked nine hours instead of six required by department regulations, yet the work could not be kept up; and so the force of the office has already been necessarily increased to three hundred and fourteen, being thirty-five more than were employed on the 30th day of June last, and one more than was employed during the last fiscal year.

The rapid returns of the old, and its simultaneous replacement by new currency, will, without doubt, require the employment of still more additional female clerks for some time to come.

All the notes returned require to be assorted by kinds and by denominations, the fractional currency alone into eighteen separate parcels; and every note requires close scrutiny in order that its genuineness may be clearly ascertained. The new issue of currency adds much to the labor of assorting. So, too, the late detection of several new kinds of counterfeit coupons necessitates greater care and more time than formerly in their arrangement and counting.

Persons who are familiar with the labor that it costs to change the circulation of a single bank, will be able to form a faint idea of the great work that will be required to replace all the currency of the United States. It exceeds the amount outstanding of more than seventeen

hundred national banks by nearly one hundred million dollars. In numbers of separate pieces of paper money it is six times greater than that of all the national banks combined. It exceeds in the numbers of pieces what the circulation of ten thousand such banks would be. The outstanding currency of the United States numbers about two hundred and sixty million pieces.

All this is said in justification of a course that unexplained might seem strange, but when rightly understood will be seen to be unavoidable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, of the number of desks, number of clerks employed during the year, present number, when employed, when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each, as required by second section of act of Congress approved March 3, 1869.

Names.	WHEN EMPLOYED.		Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
L. R. Tuttle	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$2,800 00	Resigned.
S. E. Middleton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,800 00	
Frank Jones	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,500 00	
H. G. Root	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,300 00	
F. A. Marden	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
M. J. O'Shaughnessy	July 1, 1868	Oct. 5, 1868	573 91	
A. W. Eaton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
D. A. McNair	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
W. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
Charles S. Caron	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
J. W. Whelpley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
E. W. Hale	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
F. W. Moffat	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
Seth Johnson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
E. O. Graves	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	2,200 00	
S. M. Bootes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	Resigned.
F. A. Simons	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
John L. Pfau	July 1, 1868	June 1, 1869	1,651 65	
John Greenwood	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
W. W. Wilson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Henry Croggon	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Lewis Mann	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Willis Patten	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Thomas Petingale	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
S. Guthrie	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
James Gilfillan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,900 00	
Jay H. Arnold	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Fred. Kroell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
William Behrens	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
James C. Paynton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	Deceased.
John P. Wood	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
T. J. Hulbert	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
James G. Rumsey	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
E. R. True	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
George C. Chipman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
W. W. Dean	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
N. J. Rockwood	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
Charles E. Coon	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
George Sellers	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
T. J. Leonard	July 1, 1868	Apr. 22, 1869	1,458 79	
Charles C. Edwins	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
George A. Mercer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
John R. Morhous	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
M. C. Battey	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
W. H. Gibson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	
S. S. Gregory	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00	

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, &c.—Continued.

Names.	WHEN EMPLOYED.		Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
James F. Meline, jr.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,800 00	
William M. Ferguson.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
James E. Waugh	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
William Hinwood.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
C. L. Jones.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
John R. Croggon	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
A. R. Onaiffe	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Daniel Byrne	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
C. H. Buxton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
L. A. Wolf	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
George Prender.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
M. Richardson	July 1, 1868	June 1, 1869	1,468 13	Resigned.
Robert Courtney	July 1, 1868	June 16, 1869	1,538 46	Resigned.
E. M. McLeod	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Albert Wallace	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Charles Stuerlin.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
J. R. Hertford	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
J. M. Hudant.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	822 83	
Louis Falk	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
George Folta	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
John H. Ely	July 1, 1868	Sept. 1, 1868	269 56	Resigned.
A. E. Butts	July 1, 1868	Mar. 16, 1869	1,133 33	Resigned.
D. W. Harrington	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
A. R. Jacobs	July 1, 1868	Feb. 1, 1869	937 78	Resigned.
H. Dwight Smith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Fred. Weiler	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
A. L. Rutter	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
George Schermerhorn.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
Abraham Zoller	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
W. T. Parker.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,485 71	
P. H. Eaton.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
James H. Stevens.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00	
C. C. Weston	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
H. J. Morgan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
A. J. Demoll	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
J. E. Brown	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
E. E. Forsyth	July 1, 1868	Feb. 1, 1869	876 19	Deceased.
John T. Barnes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,284 61	
A. L. Moore	July 1, 1868	May 1, 1869	1,165 38	Removed May 1, 1869.
J. W. Babe	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Grace A. Whitney.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,450 00	
S. Snowden.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,450 00	
H. A. Moore	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,450 00	
C. F. Hurlburt	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
L. Fayette Myer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
John S. Anderson.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
Stuart Redden.	July 1, 1868	Apr. 20, 1869	1,126 92	Removed April 20, 1869.
E. M. Bowling	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,400 00	
George H. Fox	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,388 59	
Frank P. Norton	July 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	350 00	Transferred.
Frank C. Harris	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Edwin French	July 1, 1868	Dec. 1, 1868	600 00	Deceased.
D. Robertson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Alexander Dubant	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
E. C. Sterling	July 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	300 00	Resigned.
S. L. Studley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Samuel Wallace	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. H. King	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
W. F. Williams.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,283 16	
A. M. Reid	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,250 00	
W. B. McKelden	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,250 00	
J. W. Wiley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
George W. Center	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,433 16	
Patrick Byrne	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Thomas H. Byrnes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Jonathan Wright.	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	
Ismaels Coughlin	June 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	98 90	
C. E. Bailey	May 11, 1869	June 30, 1869	184 61	
O. A. Pennoyer	Dec. 14, 1868	June 30, 1869	708 70	
Joseph Schnadberger	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,183 15	
John McGill	July 1, 1868	July 17, 1868	46 30	Deceased.
Charles Forbes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
James W. Bowie	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
J. B. Mulvihill	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
John Brown	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
Leas Bargaroff	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
M. A. Donnelly	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
Thomas J. Phillips	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,183 15	

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, &c.—Continued.

Names.	WHEN EMPLOYED.		Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
John W. Penn	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$1,183 15	
Washington Beach	July 1, 1868	Dec. 1, 1868	415 76	Removed December 1, 1868.
Richard Hill	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
F. A. Taverns	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
B. G. Underwood	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,000 00	
Edward N. Jacobs	Feb. 8, 1869	June 30, 1869	378 67	
Benjamin Lanum	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
William Dodson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
Martin Durham	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	840 00	
James D. Rowe	July 18, 1868	June 30, 1869	801 30	
Joseph Alley, jr.	July 1, 1868	July 7, 1868	15 98	Removed July 7, 1868.
David McCurdy	July 20, 1868	June 30, 1869	796 63	
Amos Crounse	Nov. 21, 1868	June 30, 1869	513 59	
Edward Heintzel	July 1, 1868	Nov. 20, 1868	316 30	Removed November 20, 1868.
James F. McGill	July 20, 1868	June 30, 1869	682 53	
Henry Mathews	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	810 00	
Jeese M. Bassett	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	790 00	
George Holmes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	660 00	
LADIES.				
Mrs. A. C. Harris	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss F. L. Halsted	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss B. S. Tracy	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Annie York	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss L. Stoner	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss J. L. Wall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss M. Smith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss E. McKean	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. G. P. Clark	July 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1869	675 00	Resigned.
Mrs. V. Handy	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss J. G. May	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. M. Watson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Kate Waters	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. L. E. Rosenberg	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. S. A. Reid	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss A. J. Simpson	July 1, 1868	May 1, 1869	749 17	Resigned.
Miss H. C. Keller	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss J. M. Pyfer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. R. A. Pierce	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. N. Carter	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss C. E. Noyes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss H. Shields	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss S. A. Bradley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss H. N. Henshaw	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Jeanie Foster	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss M. White	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss R. J. Wilson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss H. Farquhar	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. J. Patterson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss E. J. Campbell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. D. Griffith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	855 97	
Miss Augusta Cook	July 1, 1868	June 21, 1869	515 00	Removed June 21, 1869.
Miss Susan Dugger	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss F. S. Hoot	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss E. R. Graves	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	629 46	
Miss H. P. McCormick	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Charlotte Ball	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. C. McKenna	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. S. Callahan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Lydia S. Hall	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Mary Key Reiley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss C. S. Sheads	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss H. L. Gould	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Annie Kearney	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss M. E. Peirce	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	867 26	
Mrs. Willa A. Leonard	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	716 57	
Mrs. L. G. Plunkett	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Nellie Devendorf	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. A. Lathrop	July 1, 1868	Dec. 10, 1868	398 64	Resigned.
Miss Margaret Bennett	July 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1869	675 00	Resigned.
Miss Mary C. Steele	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. S. J. Carson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mary B. Paige	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Abby H. Green	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. H. A. McConnell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss F. A. Finch	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss P. Musgriff	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	875 28	
Mrs. Eliz. Davis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	885 32	

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, &c.—Continued.

Names.	WHEN EMPLOYED.		Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Mrs. J. G. Cousins	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$900 00	
Mrs. E. Remington	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	772 82	
Mrs. E. A. McPheeters	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. S. A. Babcock	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. A. L. Eddy	July 1, 1868	June 15, 1869	713 74	Resigned.
Mrs. C. T. Smith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Mary Taylor	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Ella Plimpton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Kate Rumsey	July 1, 1868	Dec. 1, 1868	308 14	Resigned.
Mrs. Eliz. Burke	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	860 88	
Mrs. Eliz. Ringgold	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Anne Taffe	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. L. M. Baker	July 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1869	525 53	Resigned.
Mrs. A. M. Simons	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. J. Oler	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. Becker	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Annie McCain	July 1, 1868	June 24, 1869	885 17	Resigned.
Mrs. Mary J. Stoner	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss Kate L. Cahill	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss E. W. Wright	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	875 54	
Miss Mary A. Cushing	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 19	
Mrs. Maggie Roe	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Miss E. Brainerd	July 1, 1868	Aug. 30, 1868	149 18	Resigned.
Mrs. Jennie E. Simons	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mona Smith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mary E. Storer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. Fisher	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Lina Relay	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. D. L. Clark	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mary C. Sanderson	July 1, 1868	April 1, 1869	630 97	Resigned.
Mrs. Mary S. Smith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Annie Oliver	July 1, 1868	May 1, 1869	562 87	Resigned.
Mrs. A. P. Miles	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	897 54	
Mrs. Jennie Morgan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	848 08	
Miss Alice Clark	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. H. P. Beale	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. S. M. Wagner	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. M. Eddie	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. L. Florence	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Rebecca Shanks	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. McCutchina	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Jennie Paris	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Sarah E. Willard	July 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	225 00	Transferred.
Mrs. Mary R. Stewart	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. L. Lambert	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mary Stone	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Clara G. Allen	July 1, 1868	Dec. 1, 1868	327 72	Resigned.
Mrs. Mary J. Mundell	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. C. M. Parker	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Georgie P. Carson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mary A. Gibson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Kate L. Morgan	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	897 54	
Mrs. Kuria A. McMurray	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. J. Williamson	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	848 65	
Mrs. Clarissa Venable	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Frances M. Bailey	July 1, 1868	Nov. 13, 1868	305 71	Resigned.
Mrs. Sallie Harrison	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. A. K. McGregor	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Helen K. Pearl	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	863 32	
Mrs. H. E. Boyer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Mattie Lathrop	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. Ella A. Stockton	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. A. C. Smith	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. S. J. Morris	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. C. E. Cross	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. E. B. L. Norris	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. M. E. Grandin	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
Mrs. May T. Glason	July 1, 1868	Aug. 1, 1868	75 82	Transferred.
Mrs. R. L. Wright	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	867 77	
Mrs. E. MacLeod	Aug. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 18	
Mrs. Sanna Dewees	Sept. 24, 1868	June 30, 1869	692 12	
Mrs. A. M. Doolittle	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	675 00	
Mrs. Emma G. Woodruff	Jan. 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	442 50	
Mrs. K. A. Ackerman	Jan. 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	417 78	
Mrs. Elneline Ritchie	Jan. 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	442 50	
Mrs. M. R. Gibbs	Jan. 18, 1869	April 1, 1869	182 50	Resigned.
Mrs. Eliza Herberger	Jan. 25, 1869	June 30, 1869	380 00	
Mrs. Julia B. Lombard	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	373 50	

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, &c.—Continued.

Names.	WHEN EMPLOYED.		Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Mrs. H. R. De Ronceray	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	\$372 50	
Miss S. W. Tyler	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	372 50	
Mrs. E. J. Crittenden	Mar. 11, 1869	June 30, 1869	277 50	
Miss Emily C. Lamson	Mar. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	302 50	
Miss Emma C. Baker	April 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	225 00	
Mrs. Hannah T. Mead	April 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	225 00	
Miss E. J. McCanon	May 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	150 83	
Mrs. C. C. Green	June 2, 1869	June 30, 1869	71 70	
Sophie Holmes	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	730 00	
Mrs. Lucy Hyde	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	794 50	
Miss C. Marony	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	884 83	
Mrs. Johanna Hecht	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	794 50	
Mary Linden	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	720 00	
M. C. E. Kearney	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	794 50	
Judith Plummer	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	735 80	
Virginia Barnes	May 5, 1869	June 30, 1869	112 75	
Mary Hull	Aug. 6, 1868	June 30, 1869	649 57	
Lucy A. Rollo	Sept. 11, 1868	June 30, 1869	527 70	
Caroline Davis	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	700 15	
Polly Taylor	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	432 00	
Susan Bruce	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	432 00	
Ruth Biggs	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	500 34	
Margaret James	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	500 34	
Lavina A. Evans	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	500 34	
M. A. Naylor	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	432 00	
Sarah Valentine	July 1, 1868	Feb. 1, 1869	252 00	Resigned.
Delia Foley	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	496 27	
Lizetta Renfer	Feb. 8, 1869	June 30, 1869	169 20	
Louisa Hill	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	180 00	
Caroline Heintzel	Feb. 18, 1869	June 30, 1869	157 20	
E. Minnick	Dec. 15, 1868	June 30, 1869	353 95	
Mary C. Ruppert	Feb. 4, 1869	June 30, 1869	174 00	
Ella Sampson	Dec. 24, 1868	June 30, 1869	207 23	
Kate Swann	Feb. 15, 1869	June 30, 1869	160 80	
Kate M. Wheat	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	180 00	
			324, 775 41	

• Number of clerks employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869 314
 Present number of clerks, December 13, 1869 317
 Number of desks 243

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
December 15, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that the number of desks in this bureau, and the present number of clerks employed, is two hundred and eight (208)—including copyists and counters. The number of clerks employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, when employed, when discharged, and the amount of compensation received by each, is shown by the accompanying schedule.

Under the present organization of the bureau no further reduction is recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN ALLISON,
Register of the Treasury.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Clerks and others employed in the Legislative office of the Treasury Department.

Number.	Name.	Class.	Annual salary.	TIME EMPLOYED DURING THIS YEAR.		Aggregate salary received.	Remarks.
				From—	To—		
1	N. L. Jeffries.	Register	\$3,000	July 1, 1888	Mar. 15, 1889	\$3,116 67	Resigned.
2	John Allison.	do	3,000	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	733 52	
3	John A. Graham.	Asst. register	2,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	2,000 00	
4	R. F. Rittenhouse.	Chief clerk	2,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	2,000 00	Promoted.
5	Frederick Kley.	Fourth class clerk	1,800	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888	450 00	
6	John H. Beatty	do	1,800	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	931 63	
7	E. S. Collamar	do	1,800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,800 00	
8	M. H. Storre.	do	1,800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,800 00	
9	J. Moody Smith.	do	1,800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,800 00	
10	D. R. R. Nevil	do	1,800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,800 00	
11	W. A. Vaughn.	do	1,800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,800 00	
12	James G. Patterson.	Third class clerk	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
13	J. D. Baughman.	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889	1,331 87	Discharged.
14	N. Burnham	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
15	L. Rupert	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
16	H. C. Pearson.	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
17	J. C. Haviland	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	800 00	Promoted.
18	H. M. Gilman	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
19	C. P. Wainell.	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
20	T. S. Garretson	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
21	A. S. Hopkins	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
22	G. W. Bradford	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
23	Ros. A. Fish.	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889	1,331 87	Do.
24	John H. Simpson	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
25	C. A. Baumgart	do	1,600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,600 00	
26	Joseph Nyma	do	1,600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889	800 00	Discharged.
27	W. C. Douglas	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	700 00	Do.
28	W. C. Douglas	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	May 15, 1889	1,223 97	Promoted.
29	William Hubbard	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889	1,163 38	
30	A. S. Sherry	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,400 00	Do.
31	Joseph Nyma	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	700 00	
32	W. H. Hulse	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,400 00	
33	William Latchford	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,400 00	
34	W. H. Shelton	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	700 00	Do.
35	D. K. Apple	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	1,400 00	
36	S. J. Millard	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888	700 00	Do.
37	F. A. Burr	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889	1,165 38	Do.
38	E. Schenk	do	1,400	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889	1,165 38	Discharged.

Clerks and others employed in the Register's office of the Treasury Department—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Class.	Annual salary.	TIME EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.		Aggregate salary received.	Remarks.
				From—	To—		
14	F. Brooks.....	Second class clerk.	\$1,400	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	\$1,155 38	Discharged.
15	R. P. Eaton.....	do	1,400	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	915 86	Promoted.
16	R. T. Hill.....	do	1,400	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,155 38	Discharged.
17	C. T. Nutze.....	do	1,400	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,030 00	Do
18	Newton Ferree.....	do	1,400	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	700 00	Do
19	E. Clark.....	do	1,400	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	700 00	Do
20	C. C. Casey.....	do	1,400	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	700 00	Do
21	Frank P. Norton.....	do	1,400	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869	757 69	Do
22	F. Tolson.....	do	1,400	Jan. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	465 38	Do
23	E. M. Peetis.....	do	1,400	Jan. 1, 1869	Mar. 31, 1869	350 00	Transferred to Bureau Statistics.
1	C. T. Nutze.....	First class clerk	1,200	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	300 00	Promoted.
2	W. J. P. Clarke.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	1,101 10	Discharged.
3	E. Clarke.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	600 00	Promoted.
4	Joseph Reynolds.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	998 80	Discharged.
5	Paul Harnstein.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	Do
6	R. E. Redway.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	703 33	Do
7	R. J. Jacobs.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	Promoted.
8	Newton Ferree.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	401 69	Discharged.
9	C. A. Van Anden.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	600 00	Promoted.
10	Frank Tolson.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	998 80	Discharged.
11	J. J. Evans.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Aug. 15, 1868	150 00	Do
12	W. H. Rodgers.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1868	318 18	Do
13	J. B. Lindsay.....	do	1,200	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,200 00	Do
14	N. J. Holland.....	do	1,200	Jan. 30, 1869	June 30, 1869	404 87	Do
15	W. H. Beiden.....	do	1,200	Feb. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	104 59	Do
16	A. A. Clarke.....	do	1,200	May 3, 1868	June 30, 1869	194 50	Do
17	J. H. Wells.....	do	1,200	May 3, 1868	June 30, 1869	194 50	Do
18	Thomas McNamara.....	do	1,200	May 3, 1868	June 30, 1869	178 02	Do
19	W. L. Hartung.....	do	1,200	May 8, 1868	June 30, 1869	69 23	Discharged.
20	J. T. Power.....	do	1,200	June 10, 1868	May 31, 1869	507 62	Do
21	David Garber.....	do	1,200	Dec. 30, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	728 65	Do
22	H. Horton.....	do	1,200	Aug. 25, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	597 81	Do
23	W. H. Robertson.....	do	1,200	Nov. 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	186 91	Do
24	E. E. Fuller.....	do	1,200	Sept. 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	103 33	Do
25	George B. Bell.....	do	1,200	Mar. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	798 73	Do
26	T. J. Larnaby.....	do	1,200	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869		
27	A. J. T. Thelan.....	do	1,200	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869		

No.	Name	Chief Division	Salary	Date of Appointment	Date of Discharge	Remarks
1	Lewis D. Moore	Chief Division	\$ 500	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	1,000 00
2	Charles Noble	do	2,500	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,350 75
3	Charles Noble	do	2,500	Mar. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,940 25
4	John H. Nourse	do	2,500	Mar. 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	1,350 75
5	John H. Nourse	do	2,500	Mar. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,940 25
6	John H. Nourse	do	2,500	Mar. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,940 25
7	Charles W. Spear	Fourth class clerk	1,800	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	1,748 37
8	W. P. Ticeomb	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
9	E. W. Bowen	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
10	C. H. Merwin	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
11	F. S. Nichols	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
12	G. C. Graham	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
13	H. McIntire	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
14	J. P. Colby	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
15	J. H. Beatty	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1869	1,748 37
16	Jabaz Fox	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
17	William Guilford	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
18	J. T. W. Orand	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
19	T. B. Kalfus	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	Aug. 31, 1869	151 63
20	T. C. Hoge	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,498 35
21	J. H. Smith	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,498 35
22	J. O. P. Burnside	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
23	C. E. Prentiss	do	1,800	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
24	E. S. Jones	do	1,800	Jan. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,800 00
25	H. C. Lane	do	1,800	Jan. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00
26	Joseph Warren	do	1,800	May 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00
27	G. W. Bradford	do	1,800	May 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	291 76
28	F. Y. Cammager	do	1,800	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	301 65
29	J. C. Haviland	do	1,800	Jan. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,496 74
30	C. K. W. Strong	do	1,800	Jan. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	598 35
31	D. A. Truax	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
32	E. N. Leonard	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
33	C. B. Shirley	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
34	A. C. Dyer	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
35	R. T. Fry	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
36	H. C. Lane	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
37	J. T. O'Connor	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1869	665 22
38	John Lowry	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,331 87
39	E. S. Jones	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1869	900 00
40	H. Crockett	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
41	John J. Moore	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
42	Ira C. Chase	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
43	W. A. Widney	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	1,331 87
44	Samuel G. Newton	do	1,600	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,600 00
45	R. P. Eaton	do	1,600	Sept. 1, 1868	Dec. 11, 1869	713 05
46	S. J. Millard	do	1,600	Jan. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	1,330 44
47	F. A. Burr	do	1,600	May 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	268 13

Clerks and others employed in the Register's office of the Treasury Department—Continued.

Number.	Name.	Class.	Annual salary.	TIME EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.		Aggregate salary received.	Remarks.
				From—	To—		
19	William Blashland	Third class clerk.	\$1,600	May 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	\$282 13	Promoted.
20	F. V. Compagere	do	1,600	July 1, 1898	Aug. 31, 1899	289 56	Discharged.
21	W. H. Schemire	do	1,600	Jan. 1, 1898	Apr. 30, 1899	351 67	Transferred to Secretary's office.
22	Edward Brown	First class clerk.	1,200	July 22, 1898	Aug. 31, 1899	357 62	Promoted.
23	A. T. Phelan	do	1,200	July 1, 1898	Dec. 31, 1899	133 70	Do.
24	C. C. Caery	do	1,200	July 1, 1898	July 31, 1899	900 00	Do.
25	T. C. Gravotex	do	1,200	July 1, 1898	Dec. 31, 1899	601 09	Discharged.
26	A. V. Gough	do	1,200	July 1, 1898	Dec. 31, 1899	600 00	Do.
27	R. M. Alperster	do	1,200	July 1, 1898	Oct. 31, 1899	461 09	Do.
28	T. J. Lazenby	do	1,200	July 1, 1898	Feb. 6, 1899	669 38	Do.
29	R. H. Strahan	do	1,200	July 1, 1898	July 3, 1899	307 62	Do.
30	B. R. Henderson	do	1,200	July 6, 1898	Nov. 30, 1899	397 62	Do.
31	R. H. Crawford	do	1,200	Aug. 2, 1898	June 30, 1899	1,082 61	Do.
32	A. R. Catcart	do	1,200	Oct. 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	982 74	Do.
33	R. F. Hawks	do	1,200	May 3, 1898	June 30, 1899	184 50	Do.
34	H. G. Chase	do	1,200	May 3, 1898	June 30, 1899	184 50	Do.
35	C. D. Welch	do	1,200	May 3, 1898	June 30, 1899	184 50	Do.
36	C. M. Davidson	do	1,200	May 3, 1898	June 30, 1899	184 50	Do.
37	J. Fitzgerald	do	1,200	May 3, 1898	June 30, 1899	184 50	Do.
38	Adeline Dent	do	1,200	May 3, 1898	June 30, 1899	184 50	Do.
39	E. F. M. Faeta	do	1,200	July 2, 1898	Dec. 31, 1899	566 74	Promoted.
COPYISTS AND COUNTERS.							
1	M. R. Armstrong	Lady clerk.	900	July 1, 1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749 17	Discharged.
2	Lettie Arnold	do	900	July 1, 1898	Feb. 28, 1899	567 50	Do.
3	E. Arnold	do	900	July 1, 1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749 17	Do.
4	Constance Allen	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Discharged.
5	Kittie Allen	do	900	July 1, 1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749 17	Do.
6	M. A. Albright	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Do.
7	M. J. Albright	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Do.
8	C. L. Altrich	do	900	Aug. 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	819 28	Do.
9	Ann Blake	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Do.
10	A. A. Benjamin	do	900	July 1, 1898	Mar. 15, 1899	635 00	Discharged.
11	F. H. Brown	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Do.
12	Mary L. Barton	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Do.
13	Sadie L. Barton	do	900	July 1, 1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749 17	Discharged.
14	Mattie L. Brown	do	900	July 1, 1898	Feb. 28, 1899	597 50	Do.
15	Jane Battenman	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Do.
16	W. H. Bowman	do	900	July 1, 1898	June 30, 1899	900 00	Do.

18	I. J. Bush	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	1890	59	Discharged.
19	H. Bury	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	230	36	Do.
20	M. A. Ryan	1890	July	1	1898	May 31, 1899	925	80	Discharged.
21	S. F. Brucker	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749	17	Do.
22	F. E. Butler	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	900	00	Discharged.
23	F. E. Bell	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749	17	Do.
24	M. M. Bettis	1890	July	1	1898	Nov. 31, 1899	374	18	Do.
25	F. J. Beare	1890	July	1	1898	Dec. 31, 1899	450	00	Do.
26	M. J. Beattick	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749	17	Do.
27	Kate Ball	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	900	00	Do.
28	A. E. Byus	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	887	77	Discharged.
29	S. S. Bemis	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	789	13	Do.
30	C. A. Burghardt	1890	Sept. 15	1898	June 30, 1899	367	50	Discharged.	
31	L. C. Batchelder	1890	Sept. 2	1898	June 30, 1899	719	34	Do.	
32	A. M. Baden	1890	Sept. 17	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	597	53	Do.	
33	E. Brewer	1890	Sept. 1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	339	94	Do.	
34	C. A. Bishop	1890	Sept. 15	1898	Nov. 30, 1898	185	86	Do.	
35	L. S. Bates	1890	Sept. 15	1898	Oct. 31, 1898	300	82	Do.	
36	M. H. Converse	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	900	00	Discharged.
37	M. E. Beall	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	673	35	Do.
38	S. C. Clarke	1890	July	1	1898	Feb. 28, 1899	597	50	Do.
39	L. M. Clarke	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	900	00	Do.
40	A. S. A. Chingham	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	900	00	Discharged.
41	P. A. Carter	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	749	17	Do.
42	H. H. Camp	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	900	00	Discharged.
43	F. J. Cox	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	374	18	Do.
44	A. M. Cunningham	1890	July	1	1898	Nov. 30, 1898	900	00	Do.
45	S. A. Curtis	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	749	17	Discharged.
46	E. H. Campbell	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	900	00	Discharged.
47	F. E. Cordero	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749	17	Do.
48	M. A. Colburne	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	900	00	Do.
49	E. Cuddy	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	900	00	Do.
50	G. Callan	1890	July	1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	749	17	Do.
51	J. Chadwell	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	900	00	Do.
52	E. V. Chamberlain	1890	July	1	1898	June 30, 1899	900	00	Discharged.
53	J. Clafin	1890	July	1	1898	Nov. 31, 1898	900	00	Do.
54	Irene Coburn	1890	July	1	1898	Nov. 31, 1898	374	18	Do.
55	Hannah Clarke	1890	July	1	1898	Nov. 30, 1898	900	00	Do.
56	Anna Clarke	1890	July	15	1898	May 31, 1899	750	01	Do.
57	M. Crawford	1890	Sept. 8	1898	June 30, 1899	819	38	Do.	
58	E. C. W. Chubb	1890	Aug. 4	1898	June 30, 1899	741	55	Discharged.	
59	A. L. Cryer	1890	Jan. 18	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	666	01	Do.	
60	E. C. G. Colby	1890	Dec. 30	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	326	67	Do.	
61	S. C. Clegg	1890	Aug. 22	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	454	89	Do.	
62	F. F. Crippen	1890	Mar. 1	1899	June 30, 1899	772	82	Do.	
63	S. W. Dowd	1890	July 23	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	302	50	Do.	
64	Minnie Devo	1890	July 1	1898	Apr. 30, 1899	695	36	Discharged.	
65	A. M. Doolittle	1890	Aug. 1	1898	Sept. 30, 1898	225	00	Do.	
66	S. E. Duval	1890	Aug. 1	1898	Nov. 30, 1898	298	36	Do.	
67									

Clerks and others employed in the Register's office of the Treasury Department—Continued.

Number.	Name.	Class.	Annual salary.	TIME EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.		Aggregate salary received.	Remarks.
				From—	To—		
68	J. B. Daxbury.....	Lady clerk.....	\$900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	\$900 00	
69	Sam Dugan.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	824 18	
70	E. C. Duggan.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	800 00	
71	E. C. Dickens.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	871 50	Discharged.
72	L. C. Duggan.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 28, 1868	374 18	Do.
73	M. J. Duggan.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Do.
74	John A. Dayton.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	870 09	Do.
75	A. G. De Long.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Do.
76	T. DeLong.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	718 15	Do.
77	L. E. Duggan.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
78	Mary Duggan.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Discharged.
79	M. V. Dickson.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
80	Susie Dickson.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
81	Mary C. Dalton.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
82	A. S. Douglas.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Discharged.
83	Mary E. Dolancy.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	337 88	Discharged.
84	J. Dugan.....	do.....	900	Sept. 4, 1868	Oct. 15, 1868	925 00	Do.
85	M. A. Duncan.....	do.....	900	Sept. 14, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	711 03	Do.
86	E. M. Everts.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	716 58	Do.
87	Kate McC. Elliott.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	374 18	Do.
88	Alice Erickson.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
89	Ellen Eddle.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
90	R. C. Eisenbrey.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	823 96	
91	C. J. Frost.....	do.....	900	July 28, 1868	June 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
92	A. E. Fithian.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
93	E. J. Fletcher.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
94	Anna S. Freeder.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
95	Maria Ford.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Do.
96	L. Finlayson.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
97	C. E. Foote.....	do.....	900	Sept. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	749 36	Discharged.
98	V. A. Fitzhugh.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
99	D. A. Ferris.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Do.
100	Susie Fuller.....	do.....	900	Nov. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	448 35	Do.
101	Lizzie Gardner.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
102	H. Gambrell.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
103	J. Gallaher.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Discharged.
104	M. P. Gooding.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
105	Lewis E. Gilman.....	do.....	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
106	E. S. Girdley.....	do.....	900	Aug. 20, 1868	June 30, 1869	777 71	
107	H. L. Green.....	do.....	900	Jan. 1, 1869	June 30, 1869	450 00	

109	Mary Conway	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	379 30	Discharged.
110	H. F. Gosselin	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	214 80	Do.
111	M. T. Glendon	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	446 32	Do.
112	F. M. Grubbs	do	1869	Dec. 31, 1868	June 30, 1869	446 32	Do.
113	H. M. Grubbs	do	1869	Dec. 31, 1868	June 30, 1869	446 32	Do.
114	Guspie G. Hookinson	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 16	Do.
115	J. C. Hamlin	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
116	Sarah Hoppe	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
117	Irene Hunter	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
118	A. M. Hamilton	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
119	S. A. Hughes	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
120	H. C. Hvald	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
121	M. V. Hopkins	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
122	S. D. Harner	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
123	Jennie Harrison	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
124	S. B. Hook	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
125	Terresa Harrison	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
126	M. F. Hance	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
127	Mary Hayne	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
128	A. Homan	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	244 56	Do.
129	E. Hall	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
130	E. Harrison	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
131	M. L. Howle	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
132	G. M. Hove	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
133	Fannie G. Harleston	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	244 56	Do.
134	Sarah Hutchins	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
135	D. V. Hicks	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
136	Alice V. Heath	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
137	Mary Holtzman	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
138	Ella Hogan	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
139	C. Hoffman	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
140	M. V. Hart	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
141	H. M. Hoos	do	1869	Sept. 4, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	741 03	Do.
142	M. V. Heath	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	374 18	Do.
143	M. E. Hartwell	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
144	H. A. Hale	do	1869	Jan. 16, 1869	June 30, 1869	415 00	Do.
145	A. H. Hyatt	do	1869	July 22, 1868	June 30, 1869	415 00	Do.
146	S. Harlow	do	1869	July 2, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	700 37	Do.
147	Kate Howard	do	1869	Oct. 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	746 72	Do.
148	M. Howard	do	1869	Jan. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	136 96	Do.
149	Clara Ingross	do	1869	July 28, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	259 17	Do.
150	A. J. Johnston	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Sept. 30, 1868	136 96	Do.
151	S. C. Jones	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	450 00	Do.
152	Kate Jones	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
153	R. L. Jones	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
154	M. E. Jenkins	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
155	N. A. Johnson	do	1869	Oct. 2, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	712 45	Do.
156	Kate F. Keene	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	360 27	Do.
157	Mary Kilfool	do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
158	H. M. Kelly	do	1869	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
159		do	1869	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.

Clerks and others employed in the Register's office of the Treasury Department—Continued.

Number.	Name.	Class.	Annual salary.	TIME EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.		Aggregate salary received.	Remarks.
				From—	To—		
167	Emma A. Kinney	Lady clerk	\$900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	\$749 17	Discharged.
168	M. A. Kane	do	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	373 18	Do.
169	S. Kneel	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
170	Gertrude Knowles	do	900	Aug. 22, 1868	Oct. 30, 1868	149 18	Do.
183	M. F. Litchfield	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
184	M. F. Litchfield	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
185	Lucy L. Litchfield	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
186	O. Lawrence	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
187	Clara Lewis	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
188	Anna M. Leach	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
189	Minnie E. Logan	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	156 53	Do.
190	L. M. Larkin	do	900	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	271 47	Do.
191	M. E. Lindsay	do	900	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	597 50	Do.
192	Margaret Leavy	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
193	S. R. Lawson	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
194	M. E. Lloyd	do	900	Sept. 16, 1868	June 30, 1869	719 50	Do.
195	Kate Miller	do	900	Sept. 3, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	283 48	Discharged.
196	M. F. McCaffrey	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
197	M. A. McCulloch	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
198	Emma McGowan	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
199	Lizzie McClelland	do	900	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	527 50	Discharged.
200	M. V. McQuesten	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
201	M. A. McCarthy	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
202	E. J. McCann	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
203	E. D. Murry	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
204	B. L. Moore	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
205	H. M. Moulton	do	900	July 1, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	300 52	Do.
206	M. Minor	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
207	C. A. Mills	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
208	C. V. Miller	do	900	July 1, 1868	Feb. 9, 1869	597 50	Discharged.
209	L. J. Miller	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
210	S. A. Marshall	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
211	M. L. Mathews	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
212	J. K. Mathews	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
213	Kate McIntire	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
214	L. A. Martin	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
215	Mary Morley	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
216	C. F. Machenheimer	do	900	July 1, 1868	Jan. 31, 1869	411 68	Do.
217	H. M. Martin	do	900	July 1, 1868	Sept. 11, 1868	178 54	Do.
218	A. A. Mathews	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
219	M. A. Mathews	do	900	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869	935 83	Discharged.

Clerks and others employed in the Register's office of the Treasury Department—Continued.

Number.	Name.	Class.	Annual salary.	TIME EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.		Aggregate salary received.	Remarks.
				From—	To—		
232	J. Simmonds	Lady clerk	\$900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	\$749 17	Discharged.
233	Lizzie P. Stewart	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	Do.
234	E. R. Spencer	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
235	M. Stierlin	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
236	E. Sanno	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	454 14	
237	E. Simpson	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
238	Fanny Streethly	do	900	July 1, 1868	Mar. 31, 1869	675 00	Discharged.
239	E. Stewart	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
240	A. Smith	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	749 17	Do.
241	M. E. Stewart	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	719 37	Do.
242	Mary Stoops	do	900	July 14, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	900 00	
243	E. J. Scott	do	900	July 28, 1868	June 30, 1869	853 96	
244	E. E. Stephenson	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	640 74	
245	S. F. Stapler	do	900	Oct. 15, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	151 67	Discharged.
246	Alabanna Smith	do	900	Mar. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	819 28	
247	S. A. Shelby	do	900	Aug. 3, 1868	June 30, 1869	675 00	Discharged.
248	L. R. Shelby	do	900	Oct. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	363 96	
249	H. Seidman	do	900	Jan. 28, 1869	June 30, 1869	207 86	Discharged.
250	Nellie Slade	do	900	Aug. 8, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	524 17	Do.
251	L. H. Smith	do	900	Jan. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	151 67	Do.
252	T. E. Sloan	do	900	Mar. 1, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	209 14	Do.
253	E. E. Scarborough	do	900	Sept. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	900 00	
254	M. A. Tyrill	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	597 50	Discharged.
255	N. A. Taunt	do	900	July 1, 1868	Feb. 28, 1869	900 00	
256	S. W. Tyler	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	749 17	Discharged.
257	E. Trumbull	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	900 00	
258	E. Trivitt	do	900	July 1, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	749 17	Discharged.
259	M. Tanner	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	450 00	Do.
260	E. S. Torrey	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	819 28	
261	V. S. Trubart	do	900	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	215 21	Do.
262	A. Trafton	do	900	Aug. 3, 1868	Oct. 31, 1868	453 00	Do.
263	H. A. R. Traverso	do	900	Aug. 5, 1868	Dec. 31, 1868	900 00	
264	Maria Vinalstein	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900 00	
265	A. C. Varden	do	900	Jan. 6, 1869	Apr. 30, 1869	286 67	Discharged.
266	E. A. Vanden	do	900	Dec. 29, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	306 51	Do.
267	Julia Weed	do	900	Mar. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	131 67	Do.
268	A. Weed	do	900	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869	324 17	
269	M. Whigard	do	900	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	363 96	
270	H. M. White	do	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	274 18	Discharged.
271	L. U. White	do	900	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868		

300	F. J. Whitely	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	
301	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	
302	F. L. Wadsworth	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	
303	Ada Whitman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	
304	Anna Whitman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
305	A. A. Whitman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
306	H. A. Whitman	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
307	S. W. Wadsworth	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
308	M. A. Warren	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
309	M. A. Warren	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
310	E. H. Walworth	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
311	M. C. Webb	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
312	D. H. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
313	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
314	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
315	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
316	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
317	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
318	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
319	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.
320	M. J. Williams	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	900	900	Discharged.

RECAPITULATION.

	Whole num- ber during year.	Discharged and trans- ferred.	Promoted.	Number re- maining on roll June 30, 1869.
Regular Chief clerk	1			1
Fourth class	6			5
• Third class	17	1	1	14
Second class	23	8	6	9
First class	27	13	4	10
Loan Chiefs of division	4			4
Fourth class	25	8		17
Third class	21	6	3	12
First class	18	7		8
Copyists and counters	320	192	3	128

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
December 8, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, calling my attention to the provisions of the 2d section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th June, 1870," approved March 3, 1869, and to transmit herewith a table showing the names of all persons who have been employed in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869; the length of time each person has been employed, when removed, and the amount of compensation paid to each.

The number of desks in this office is twelve, viz: one chief clerk, one clerk of class four, three of class three, two of class two, and one of class one, under act of March 3, 1853; one clerk of class two, under act of June 23, 1860, and three clerks of class four, under act of March 3, 1863.

The number of clerks now employed is twelve, viz: one chief clerk, three clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, and three of class one.

I do not think that the services of any now employed can be dispensed with, consistently with the public interests.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the names of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the length of time each of them was so employed, and the compensation paid them respectively.

Name.	Time employed.		Amount paid.		Removed.
	From—	To—			
Benjamin F. Pleasants.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 23, 1869	\$1,626 37		
Benjamin F. Pleasants.....	April 23, 1869	June 30, 1869	261 54		
				\$1,887 91	
Joseph F. Burr.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
John M. McKinney.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
Webster Elmes.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
F. A. Simkins.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
J. Otto Green.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 23, 1869	1,463 74		
J. Otto Green.....	Apr. 23, 1869	June 30, 1869	373 62		
				1,837 36	
Joseph H. Robinson.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 23, 1869		1,454 79	
Alfred Thomas.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,800 00	
M. D. Landon.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868		748 37	November 30, 1868.
Henry M. Slade.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,600 00	
P. G. W. Ward.....	July 1, 1868	May 31, 1869		1,468 13	May 31, 1869, resigned.
W. E. Bendz.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,600 00	
J. H. McBlair.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 15, 1869		1,265 93	April 15, 1869.
William H. Newman.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
Frank A. Spencer.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 30, 1869		811 50	April 30, 1869.
W. P. Hallett.....	July 1, 1868	Apr. 12, 1869		1,096 15	April 12, 1869, deceased.
William R. Bartlett.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
Thomas I. Murphy.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,400 00	
Henry P. Cole.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868		498 91	Nov. 30, 1868, removed.
J. B. Bodwell.....	July 1, 1868	Feb. 23, 1869		796 67	Feb. 23, 1869, removed.
John Blair.....	July 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1868	299 35		
John Blair.....	Dec. 1, 1868	June 30, 1869	701 01		
				1,000 44	
John Davidson.....	May 4, 1869	June 30, 1869		223 07	
Mrs. S. F. Upton.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		900 00	
Miss Mary Capen.....	Dec. 1, 1868	June 15, 1869		484 74	June 15, 1869, resigned.
Thomas Dutton.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		1,000 00	
Hiram Michaels.....	July 1, 1868	June 30, 1869		720 00	
Total.....				32,601 97	

BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury under date of the 4th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a tabular statement exhibiting the names, clerical or other capacities, terms of service, rates of compensation, and total compensation of all persons employed in this bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, with remarks pertinent to the same.

In respect to the recommendations which I am instructed to make as to the amount of clerical force, if any, which can be dispensed with, I would say that the present aggregate has been rendered necessary by large arrears which have not only been thrown upon the present force, in addition to current work, but have served also to complicate and retard that work itself. I have every reason to believe that by the first proximo all the accounts of the office will have been so far brought up as to enable the clerical force to be reduced to its proper minimum.

The minimum number of desks for the various services with which the bureau is charged, I would state as follows:

Chief clerk	1
Chiefs of the divisions of examination and compilation.....	2
In the division of compilation as follows:	
Home consumption and imposts accounts.....	4
Import accounts.....	3
Export accounts.....	2
Re-export accounts.....	1
Warehouse accounts.....	2
In transitu and indirect trade.....	1
Navigation accounts.....	2
Unattached.....	2
Division of examination	4
For the numbering of the merchant marine under the act of July 28, 1866.....	3
All others:	
Mail clerk.....	1
Translation and revision of statements	2
Publication	1
Corresponding clerk.....	1
Librarian and files keeper	1
For the examinations of magazines and newspapers	1
Copyists.....	3
Mail carrier, messengers, and laborers	4
Total	41

Such a reduction of the force of the office would imply that all clerks retained were of good clerical capacity, and, as far as possible, experienced in the conduct of their work. I do not think it would be possible to reduce the bureau below this point without injuring its efficiency, and the value of the results.

I would add that, although I have indicated but three copyists, the total number of ladies now employed in the bureau is seven. On the scale given above I should not recommend that the services of any of these ladies be dispensed with. Of the remaining four ladies two are employed in the division of examination, one upon the accounts of warehouse transactions, and one as mail clerk.

My observation is that their several duties are discharged as efficiently as those which are performed by men in this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Dep. Special Commissioner of the Revenue in Charge.

Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

77

do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
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RECAPITULATION. BY CLASSES, &C., AT PRESENT EMPLOYED IN THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Chief clerk, 1; 4th class, 9; 2d class, 11; 1st class, 1; lady clerk, 1; assistant messenger, 1; laborer, 1; female laborer, 1. Number of desks, 52; messengers' tables, 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF STATISTICS, December 11, 1869.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Deputy Special Commissioner of Revenue, in charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 8, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your request of the 4th ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith the statement requested relative to the clerks and desks now in this office, and here during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Very respectfully,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Chairman.*

Hon GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of clerks, and amount of salary received by each, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, in office of Light-house Board.

Name.	Class.	Date.	Amount.
Benjamin H. Keyser.....	Chief clerk.....		\$2,000 00
Thomas K. Wallace.....	Fourth.....		1,400 00
William D. O'Connor.....	do.....		1,400 00
Bruce Small.....	Third.....		1,600 00
Samuel Stone.....	First.....	To December 1, 1868..... \$616 84	} 1,316 84
	Second.....	From December 1, 1868..... 700 00	
Stillman F. Dolbear.....	Fourth.....		1,800 00
Arnold B. Johnson.....	do.....	From June 1, 1869.....	148 35
Selah V. Reeve.....	First.....	To September 1, 1868..... 202 18	} 1,438 47
	Second.....	To November 1, 1868..... 232 07	
	Third.....	To June 30, 1869..... 1,065 22	
Mrs. E. J. Beare.....			900 00

Number of desks, (two standing) 10
Present number of clerks, (three detailed) 8
Number of clerks employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869: Regular, 5; detailed, 4.
(one for one month) 9

DUTY ON SALTPETER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

CALLING

*The attention of the Committee of Ways and Means to the duties on salt-
peter.*

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1870.*

SIR: Under the laws now in force, saltpeter is decided by this department to be dutiable, as follows:

Crude, two and a half cents per pound, under section 11, act of June 20, 1864.

Partially refined, two cents per pound, under section 1, act of August 5, 1861.

Refined, three cents per pound, under section 5, act of July 14, 1862.

It is respectfully suggested that the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means be called to the above anomaly in the law, whereby partially-refined saltpeter pays a less rate of duty than the crude article, with a view to its correction in future legislation.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BANKING CAPITAL IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 17th instant, transmitting statement of the amount of banking capital in the several States in the month of December, 1860.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house, from the best sources of information accessible, the amount of banking capital in the several States in the month of December, 1860, and also the aggregate amount of currency in circulation in all the States at that time, stating the various kinds of currency and the amount of each kind, and further, to report the amount and kinds of currency in circulation at this time.

In reply, I transmit the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, to whom the said resolution was referred for the desired information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 22, 1870.

SIR: In response to the following resolution of the House of Representatives passed January 17, 1870, (referred to me from your office,) to wit—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house, from the best sources of information accessible, the amount of banking capital in the several States in the month of December, 1860, and also the aggregate amount of currency in circulation in all the States at that time, stating the various kinds of currency and the amount of each kind, and further, to report the amount and kinds of currency in circulation at this time—

I have the honor to state that, in February, 1861, Hon. John A. Dix,

then Secretary of the Treasury, made a report to Congress, purporting to exhibit the condition of the banks throughout the country, which embraced the official returns, dated nearest to January 1, 1861, made by the banks in the several States. The bank statements of Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, were not included in this report. The statistics for those States are derived from the Bankers' Magazine for June, 1861, and added to the aggregates taken from pages 306 and 307 of Secretary Dix's report.

From these sources it is ascertained that in the latter part of the year 1860, the capital of the incorporated banks in the several States amounted to \$438,988,243, and the bank note circulation to \$212,405,977. The same reports show that the banks held in specie \$88,700,352.

If it be assumed that they held one-half the specie in the country—which is perhaps not an extravagant estimate—it would give \$177,400,704 as the specie circulation of the country. Estimates of the specie circulation of the country made about that time by persons more or less competent, range from \$150,000,000 to \$300,000,000. The generally accepted opinion is, that just prior to 1861 the specie currency of the country did not vary much from \$200,000,000. This would make the entire currency of the country about \$400,000,000 at that date.

On the 1st day of January, 1870, the circulation of the country stood as follows:

National bank circulation.....	\$299,900,274
United States legal tender notes.....	356,000,000
Fractional currency.....	39,762,664
Total.....	<u>695,662,938</u>

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MEN EMPLOYED IN NAVY YARDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 17th instant, transmitting statement of the number of men employed in the several navy yards on the 1st of March, July, September, and December, 1869.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 17th instant, on motion of Mr. Schumaker, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish the House with a statement of the number of men employed in the several navy yards on the 1st of March, the 1st of July, the 1st of September, and the 1st of December, 1869; and also to inform the House whether the expenditure of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, exceeded \$17,356,350 18, the amount appropriated; and, if so, how much.

In compliance with the resolution, I respectfully submit herewith statement A, showing the number of men employed in the yards on the days mentioned, and statement B, exhibiting the expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

The expenditures exceeded the amount appropriated (\$17,356,350 18) \$2,644,407 79.

The average monthly expenditure for eight months of the year (July to March) was \$1,735,600 77, and for the remaining four months (March to June) was \$1,528,987 95.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MEN EMPLOYED IN NAVY YARDS.

A.—Statement of the number of men employed in the several navy yards on the 1st of March, the 1st of July, the 1st of September, and the 1st of December, 1869.

NAVY YARD.	March 1.	July 1.	September 1.	December 1.
Portsmouth, N. H.	356	630	1,688	1,220
Boston	754	1,621	2,446	2,364
New York	1,026	2,166	3,026	3,408
Philadelphia	618	2,070	1,758	1,398
Washington	615	930	1,028	1,280
Norfolk	430	1,183	1,014	850
Pensacola	213	139	119	100
Mare Island	776	1,113	1,365	1,450
	4,788	9,852	12,444	12,090

B.—Expenditures of the Navy Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

MONTH.	Amount drawn from the treasury.	Amount refunded to the treasury.	Expenditure
July, 1868	\$2,675,586 79	\$340,443 48	\$2,335,143 31
August, 1868	2,259,601 28	1,258,220 70	1,001,380 58
September, 1868	3,068,685 07	799,899 99	2,268,785 08
October, 1868	4,125,739 10	703,914 15	3,421,824 95
November, 1868	1,972,193 88	311,344 30	1,660,849 58
December, 1868	1,490,021 45	269,465 15	1,220,556 30
January, 1869	2,612,589 98	1,300,869 96	1,311,720 02
February, 1869	3,162,199 47	2,397,686 07	764,513 40
March, 1869	2,727,345 19	1,193,112 91	1,534,232 28
April, 1869	1,663,736 47	213,255 36	1,450,481 11
May, 1869	1,463,635 19	452,351 54	1,011,283 65
June, 1869	2,825,396 24	805,441 46	2,019,954 78
Totals	29,946,733 04	9,945,975 07	20,000,757 97
Appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869			17,338,350 14
Excess			2,662,407 83

CLERKS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH

The second section of the act approved March 3, 1869, transmitting a report of desks and number of clerks in the department.

JANUARY 28, 1869.—Referred to Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 7, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the second section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the desks and clerks in this department:

Number of desks in the department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....	68
Number of desks at present in the department.....	48

Reduction under act of Congress.....	20
	==

Whole number of clerks employed at any one time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....	64
Whole number of clerks employed at any one time since July 1, 1869.....	48

Reduction in the number of clerks present fiscal year, to conform to act of Congress.....	16
	==

Fifty-six clerks were continuously employed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869; ten of whom were discharged at the end of that year, and six resignations occurred within the same period, viz:

- One clerk of third-class, October 17, 1868.
- One clerk of first-class, November 17, 1868.
- One clerk of second-class, December 31, 1868.
- One clerk of first-class, March 9, 1869.
- One chief clerk, March 10, 1869.
- One second-class clerk, May 31, 1869.

The several classes of clerks and their salaries, employed in the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows:

1 chief clerk of the department, at.....	\$2, 200
7 chief clerks of bureaus, at \$1,800 each.....	12, 600
1 fourth-class clerk, also as disbursing clerk, at.....	2, 000
13 fourth-class clerks, at \$1,800 each.....	23, 400
18 third-class clerks, at \$1,600 each.....	28, 800
15 second-class clerks, at \$1,400 each.....	21, 000
9 first-class clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	10, 800
<hr/> 64 total number. Annual pay.....	<hr/> 100, 800 <hr/>

The several classes of clerks and their salaries employed in the department at present and since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

1 chief clerk of the department, at.....	\$2, 200
7 chief clerks of bureau, at \$1,800.....	12, 600
1 fourth-class clerk, also as disbursing clerk.....	2, 000
7 fourth-class clerks, at \$1, 800 each.....	12, 600
10 third-class clerks, at \$1,600 each.....	16, 000
12 second-class clerks, at \$1, 400 each.....	16, 800
10 first-class clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	12, 000
<hr/> 48 total number. Annual pay.....	<hr/> 74, 200 <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Reduction in number of desks.....	20
Reduction in number of clerks.....	16
Reduction in annual pay.....	\$26, 600
Besides the pay of the Assistant Secretary (office abolished) ..	3, 500
	<hr/> 30, 100 <hr/>

No reduction can be made in the number of clerks in this department, without injury to the public service.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MINT AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ASKING

For an appropriation to supply a deficiency in appropriation for the mint at Charlotte, North Carolina.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the director of the mint, asking for a deficiency appropriation for the branch mint at Charlotte, to pay sundry bills (copies inclosed) for supplies procured by the late director and payable out of an appropriation therefor, which was used by the late administration for the repairs of the building. I would recommend that the amount required to pay these bills (\$507 16) may be included in the deficiency bill under the head of "Branch Mint at Charlotte."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, January 21, 1870.

SIR: Herewith I respectfully transmit a supplemental estimate of funds required to pay certain bills, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred and seven dollars and sixteen cents, (\$507 16,) for operative materials and supplies furnished by the late director of the mint, Dr. H. R. Linderman, to the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. I learn from Dr. Linderman that this indebtedness was created against an appropriation for this general purpose for the Charlotte branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, but which it seems was misapplied, under the late federal administration, to the repairs of the branch mint building at Charlotte. These creditors are pressing for the payment of their bills; and as they furnished the supplies in good faith, upon the order of the late director, their claim is indisputable. But

there being no existing fund, that I know of, applicable to the purpose, a special appropriation by Congress seems to be the only remedy, and I therefore recommend that the inclosed estimate be submitted to Congress for that purpose.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. POLLOCK, *Director.*

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Estimate.

Estimate of appropriation required to pay bills for operative materials and supplies procured by the late director of the mint for the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina; but which are unpaid, because, as I am informed by Dr. Linderman, late director of the mint, the appropriation against which this indebtedness was created was erroneously applied, under the late federal administration, to repairs of the branch mint building at Charlotte.

To pay bill of Savage & Stewart.....	\$114 19
To pay bill of Meng & Gerlach.....	81 50
To pay bill of Charles J. Boulter.....	27 27
To pay bill of Morgan & Orr.....	284 20
Total amount required.....	507 16

Copies of these bills, duly itemized, are hereto attached.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. POLLOCK, *Director.*

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 21, 1870.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April 26, 1869.*

CHARLOTTE BRANCH MINT

Bought of SAVAGE & STEWART:

1 carboy nitric acid, chemical pure, 124 pounds, at 32 cents....	\$39 68
Muriatic acid, chemical pure, 51½ pounds, at 30 cents	15 53
1 carboy sulphuric acid, 148 pounds, at 3 cents.....	4 44
2 carboys, at \$3.....	6 00
25 pounds fused borax, at \$1 25.....	31 25
75 pounds saltpeter, at 17½ cents.....	13 12
25 pounds soda ash, at 4½ cents.....	1 12
1 box, 80 cents; 9 bottles, at 25 cents, \$2 25.....	3 05
	114 19

PHILADELPHIA, *May 10, 1869.*

CHARLOTTE BRANCH MINT

To MENG & GERLACH, DR.:

12 No. 10 jackets, at \$1.....	\$12 00
2 No. 20 jackets, at \$2.....	4 00

34 No. 10 covers, at 50 cents.....	\$27 00
28 No. 20 covers, at 62½ cents.....	17 50
24 stirrers, at 87½ cents.....	21 00
	<hr/>
	81 50
	<hr/>

PHILADELPHIA, *May 15, 1869.*

CHARLOTTE BRANCH MINT

Bought of CHARLES J. BOULTER:

200 circular brick, at \$5.....	\$10 00
100 fire-brick, regular size.....	6 00
50 sq. for melting furnace, at 3¼ cents.....	1 63
3 tile, 12 × 24 × 3.....	3 89
1 barrel fire-clay.....	3 50
3 boxes and strapping.....	2 25
	<hr/>
	27 27
	<hr/>

PHILADELPHIA, *May 17, 1869.*

CHARLOTTE BRANCH MINT

To MORGAN & ORR, DR:

April 30, 1869.—2 mortars and pestles.....	\$12 50
4 molds.....	5 00
3 small steel picks.....	3 00
2 pairs spring tongs.....	5 00
1 pair pot tongs.....	2 50
1 melting furnace.....	250 00
3 grates, at 90 cents.....	2 70
1 wrought-iron stand.....	3 50
	<hr/>
	284 20
	<hr/>

ASSIMILATED RANK IN THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 14th December, 1869, inclosing the record of proceedings of the board of officers appointed to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank in the navy.

JANUARY 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 24, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to inclose herewith the record of the proceedings of the board of officers appointed "to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the line and other officers of the navy not of the line."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1869.

SIR: You are hereby appointed presiding officer of a board consisting of the heads of the several bureaus of the Navy Department, together with Captain William Reynolds and Surgeon N. Pinkney, to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the line and other officers of the navy not of the line, the latter including medical officers, paymasters, engineers, naval constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics.

You will report a plan for establishing by law and harmonizing the rank of the line and other officers of the navy, having due regard to the best interests of the service.

The board will meet on the 22d instant at the Navy Department, and

you will endeavor to finish your labors in time to have the matter laid before Congress at an early date.

All communications made to the Secretary of the Navy previous to the meeting of the board on the subject of the rank of line and other officers will be referred to the board.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Commodore M. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1869.

You are hereby appointed a member of a board to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the line and civil officers of the navy. You will report to Commodore M. Smith, presiding officer of the board, on the 21st instant, at the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Commodore JAMES ALDEN, U. S. N.,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation, &c.

Commodore A. L. CASE, U. S. N.,
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Captain DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N.,
Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Chief Engineer J. W. KING, U. S. N.,
Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Paymaster E. T. DUNN, U. S. N.,
Chief of the Bureau of Provisions, &c.

Surgeon W. M. WOOD, U. S. N.,
Chief of the Bureau of Medicine, &c.

Naval Constructor JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction.

Captain WILLIAM REYNOLDS, U. S. N.

Surgeon NINIAN PINKNEY, U. S. N.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 22, 1869.

SIR: I herewith transmit the inclosed papers, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and received respectively from the Vice-Admiral, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and a person claiming to represent the officers of all the several corps of the service.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Commodore M. SMITH, U. S. N.,
President of the Board, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 4, 1869.

SIR: The board "consisting of the heads of the several bureaus of the Navy Department, together with Captain W. Reynolds, and Surgeon N. Pinkney," appointed by the order of the 16th ultimo, "to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the line and other officers of the navy not of the line," and directed to "report a plan for establishing by law and harmonizing the rank of the line and other officers of the navy," met as directed in the order above referred to, and proceeded to consider the subject submitted to them.

The board has the honor, in obedience to that order, to "report a plan for establishing by law and harmonizing the rank of line and other officers of the navy," from the rank of commodore to that of lieutenant, (both inclusive,) as follows:

That there be in the naval service:

- 1 surgeon general, to have relative rank with commodore.
- 1 paymaster general, to have relative rank with commodore.
- 1 director general of machinery, to have relative rank with commodore.
- 1 constructor general, to have relative rank with commodore.
- 15 medical directors, to have relative rank with captains.
- 15 pay directors, to have relative rank with captains.
- 10 chief engineers, constructors of machinery, to have relative rank with captains.
- 18 medical inspectors, to have relative rank with commanders.
- 18 pay inspectors, to have relative rank with commanders.
- 15 chief engineers, first class, to have relative rank with commanders.
- 20 deputy medical inspectors, to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.
- 20 deputy pay inspectors, to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.
- 20 chief engineers, second class, to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.
- 20 engineers, to have relative rank with lieutenants.
- Surgeons, paymasters, and engineers, to have relative rank with lieutenants.
- 2 constructors, to have relative rank with captains.
- 4 chaplains, to have relative rank with captains.
- 3 professors of mathematics, to have relative rank with captains.
- 4 constructors, to have relative rank with commanders.
- 7 chaplains, to have relative rank with commanders.
- 4 professors of mathematics, to have relative rank with commanders.
- 4 assistant naval constructors, to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.
- 4 assistant naval constructors, to have relative rank with lieutenants.
- All other chaplains to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.
- All other professors to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.
- The secretary to the Admiral to have relative rank with captain.
- The secretary to the Vice-Admiral to have relative rank with commanders.
- Secretaries to rear-admirals and commodores commanding squadrons to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.

The relative rank of passed assistant surgeon and assistant surgeon, passed assistant paymaster and assistant paymaster, first assistant engineer and second assistant engineer, was not decided upon, the board being unable to come to any agreement thereon.

That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, also constructors,

chaplains, and professors of mathematics, who have served faithfully for forty-five years, shall, when retired, have the relative rank of commodore; and officers of the same corps who have been or shall be retired at the age of sixty-two years, before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, on the completion of forty years from their entry into the service, shall also from that time have the relative rank of commodore.

That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, also, constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics who have been, or shall be, retired for causes incident to the service before arriving at sixty-two years of age, shall have the same relative rank on the retired list as pertained to their position on the active list.

That the medical officers of the navy shall be denominated as the medical corps, the pay officers of the navy as the pay corps, and the engineer officers of the navy as the engineer corps. That the title of staff officer shall not apply to any officer of the navy except to those composing the staffs of commanders-in-chief of squadrons or divisions, and to these no longer than while they are so serving.

That when the office of chief of a bureau in the Navy Department is filled by an officer of the line below the grade of commodore, such line officer shall have the rank of commodore during his term of service.

That the title of first assistant engineer and second assistant engineer be changed to that of passed assistant engineer and assistant engineer respectively.

That no officer of the medical, pay, or engineer corps is to exercise command, except in the corps or department to which he belongs, or to have any additional right to quarters on account of his relative rank.

That commanding officers of vessels of war, of navy yards, naval stations, and other naval establishments, shall always take precedence over all officers placed under their command. Executive officers of vessels of war, of navy yards, naval stations and other naval establishments, shall have precedence over all officers attached to such vessels, yards, stations or establishments, while in the discharge of their duty as connected with such vessel, yard, station or establishment. The record of the board showing the vote cast upon every proposition offered, is furnished for the information of the department, and the papers referred to the board by the department are herewith returned.

M. SMITH,

Commodore, presiding officer of the board.

JAS. ALDEN,

Commodore, chief of Bureau of Navigation.

A. LUDLOW CASE,

Commodore, chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

WM. REYNOLDS,

Captain and member.

J. W. KING,

Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Surgeon and member.

HON. GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

I respectfully submit my objections to some of the propositions adopted by a majority of the board :

1. I object to officers, viz., surgeon, paymasters, engineers, &c., known to the laws of Congress, the regulations and usage of the navy as staff officers, no longer being called so. Officers of the army having similar duties are called staff officers ; it is concise, definite, and familiar to the army and navy, and the country.

2. I object to surgeons, paymasters, and engineers having a lower rank than that of lieutenant commanders, because it would break the chain of relative rank established between the army and navy, and place these officers in an inferior position in regard to rank to the same class of officers of the army, who have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.

EDWARD T. DUNN,

Paymaster U. S. N., and chief of Bureau Pro. and Clo.

I regret to be compelled, respectfully, to dissent from the conclusions of the majority of this board upon the following points :

1. That officers heretofore known as staff officers shall no longer be termed such.

My reasons for dissent upon this point are, that the term makes a definite distinction from the "line," without circumlocution ; is already recognized by law, and is defined by the best authorities in the language to mean "an establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, or the commander of an army."

2. I dissent from the resolution that the twenty-seven junior surgeons shall have no higher rank than that of lieutenant, for the following reasons :

Because this rank is one grade below that which these officers had for nearly seven years, in peace and war, sanctioned by all the executive and judicial authorities of two administrations, showing that in the opinion of those authorities it had the support of justice and necessity.

It places officers who have been commissioned from seven to nine years, and who are from twenty-nine to thirty-seven years of age, one grade below officers of the line who have been connected with the naval service but seven years from the time of admission to the Naval Academy. And it ranks these surgeons with officers who have been in the service but six years, including their academic course, and who are, as an average, nine years the juniors of these surgeons.

3. I dissent from the resolution which makes the position of executive officer a measure or standard of rank.

Because the position of executive officer is only temporary and evanescent ; belongs to no one grade in the service ; he is but the organ of communication between the commanding officer and his command, whose orders, whether routine or direct, through him must be obeyed. All the routine duty exists by the commanding officer's authority alone. In unusual cases, or those of urgency, such as battle, fire, mutiny, the commander himself takes direction. Not only has the executive no authority of himself as such, but all naval regulation carefully provides that he shall have none. Therefore, no such temporary official position seems to me an appropriate measure of rank, and the provision, from which I dissent, nullifies all rank given, nominally, to staff officers, reducing it below that of the youngest or lowest line officer in the service who may at times be an executive officer.

I dissent, respectfully, from the majority upon the three above points, because I believe them detrimental to the service and unfavorable to the hope of filling the numerous vacancies in the medical corps.

Upon all other points I concur with the majority.

Very respectfully,

WM. MAXWELL WOOD,
Chief of Bureau Medicine and Surgery, and Surgeon U. S. N.

Record.

NOVEMBER 22, 1869.

The board to make a report on the question of assimilated rank between the line and civil officers of the navy, met to-day at 12 m., in the court room. Present: Commodore M. Smith, presiding officer of board; Commodores Alden and Case, Captains Reynolds and Ammen, Surgeons Wood and Pinkney, Paymaster Dunn, Chief Engineer King, and Naval Constructor Lenthall.

The orders and instructions to the presiding officer convening the board were read; also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, forwarding several bills purporting to be from persons representing different corps of the navy.

A communication (marked A) from Vice-Admiral Porter, presenting his views in regard to the matters to come before the board, and forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy, was read.

Surgeon Wood objected to the using of the word "civil" in the precept, as inapplicable to the questions to be settled.

A bill was read (marked B) making a proposition for the establishment by law of the different grades of surgeons, paymasters, and engineers.

A communication, signed by Surgeon Wood, (marked C,) was read, in reference to the position of medical officers of the navy, and setting forth reasons for their having established rank by law.

Sections of a bill were read, accompanied by a tabular form, for the classified grades of the civil officers of the navy, all of which were submitted for the consideration of the board.

On motion of Surgeon Wood, portions of the laws in relation to the navy were read, as to who were classified under the law as "civil," and who as staff officers.

Objection was made as to the term "civil officers," as not applying under the law to "staff officers," claiming that civil and staff officers did not come under the same provisions of the law, the term being contrary to certain decisions, &c.

A motion was made as to whether the order convening the board should not be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, in order to procure a change of the term "civil officers."

On the vote being taken on the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

It was moved and seconded to adjourn, which motion was agreed to, and the board adjourned until the 23d instant, to meet at 12 m.

NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

The board met to-day at 12 m., all the members present. The orders from the Secretary of the Navy were read, changing the instructions to the board from the "consideration of assimilated rank between the line and civil officers of the navy," to that of "Line and other officers of the Navy."

Surgeon Wood presented an extract from the report of a board of line officers to be read, stating their views in regard to relative rank in the navy.

Surgeon Wood also offered a bill (marked D,) to regulate and establish the rank of medical officers in the navy of the United States, which, upon motion, was read and placed upon file.

Captain Reynolds, seconded by Captain Ammen, offered the following resolution: Shall the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the line, and of the medical, pay, and engineer corps have equal relative rank, which, upon being voted upon, resulted as follows: Ayes—Alden, Case, Reynolds, Ammen, and King—5; noes—Wood, Pinkney, Dunn, and Lenthall—4.

Commodore Alden moved to reconsider the vote, which motion was carried: Ayes—Alden, Wood, Pinkney, Dunn, and Lenthall—5; noes—Case, Reynolds, Ammen, and King—4.

Upon the vote being taken upon Captain Reynolds's original motion, it resulted as follows: Noes—Alden, Wood, Pinkney, Dunn, and Lenthall—5; ayes—Case, Reynolds, Ammen, and King—4; so the resolution was lost.

Commodore Smith, seconded by Commodore Alden, moved: Shall assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, and second assistant engineers, have relative rank with masters; which, upon being put to a vote, resulted as follows: Affirmative—Alden, Wood, Pinkney, Dunn, Lenthall, and King—6; negative—Case, Reynolds, and Ammen—3.

It was moved by the same: Shall past assistant surgeons, past assistant paymasters, and first assistant engineers, have relative rank with lieutenants? which motion was carried, the members voting in the same order as above.

It was moved by the same: Shall surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers, have relative rank with lieutenant commanders? Ayes, 6; noes, 3, the members voting as above.

It was moved by the same: Shall medical inspectors, pay inspectors, chief engineers, and naval constructors, have relative rank with commanders? Nine votes were cast, eight in the affirmative, and one in the negative, Captain Ammen voting no.

It was moved by the same: Shall medical directors, pay directors, chief engineers, and naval constructors have relative rank with captains? Unanimously agreed to.

It was moved by the same: Shall the surgeon general, paymaster general, director general of machinery, and constructor general, have relative rank with commodore? Unanimously carried.

It was moved, that the heads of the different bureaus prepare a list of the number to be in each grade, but being unprepared to do so, it was moved to adjourn, which motion prevailed; and the board adjourned until the next day, to meet at its regular hour.

NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

The board met to-day at 12 m., all the members present.

The minutes of the proceedings of the board for the two previous days were read.

A resolution was offered by Commodore Case, and seconded by Captain Ammen, moving to rescind the proceedings of the two previous meetings, in order that every member of the board shall have his vote recorded. Unanimously agreed to.

Commodore Case, seconded by Commodore Alden, offered a resolu-

tion, that the precept and papers previously read for the consideration of the board, be accepted and filed. Unanimously agreed to.

A letter and bill (marked A, 1) was received in reference to the chaplains of the Navy, signed by Mason Noble, United States Navy; George W. Dorrance, United States Navy, and George D. Henderson, United States Navy, presenting the views of their corps, in regard to relative rank and pay, which were read and placed upon file.

A bill was offered (marked A 2) in reference to the number, grade and relative rank of officers of the navy.

Commodore Case, seconded by Captain Reynolds, moved that the bill just reported, be read. Agreed to.

Commodore Case moved that the bill just read be made the basis of consideration for the settlement of the questions now before this board.

Commodore Case withdrew his motion in order to let Commodore Alden read his bill in reference to the relative rank and grades of the navy.

Commodore Case calls for a vote upon his motion.

Commodore Alden offers his bill as a substitute to Commodore Case's bill just read.

Commodore Case offers as an amendment to Commodore Alden's substitute, that the bill should be voted upon, *ad seriatim*, instead of as a whole, commencing with the grade of ensign; which motion was recorded by Chief Engineer King.

Commodore Case then withdrew his previous motions, and moved to take up the bill of yesterday in lieu thereof, for consideration, it having been moved and carried, that the bill of the day previous, should be reconsidered; ten votes were cast, nine in the affirmative and one in the negative, Surgeon Pinkney voting no.

Upon motion of Commodore Case the board adjourned to meet at its regular hour on the following day.

NOVEMBER, 25, 1869.

The board met to-day at its usual hour, all the members present.

The reading of the proceedings of the previous day were first in order, which were read and accepted.

A communication from the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair was received and read, in reference to the grade and number of officers in his corps, and placed upon file.

Also a report from the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, naming the number and grade of the pay corps, which was read and placed upon file.

Commodore Case spoke in favor of the different grades of the navy, both of the line and staff, to be upon the same footing, placing assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, and second assistant engineers, with the rank of ensign.

Captain Ammen spoke in favor of having staff officers commencing at the grade of ensign upon entering the service.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Surgeon Pinkney, moved to take up and vote on the bill moved to be reconsidered by Commodore Case yesterday. Motion agreed to.

The first vote recurred on the original motion of Captain Reynolds, which was as follows: Shall the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the line, and of the medical, pay, and engineer corps have equal relative rank—with the following result: Noes—Pinkney, King, Lenthall. Wood and Dunn—5; ayes—Ammen, Reynolds, Case, Alden and Smith—5. A tie vote.

The next vote in order: Shall assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, and second assistant engineers, have relative rank with masters: Ayes—Pinkney, King, Lenthall, Wood, and Dunn—5; noes—Ammen, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith—5. A tie vote.

The next motion: Shall past assistant surgeons, past assistant paymasters, and first assistant engineers have relative rank with lieutenants. The result was a tie, the members voting as before.

The motion: Shall surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers have relative rank with lieutenant commanders. The vote resulted in a tie, the members voting in the same order as recorded above.

The motion: Shall medical inspectors, pay inspectors, and chief engineers, and naval constructors have relative rank with commanders. Unanimously carried.

The motion: Shall medical directors, pay directors, chief engineers, and naval constructors have relative rank with captains. Unanimously agreed to.

The motion: Shall the Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Director General of Machinery, and Constructor General have relative rank with commodore. Unanimously agreed to.

Upon a second vote being taken upon the original motion of Captain Reynolds, and the relative rank of assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, and second assistant engineers, it resulted in a tie, as before, the members voting in the same order.

Also that of past assistant surgeons, past assistant paymasters, and first assistant engineers; also that of surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers, each resulting in a tie, the members voting in the same order as recorded above.

Commodore Case, seconded by Commodore Alden, moved to create a new grade to be known as fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers, to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders, and to follow after the grade of medical inspectors; which, upon being put to a vote, was unanimously carried.

Commodore Case moves that surgeons, paymasters, and engineers have relative rank with lieutenants: Ayes—Pinkney, Ammen, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith—6; noes—King, Lenthall, Wood, and Dunn—4.

Commodore Case moves that past assistant surgeons, past assistant paymasters, and past assistant engineers, have relative rank with masters.

Surgeon Wood offers as an amendment to Commodore Case's motion that they shall rank next after lieutenants.

The vote recurred on the amendment of Surgeon Wood, and resulted in a tie: Ayes—Pinkney, King, Lenthall, Wood, and Dunn—5; noes—Ammen, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith—5.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Commodore Case, which resulted in a tie also: Noes—Pinkney, King, Lenthall, Wood, and Dunn—5; ayes—Ammen, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith—5.

Upon motion, the board adjourned until to-morrow, to meet at its regular hour.

NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

The board met to-day at its regular hour; all the members present except Captain Ammen, being absent on account of sickness, and Constructor Lenthall, who was absent by agreement.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings of the board were read and accepted.

Captain Reynolds made some remarks, stating his views upon the matter under consideration.

Captain Reynolds, seconded by Commodore Alden, moves that the undecided questions of relative rank of past assistant surgeons, past assistant paymasters, and first assistant engineers, with masters, and the relative rank of assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, and second assistant engineers, with ensigns, be referred to other authority for settlement, as the board are unable to come to any agreement, on account of repeated tie votes.

Ayes—Pinkney, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith—5; noes—King, Wood, and Dunn—3.

So the motion to refer the undecided questions was carried.

Commodore Case, seconded by Chief Engineer King, moves to take a vote upon the question: Shall there be a grade of constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics having relative rank with captains? which motion was unanimously agreed to.

The same moves: Shall there be a grade of constructors, chaplains, and professors, having relative rank with commanders? Unanimously agreed to.

The same moves: Shall there be a grade of constructors, chaplains, and professors, having relative rank with lieutenant commanders? Unanimously carried.

The same moves: Shall there be a grade of assistant constructors having relative rank with lieutenants? Unanimously carried.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Commodore Case, moves that the secretary to the admiral shall have relative rank with commander. Unanimously carried.

Captain Reynolds, seconded by Chief Engineer King, moves that the secretary to the vice-admiral have relative rank with lieutenant-commander. Captain Reynolds withdrew his motion.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Captain Reynolds, moves to reconsider the vote giving the secretary of the admiral relative rank with commander. Eight votes were cast: seven in the affirmative and one in the negative, Chief Engineer King voting no; so the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Commodore Case, then moves a new resolution, as follows: Shall the admiral's secretary have the relative rank of captain, the vice-admiral's secretary with a commander, and secretaries to rear-admirals and commodores commanding squadrons have relative rank with lieutenant commander? Unanimously carried.

Moved and seconded to adjourn; which motion prevailed; and the board adjourned, to meet at its regular hour on the 27th instant.

NOVEMBER 27th, 1869.

The board met to-day at 12 m.; all the members present, except Captain Ammen and Constructor Lenthall.

The proceedings of the previous day were read and accepted.

A communication was received and read, signed by Chief Engineers Macomb, Wharton, Moore, and others, objecting to the change of the title of chief engineer.

Commodore Case, seconded by Surgeon Wood, moved to take up and consider the propositions for the retirement of officers of the navy, and submits the following resolution: That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps; also, constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics, who have served faithfully for forty-five years, shall, when retired, have the relative rank of commodore; and officers of the same

corps who have been or shall be retired at the age of sixty-two years, before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired on the completion of forty years from their entry into the service, shall also from that time have the relative rank of commodore.

That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, also constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics, who have been or shall be retired for causes incident to the service, before arriving at sixty-two years of age, shall have the same relative rank on the retired list as pertained to their position on the active list. Which resolution was unanimously carried.

Commodore Case, seconded by Surgeon Pinkney, proposed that the medical officers of the navy shall be denominated as the "Medical Corps," the pay officers of the navy as the "Pay Corps," and the engineer officers of the navy as the "Engineer Corps;" which vote was agreed to by a unanimous vote of the board.

On motion, the board adjourned until the 29th instant, to meet at 12 m.

NOVEMBER 29, 1869.

The board met to-day at its usual hour; all the members present, except Captain Ammen and Constructor Lenthall.

The minutes of the action of the board on the 27th instant were read and accepted.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Captain Reynolds, moves that the title of staff officer shall not apply to any officer of the navy, except to those composing the staffs of commanders-in-chief of squadrons or divisions, and to these no longer than while they are so serving. Affirmative—Pinkney, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith—5. Negative—King, Wood, and Dunn—3.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Chief Engineer King, moves that when the office of chief of a bureau in the navy department is filled by an officer of the line below the grade of commodore, such line officer shall have the rank of commodore during his term of office.

Unanimously agreed to.

It was moved by Surgeon Wood, and seconded by Chief Engineer King, to reconsider the vote of the 25th instant, so far as the title of fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers are concerned.

The motion to reconsider was unanimously agreed to.

Surgeon Wood, seconded by Commodore Case, moves to change the title of fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster, and fleet engineer to that of deputy medical inspector, deputy pay inspector, and deputy inspector of machinery.

Eight votes were cast; seven in the affirmative and one in the negative, Chief Engineer King voting no.

Chief Engineer King moves to substitute the following titles in regard to the engineer corps of the navy, instead of those already adopted: chief engineers to that of "chief engineers and constructors of machinery," to have relation with captains.

Ayes—Pinkney, Wood, King, Dunn, Alden, and Case—6. Noes—Reynolds and Smith—2. So the motion was agreed to.

The same moves to change the title of chief engineer to that of chief engineer first class, to have relative rank with commanders. The motion was carried, the members voting in the order above.

The same moves to change the title of chief engineer to that of chief engineer second class, to have relative rank with lieutenant commanders.

The vote resulted as before, the members voting in the same order as recorded as above. Ayes, 6; noes, 2.

Chief Engineer King offered a telegram to be read, signed by chief engineers Elbridge, Lawton, and others, disapproving the change of the title of chief engineer. Chief Engineer King, seconded by Commodore Case, moves that the title of first assistant engineer and second assistant engineer be changed to that of past assistant engineer, and assistant engineer respectively, unanimously adopted.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Chief Engineer King, moves that there shall be fifteen medical directors, which was unanimously adopted.

Commodore Alden moves that there shall be eighteen medical inspectors, unanimously adopted.

Commodore Alden moves that there shall be twenty deputy medical inspectors, which was also unanimously adopted.

Paymaster Dunn offered the following resolution, that there shall be four senior medical directors to rank with commodore, and four senior pay directors to rank with commodore. Ayes: Pinkney, Wood, and Dunn, 3; noes: King, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith, 5.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Paymaster Dunn, moves that there shall be fifteen pay directors, eighteen pay inspectors, and twenty deputy pay inspectors, which motion was unanimously agreed to.

It was moved and seconded to adjourn, which motion was agreed to, and the board stood adjourned until the next day to meet at its regular hour.

NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

The board met to-day at its regular hour. All the members present except Captain Ammen, and Constructor Lenthall.

The reading of the proceedings of the board for the previous day, were first in order, which were read and accepted.

Chief Engineer King, seconded by Captain Reynolds, offered the following resolution: that there shall be ten chief engineers, constructors of machinery, which was unanimously adopted.

Chief Engineer King, seconded by Surgeon Pinkney, moved that there shall be eighteen chief engineers, first class. Unanimously adopted.

The same moves that there shall be twenty chief engineers, second class; unanimously adopted.

The same moves that there shall be twenty engineers, which was also unanimously adopted.

Commodore Case, seconded by Captain Reynolds, offers the following resolution, that no officer of the medical, pay, or engineer corps, is to exercise command, except in the corps or department to which he belongs, or to have, in consequence of his relative rank any additional right to quarters; unanimously adopted.

Commodore Case, seconded by Captain Reynolds, offers the following resolution: that commanding and executive officers shall take precedence of all officers of medical, pay, and engineer corps, and all other officers not of the line.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Surgeon Pinkney, offers the following as an amendment to Commodore Case's motion, that commanders of our ships and naval establishments, on all occasions, whether on shore or afloat, are to be considered superior in rank and precedence to all officers placed under their command. Ships and naval establishments must always be represented by an executive officer, after whom all officers are to take precedence according to relative rank. The amendment as offered by Commodore Alden, was accepted by Commodore Case, and

upon being voted upon resulted as follows; ayes, Pinkney, Reynolds, Case, Alden, and Smith, 5; noes, King, Wood, and Dunn, 3. So the resolution was carried.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Chief Engineer King, moves that the statement just made by Surgeon Pinckney upon the vote just taken, (and herewith accompanying this record) be received and placed upon record, which motion was agreed to.

On motion the board adjourned until the next day at 12 m.

DECEMBER 1, 1869.

The board met to-day at 12 m., all the members present except Captain Ammen and Constructor Lenthall.

The record of the preceding day was read and accepted.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Surgeon Wood, moved that the board now adjourn subject to the call of the president. Unanimously agreed to.

DECEMBER 2, 1869.

The board was called together to-day by order of the president to determine upon the number to be in the different grades of constructors, chaplains and professors of mathematics.

It was moved by Commodore Alden and seconded by Chief Engineer King that there shall be two constructors having relative rank with captains, four constructors having relative rank with commanders, four assistant constructors having relative rank with lieutenant commanders, and four assistant constructors having relative rank with lieutenants. Unanimously adopted.

The same moved that there shall be four chaplains having relative rank with captains, seven chaplains having relative rank with commanders, and all other chaplains to have relative rank with lieutenant-commanders. Unanimously agreed to.

The same moved that there shall be three professors of mathematics having relative rank with captains, four professors of mathematics having relative rank with commanders, and all professors of mathematics to have relative rank with lieutenant-commanders. Unanimously agreed to.

On motion, the board adjourned subject to the call of the president.

DECEMBER 4, 1869.

The board was called together to-day by order of the president to submit the report for signature by the members of the board.

After the reading of the whole record of all the proceedings of the board for their approval, Commodore Alden, seconded by Surgeon Pinkney, moved to reconsider the resolution contained in the report in reference to relative rank as applied to commanding and executive officers. Unanimously agreed to.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Surgeon Wood, offers the following as a substitute to the first section of the resolution moved to be reconsidered: "That commanding officers of vessels of war, of navy yards, naval stations, and other naval establishments, shall always take precedence over all officers placed under their command." Unanimously adopted.

Commodore Alden, seconded by Paymaster Dunn, moves to substitute the following instead of the last clause of the resolution moved to be reconsidered: "That executive officers of vessels of war, navy yard, naval stations, and other naval establishments, shall have precedence over all

officers attached to such vessels, yards, stations, or establishments, while in the discharge of their duty as connected with such vessel, yard, station, or establishment." Eight votes were cast—seven in the affirmative and one in the negative. Surgeon Wood voting no.

On motion, the board adjourned subject to the call of the presiding officer.

Respectfully submitted,

M. SMITH, *Commodore,*
Presiding Officer.
 LAWRENCE G. BOGGS,
Assist. Paym'r, Recorder.

A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, November 10, 1869.

SIR: I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you on a matter that perhaps you have well considered, viz: the subject of assimilated rank in the navy. My position in the department has prevented my approaching you on this subject, as I did not wish in any way to influence you in a matter where, as a line officer, I might be considered personally interested.

My desire is to bring about a spirit of harmony in the navy, and to have regulated (by law) assimilated rank between the line officers and the civil officers of the service, and to establish a law of "precedence with and after" which will suit the wants of the navy.

The subject of rank and precedence is one that will admit of exhaustive arguments without satisfying the parties interested. Therefore I deem it out of place to enter into any argument in relation to the subject. I think the wants of the service should be considered before anything else, and the sooner the matter is settled one way or the other, the better it will be for the navy.

I should recommend a mixed board to settle this matter, were it not that I had been addressed by a party professing to represent the wishes of the civil officers of the navy, who have presented to me the following as the outline of a bill with which they would be pleased.

I am quite sure that the line officers of the navy are willing to accede to anything that would not conflict with the discipline of the service, which, in their estimation, is paramount to every other consideration.

I have read many arguments on the subject of rank, published in the public prints, none of which have convinced me of the necessity of establishing such high rank among the civil officers as has been hitherto claimed for them.

There is, and always has been in the navy, an honorary distribution of rank, assimilating, in a measure, to that higher distinction of line rank which has always been considered an indispensable attribute of high discipline.

This honorary rank, very properly, lacks the power of command, and has been conceded for the purpose of establishing the status of civil officers on board ship.

"The parties who receive it are *quasi* civil officers with *quasi* civil duties; but in order to identify them with their surroundings and give propriety to their presence, they are favored with the compliment of rank."

Notwithstanding that this is the only position that civil officers on board ship should hold, the line officers of the navy would generally be pleased if the bill now before Congress could become a law, with the following amendments which I have been led to believe would be perfectly acceptable to the civil officers of the navy. I take great pleasure in giving it my support.

Very respectfully, your obt serv't,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Vice-Admiral.

Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

B.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the active medical corps of the navy shall consist of one surgeon-general, with the assimilated rank of commodore; eight medical inspectors, with the assimilated rank of captain; ten deputy medical inspectors, with

the assimilated rank of commander; twenty medical directors, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander; forty surgeons, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; forty passed assistant surgeons, with the assimilated rank of master; and forty-five assistant surgeons, with the assimilated rank of ensign, to take rank with corresponding grades of line officers according to date of commission, and no promotion shall be made to any of the grades herein mentioned until the number in such grade shall be reduced below the number mentioned in this section. The pay of the surgeon-general shall be that of commodore on other duty, and medical inspectors, deputy medical inspectors, and medical directors shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions as surgeons.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the active pay corps of the navy shall consist of one paymaster-general, with the assimilated rank of commodore; eight pay inspectors, with the assimilated rank of captain; ten deputy pay inspectors, with the assimilated rank of commander; twenty pay directors, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander; forty paymasters, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; twenty-five passed assistant paymasters, with the assimilated rank of master; and twenty-five assistant paymasters, with the assimilated rank of ensign, to take rank with the corresponding grades of line officers, according to date of commission; but no promotions shall be made to any of the grades herein mentioned until the number in such grades shall have been reduced below the number mentioned in this section. The pay of the paymaster-general shall be that of commodore on other duty, and pay inspectors, deputy pay inspectors, and pay directors, shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions as paymasters.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the engineer corps of the navy shall consist of one inspector-general of machinery, with the assimilated rank of commodore; five inspectors of machinery, with the assimilated rank of captain; ten deputy inspectors of machinery, with the assimilated rank of commander; twenty engineer directors, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander; twenty-five engineers, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; sixty passed assistant engineers, with the assimilated rank of master; and seventy-four assistant engineers, with the assimilated rank of ensign, to take rank with corresponding grades of line officers, according to date of commission. And no promotions shall be made to any of the grades herein mentioned until the number in said grades shall have been reduced below the number mentioned in this section. The title of chief engineer in the navy is hereby changed to engineer, the title of first assistant engineer to passed assistant engineer, and the title of second assistant engineer to assistant engineer. The pay of inspector-general of machinery shall be that of commodore on other duty. Inspectors of machinery, deputy inspectors of machinery, and engineer directors shall be paid as now, from the date of their commission as chief engineers.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the grade of third assistant engineer is hereby abolished, but no commission of any officer of that grade who has been wounded in battle while in the service, shall be vacated by the terms of this section; and any such officer now in the said grade shall, notwithstanding disability caused by such wound, be entitled to be examined for promotion, anything in any previous law to the contrary notwithstanding; nor shall the commission of any officer of that grade be vacated who failed to receive the promotion to which he was entitled by law on account of absence on sea service; but any such officer shall receive such promotion if he passes the required examination, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the medical, pay, engineer corps, also constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics, who have served faithfully for forty-five years, shall, when retired, have the relative rank of commodore, and officers of the same corps who have been, or shall be, retired at the age of sixty-two years before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, on the completion of forty years from their entry into the service, shall also, from that time, have the relative rank of commodore on the retired list.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That an appointment as chief of staff, fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster, or fleet engineer, shall give no additional rank or pay.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, above the grade of medical director, pay director, and engineer director, shall not be required to do duty at sea, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the exigencies of the service demand it.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give any claim to exercise military command or additional right to quarters.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That commanding and executive officers shall take precedence of all officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, without regard to the relative rank of the latter.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That promotion on the active list of the navy in all grades during peace, shall be by seniority; that officers above the grade of lieutenant shall not be subject to a professional examination before promotion, and that physical examination shall not be requisite, preliminary to promotion, in any grade.

C.—The difficulty of officering the medical corps of the navy, its causes and the remedy.

In the report of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the present year, I have been compelled to call attention to the difficulty of officering the medical corps of the navy, and I now ask leave respectfully, to point out what I think to be the causes of the difficulty and to suggest the remedy.

The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the usages of the naval service and the want of proper legislation, place medical men in the navy below the average respectability of the profession in civil life. Individual respectability being the same in both cases, the position of respectability which is obtained in civil life from popular approbation, can only be secured in military life by legislative enactment, and is known under the term of medical staff rank, when applied to medical men. I shall not present any views in the interest of any class or section in the navy, but only such as seem to me to be essential to the good of the whole navy, so far as the medical corps is related to that good.

My aim will be to set forth in this report only those general principles and elements which make medical staff rank a law of necessity in military service, and define the limits of that necessity. Having presented the principles, the responsibility of their application rests with those who, also, having the welfare of the service at heart, have the power of controlling it.

An analysis of these principles will show that they have the force of natural and moral laws, from which there is neither escape or evasion. All experience, little and great, proves that any agreements or compromises which endeavor to avoid the full demands of principle, no matter how sincere or unanimous the agreement may be, and only in disappointment, confusion, and continued agitation, destructive of the prosperity and usefulness of the community in which the attempts are made. In our great national convulsion we had an illustration of that fatal experiment with all its stupendous results, only proving the power of a truth universally existing.

Efforts to ignore instead of utilizing as a power, the strongest influences of human nature, or to satisfy them by putting shadowy forms for substantial rights, have agitated our naval service from its beginning. They have interfered much, not only with its efficiency, but also with that harmony which among gentlemen of equal social position, cultivation, and refinement, might be some compensation for the exactions and dangers which belong to the naval service, and are shared together.

It is a subject of much regret, and perhaps of reproach, that the United States naval service alone should continue the agitation of failing experiments, while every other military service in the world has reached harmony and efficiency, by a full acknowledgment of the principles of medical staff rank.

That gentlemen of all ages, and with every variety of mental endowment and moral discipline, embraced by the medical corps, have, with unbroken unanimity, from generation to generation, and despite the discouragement of failure, still contended unflinchingly for the protection of staff rank, proves that the claim embodies a life and dignity which no unmeaning vanity could assume or persistingly maintain.

The principles of staff rank are simple, clear, and broad; among them is the important question which has invoked the most persistent contests in history, for it is the same in fact, whether religion, birth, race, or profession is recognized as a disqualifying characteristic, and made the subject of depressing legislation.

The overthrow of such class obstruction in communities or institutions, is a measure of civilization and progress. Such discriminating legislation exists in regard to the medical profession, so long as the members of that profession in the naval service are excluded from those routine honors which are secured to officers of the line, not as special distinction for special merit, but as a reward for the dangers which line and staff equally encounter, and a testimonial to the fidelity of service which both equally render.

The first practical object of all legislation and regulation relative to the medical corps, is to secure for the officers and men of the navy the best average medical skill and ability which our country or, indeed, any country can afford; for in the shrinking of our own people from the naval service, we have been indebted to the aid of able foreigners. Those who encounter naval hazards are entitled to the most capable medical and surgical aid; the government, also, has a pecuniary and natural interest in providing every security for the efficient physical and moral ability of those whom it educates and employs.

One other consideration, demanding a high order of professional ability, is incident to our influence among the peoples of the world, and found in the fact that the medical officers of the navy come in contact with the professional men of other countries and other navies, therefore national self-respect should require the naval medical corps to be especially of such a character as would, in such circumstances, honorably represent their country. It is certain that none of these requirements can be met unless the government offers to medical men such inducements to enter its service as will compete with the fair hopes and inducements of civil life, and be some compensation for

their surrender, which is largely made, of that personal liberty and privilege which, under other circumstances, are the natural right of every adult.

The medical men, who, by the ability and devotion of their professional labors in civil life, have earned rank and honorable distinction from their fellow-men, are those who should form the standard by which to measure the official rank of naval medical men, because none who would not present a fair promise of reaching honorable positions in civil life should be in the naval service.

All these essential considerations are embraced by a memorial signed in 1816, by a majority of those distinguished captains, among them such names as Bainbridge, Hull, Rodgers, Trenchard, Jones, and Warrington, whose deeds made their own fame and the glory of our navy in the war of 1812, and expressed in the following words:

"We feel it therefore, as a duty incumbent on us to state, that we consider the medical department of such great importance to the navy of our country, that no reasonable measures ought to be omitted which could have a tendency to retain in the service the professional ability of those gentlemen, who, by their experience, knowledge, zeal, and humanity, have procured the esteem and confidence of those with whom they have been associated; and we also beg leave to express our belief that no reasonable inducements would be objected to by Congress to procure for those who are engaged in a perilous service, and who are constantly exposed to the diseases of all climates, the best medical aid which the country affords. To effect this, it must be obvious that the rank and pecuniary emolument of medical officers ought to bear some proportion to what gentlemen of professional eminence would be entitled in private life."

These conditions being true, the next practical question is, what routine naval rank would measure the social status and respectability of medical men, who have earned rank, honors, and respectability from the opinion of their fellow-men. It ought to be borne in mind that those who withdraw themselves from the field of popular approbation to enter the government service, should be encouraged to look for approval of the government as a substitute for that which they have relinquished, and it is respectfully suggested that the government has an implied obligation not to disappoint these just hopes of faithful servants.

Both in civil and military life, the best incentives to duty, outside of a conscientious conviction of duty, is the hope of the approval of that judgment or authority under which life is lived and duty done. In this hope the government has a large power to secure, by a just distribution of its honors, a high order of professional ability and character, and to substitute a cheerful and proud performance of duty for the cheerless and despondent spirit which now overshadows the senior officers of the medical corps who are fixed in the service, and has almost annihilated the junior branches of the corps. No young men who are competent to pass the moderate examinations of the naval board are seeking admission to the navy, and those who were successful in entering are rapidly escaping from it.

There have been fifty-three resignations among the medical officers for the last four years from a corps of two hundred; but one of them discreditably to the officer, and only one of them has been filled, and it is impossible now properly to officer the ships and hospitals.

These losses are greatly to be deplored, as many of these young officers had the experience of the war and had displayed eminent ability, and should the proper remedy be now applied, it will be years before the loss can be recovered.

The administration of a naval medical charge requires an education of its own, only to be acquired practically on ship-board, embracing the subjects of pensions, malingering, nautical hygiene; and as the officer advances in the service, and has his sphere of duties enlarged, having charge of our large hospitals and medical charge of squadrons, they become administrative as well as professional, and have within them the direction of large fiscal interests, requiring intelligence, experience, and probity.

The losses we have sustained, and the existing aversion to the naval service, are the natural and inevitable results of the infraction of the laws I have endeavored to point out. If the medical corps is not honorably and efficiently maintained by a just share of the routine honors of the navy, it can only be done by lowering the standard and taking men who will accept professional humiliation as a means of livelihood.

I respectfully submit that a high protective rank is essential to proper military subordination. Men are thrown arbitrarily in the naval service into the relations of commander and subordinate, without respect to those qualities which, in civil life, might change the relation; therefore, all subordinate officers should have the guarantee that their subordination is not to be made the measure of personal inferiority, an application which the young in authority, or those otherwise of defective judgment, are too apt to make in all institutions. It needs no argument to show the superior efficiency of that cheerful and willing subordination, which is rendered under the guarantee that it involves no personal humiliation, and that reluctant and contestant obedience which naturally results from a suspicion that it marks individual and personal inferiority.

It will scarcely be asserted that any military organization can exist without a staff corps, nor will it be denied that the efficiency of the organization is proportioned to

the ability of the staff corps. This fact is evident from the term used, meaning a sustaining power.

It is proved, by the prominence given staff corps by all the military heroes of history, and by the high rank given staff officers in every perfect military institution. No such institution can rise above the depressing weight of an inferior staff corps.

The commissioned officers of line and staff on the active list in the United States navy are numerically equal or nearly so, there being six hundred and eighty-eight line officers, and six hundred and twenty staff, of which the medical officers make one-third.

It is therefore evident that one-half of a body cannot be isolated from the whole, in its deterioration, but all must rise or fall together.

Therefore, the substantial question is, what measures will give to the naval service, medical officers of such skill, capacity, and character as are required for the performance of their professional, nautical, military, and administrative duties. As the field placed under the observation of naval medical officers is very extensive, it would seem to be a judicious political economy to secure men of such ability as could utilize it for the benefit of science and humanity.

Whatever is done, it is clear should be done in so earnest and significant a manner as to have a substantial meaning. Better that no rank whatever be given than a rank in words, to be nullified in practice, or made to have only an exceptional use. Such a hybrid combination is barren of all fruitfulness. Why, for instance, should it be said that any class of officers should have such a rank, but not its indications and honors, unless the occupation of the officer works stain and corruption to the honor he has earned? Better say frankly, the service rendered merits the honor, but the occupation is beneath it. Why should the rank of a medical officer in our naval service be made to yield to that of a junior line officer, unless that line officer be in the position of command?

Such restrictions effectually nullify the meaning of all rank, and are not necessary to subordination; they multiply causes of confusion, set up rival authorities, of varying and undefined jurisdiction, embarrass the performance of duty, and suggest contempt for the rank they vitiate. It would be an offense to the good sense and ability of any commanding officer to suppose that, with all the authority and physical power intrusted to him, he could not preserve the subordination of the staff officers of his command. There is probably no line officer who will admit that he could be so powerless, especially when in addition to his own authority, he would have the good judgment and sense of duty, of the staff officers themselves, inclining them to subordination.

The commission which each medical officer holds from the President and Senate of the United States is the same as that given to the most exalted officer of the service. In both it reposes "special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities" of the officer named, and "all officers, seamen, and marines are charged and required to be obedient to his orders" in his special vocation.

No authority has a right or a reason to have less trust in the patriotism, honor, and fidelity of a naval officer, because he is of the medical profession, than is avouched by the President and Senate of the United States, and no officer with prudent and discreet modesty, can claim to be of a specially appointed and holier priesthood of patriotism.

Medical equally with all other officers may be relied upon for that fidelity to their oath of office, which makes them obedient to the laws. In their combined relations as citizens of the republic, representatives of a large and honorable profession, and officers of the navy, none can have a greater interest in the prosperity of the service to which they belong, or a more sensitive regard for the honor of their country.

It is much to be feared that this subject, like many others, has been obscured by the tendency of men's minds to take the long usage of a wrong as an argument for its continuance.

As some testimony to the truth of the views I have offered, and also that they do not originate in a spirit of professional partizanship, I am able to refer to the late Admiral Foote as very much dissatisfied with the existing condition of the medical corps, and as an earnest advocate for giving it high staff rank. It was by his advice that the Navy Department gave the staff corps, as a war acknowledgment, that increase of rank which has recently been pronounced invalid for want of legislation. Also, I have the authority of a distinguished rear-admiral, now on the active list, for saying, after severe comments upon the position of senior medical officers in the United States Navy, that in his opinion, "the fleet-surgeon should be in our service, as in the French, exclusively a member of the commander-in-chief's staff and family."

If the authorities who control this subject could be influenced by such liberal views as these, there would be no difficulty in honorably officering the medical corps, and class dissensions would end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. M. WOOD,
Chief of Bureau

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

D.—A bill to regulate and establish the rank of medical officers in the navy of the United States.

1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That from and after the passage of this act assistant surgeons shall rank with masters: *Provided,* That, after they shall have been commissioned five years, and shall have been examined and found qualified for promotion, they shall rank with lieutenants of the line of the navy.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That surgeons shall rank with lieutenant commanders; after fifteen years' service as medical officers, with commanders; after twenty-five years' service, with captains; and after thirty-five years' service, with commodores: *Provided,* That no medical officer, in virtue of the rank hereby established, shall have authority to command in the line of the navy, nor in any staff corps, except the medical corps.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That surgeons ranking with commodores shall be denominated medical directors; those ranking with captains shall be denominated medical inspectors; and those ranking with commanders, fleet surgeons: *Provided,* That the number of surgeons on the active list shall not exceed eighty, and the number of assistant surgeons one hundred.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act respecting rank shall apply to all medical officers, whether they be on the active or retired lists of the navy.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Surgeons ranking with commodores, 22.5.

Surgeons ranking with captains, 16.

Surgeons ranking with commanders, 16.

Surgeons ranking with lieutenant commanders, 42.

The effect of this bill, if a law, would be to make, on the active list, one chief of bureau and four medical directors, with the rank of commodore; sixteen medical inspectors, with the rank of captain; and sixteen or seventeen fleet surgeons, with the rank of commander, and forty-two or forty-three surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander.

We have four special duties which the rank of commodore can fill:

1. Chief of Bureau.

2. Inspector of hospital.

3. President of permanent examining board.

4. Director of laboratory.

Plan to regulate the rank of the "pay corps" of the navy.

1 Paymaster General to rank with commodore.

4 pay directors to rank with commodore.

10 pay directors to rank with captain.

15 pay inspectors to rank with commanders.

Paymasters to rank with lieutenant commanders.

Fast assistant paymasters to rank with lieutenants.

Assistant paymasters to rank with masters.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the "Board to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the line and other officers of the navy."

EDWARD T. DUNN,

Chief Bureau Provisions and Clothing.

NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and all the officers connected with it, perform civil duties only, and no mechanic or other person employed under it is subject to military law.

If the commandant of a navy yard was considered, as are the chiefs of the several bureaus, as performing civil duties, there would be no necessity for any military rank for the naval constructors, and others superintending the work executed in the navy yards or workshops, which would be most in accordance with the usages and habits of our people.

In England, where public opinion is much the same as in our own country, the superintendent of a dock yard, though a naval officer, is considered as performing civil duties, and the officers of the mechanical departments have no military rank; while under the military systems of France and Russia, the principal ship-builder has assimilated rank with a rear-admiral, and in the French navy the chief ship-builder of each dock-yard has assimilated rank after a rear-admiral, and before the officers of the next lower grade.

In conformity with the system in our navy yards, it is proposed that there shall be one naval constructor performing the civil duties of Chief of the Bureau of Construc-

tion and Repair, who shall have assimilated rank with commodore; four naval constructors who, shall rank with captains; and five naval constructors, who shall rank with commanders.

There shall be two assistant naval constructors having assimilated rank with lieutenant commanders; four assistant naval constructors ranking with lieutenants, and two assistant naval constructors ranking with master.

[Telegram.]

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., November 27, 1889.

To Chief Engineer J. W. KING, *Navy Department* :

We are of the opinion that the title of chief engineer should not be abolished.

ELDRIDGE LAWTON.

ALEX. HENDERSON.

RICHARD M. BARTLEMAN.

[Telegram.]

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 25, 1889.

To Chief Engineer W. W. DUNGAN, *U. S. N.,*
Care of Bureau Steam Engineering :

We object to abolishing title of chief engineer.

MACOMB,
MOORE,
WHARTON,
Chief Engineers.

SIR: We, the undersigned, chief engineers in the navy of the United States, respectfully state, that, in our opinion, the professional title of Chief Engineer in the navy should not be abolished; and we do not desire the substitution of any other name or title for the same.

GEO. SEWELL.
ROBERT DANBY.
BENJ'N F. GARVIN.
H. H. STEWART.
GEORGE F. KUTZ.
E. D. ROBIE.
W. W. DUNGAN.
CHAS. H. LORING.
WM. H. SHOCK.

Chief Engineer JAMES W. KING, *U. S. N.,*
Chief of Bureau Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK NAVY YARD, November 23, 1889.

To the honorable board appointed to regulate the rank of the several corps of the United States Navy :

We, the undersigned, chaplains in the navy, feeling that our position is now undefined, and that our former rank, which was taken from us, is necessary for the protection of our rights and privileges, and that our present pay, being that of a grade below those to which we were assigned, is inadequate to meet our necessary expenses, would respectfully ask you to make the amendments indicated in the accompanying paper in the bill entitled "A bill to reorganize the navy."

This, we believe, will be no more than a simple act of justice, and will give entire satisfaction to our corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MASON NOBLE, *U. S. N.*
GEO. W. DORRANCE, *U. S. N.*
GEO. D. HENDERSON, *U. S. N.*

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the passage of this act, the officers of the navy of the United States shall be classified in tabular form, in the order in which they were originally created by acts of Congress, and shall be designated, naval corps, marine corps, medical corps, pay corps, engineer corps, and chaplain corps; to which there is hereby created and added a construction corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the several corps constituted by this and other acts are hereby graduated, and the number in them shall be as follows: In the naval corps there shall be one admiral, one vice-admiral, ten rear-admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, eighty lieutenant commanders, two hundred and eighty lieutenants, one hundred and sixty masters, one hundred and sixty ensigns, — midshipmen, and — cadet midshipmen. Corresponding to the grade of commodore, there shall be one surgeon general, one paymaster general, one engineer inspector general of machinery, and one constructor general. Corresponding to the grade of captain, there shall be eight chief medical inspectors, eight chief paymaster inspectors, eight chief engineer inspectors of machinery, and two chief naval constructors. Corresponding to the grade of commander, there shall be ten medical inspectors, ten paymaster inspectors, ten engineer inspectors of machinery, two naval constructors, and four chaplains. Corresponding to the grade of lieutenant commander, there shall be twenty deputy medical inspectors, twenty deputy paymaster inspectors, twenty deputy engineer inspectors of machinery, two naval constructors, and ten chaplains. Corresponding to the grade of lieutenant, there shall be forty surgeons, forty paymasters, twenty-five engineers, four assistant naval constructors, and ten chaplains. Corresponding to the grade of master, there shall be forty passed assistant surgeons, twenty-five passed assistant paymasters, and sixty passed assistant engineers. Corresponding to the grade of ensign, there shall be forty-five assistant surgeons, twenty-five assistant paymasters, and seventy-four assistant engineers.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no promotion shall be made to any of the grades herein mentioned until the number in such grade shall be reduced below the number mentioned in this section. The pay of officers of the medical, pay, engineer, chaplain, and construction corps shall be the same as that of the corresponding grade of the line.

For the commencement of the assimilation of rank, the board adopted the period when each class, line and staff should become qualified for usefulness to the service. The midshipman, having finished his probationary course, goes on board ship as an ensign, there to learn the practice of what he has been taught theoretically; after a period he undergoes an examination for promotion to the grade of master. In this sphere he becomes for the first time practically useful and reliable, as a watch officer.

The young engineer, having advanced through two grades, and having passed as a first assistant, becomes competent to take charge of an engine and eligible to appointment as senior engineer of vessels of the smaller classes.

So with the assistant surgeon and assistant paymaster. Each has studied and qualified himself for the position; and each is ready, or should be, to assume independent duties if they should be assigned to him.

Thus we have four young men, starting upon their career at the same time, with equal rank assigned to each. It is not apparent that any particular favor should be shown to either in his advancement.

On the contrary, if they run side by side until they reach the highest grade provided for regular promotions, it is conceived that a greater degree of harmony will be obtained than has existed since the first order for the assimilation of rank was issued.

SEC. —. *Be it further enacted*, That on and after the passage of this act, the officers of the navy of the United States shall be classified in tabular form, in the order in which they were originally created by acts of Congress, and shall be designated naval corps, marine corps, medical corps, pay corps, and engineer corps, to which there is hereby created and added a construction corps.

SEC. —. The several corps constituted by this and other acts are hereby graduated, and the number in them shall be as follows: In the naval corps there shall be one admiral, one vice-admiral, ten rear-admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, — lieutenant commanders, — lieutenants, — masters, — ensigns, — midshipmen.

Corresponding to the grade of commodore, there shall be one surgeon general, one paymaster general, one engineer inspector general of machinery, and one constructor general.

Corresponding to the grade of captain, there shall be eight chief medical inspectors, eight chief paymaster inspectors, eight chief engineer inspectors of machinery, and two naval constructors.

Corresponding to the grade of commander, there shall be ten medical inspectors, ten paymaster inspectors, ten engineer inspectors of machinery, and two naval constructors.

Corresponding to the grade of lieutenant commander, there shall be twenty deputy

medical inspectors, twenty deputy paymaster inspectors, twenty deputy engineer inspectors of machinery, and two naval constructors.

Corresponding to the grade of lieutenants, there shall be forty surgeons, forty paymasters, twenty-five engineers, and four assistant naval constructors.

Corresponding to the grade of master, there shall be forty passed assistant surgeons, twenty-five passed assistant paymasters, and sixty passed assistant engineers.

Corresponding to the grade of ensign, forty-five assistant surgeons, twenty-five assistant paymasters, and seventy-four assistant engineers.

No promotion shall be made to any of the grades herein mentioned until the number in such grade shall be reduced below the number mentioned in this section.

The pay of surgeon general, paymaster general, inspector general of machinery, and constructor general shall be that of commodore on other duty; and all other officers shall be paid as now from the date of their commissions as surgeons, paymasters, and as chief engineers.

SEC. —. On military duty, commanding and executive officers shall take precedence over all officers of corresponding grades, but on other duties and on occasions of ceremony, next to the commanding officer, precedence shall be in the order of the date of commission.

Substantive classified grades of naval officers.

Admiral.....				
Vice-admiral.....				
Rear-admiral.....				
Commodore.....	1	1	1	1
Captain.....	8	8	8	2
Commander.....	10	10	10	2
Lieutenant commander.....	20	20	20	2
Lieutenant.....	40	40	40	4
Master.....	40	25	60	
Ensign.....	45	25	74	
Midshipman.....				
	Surgeon general.....	Paymaster general.....	Engineer inspector general.....	Naval constructor general.....
	Chief medical inspectors.....	Chief paymaster inspectors.....	Chief engineer inspectors of machinery.....	Chief naval constructors.....
	Medical inspectors.....	Paymaster inspectors.....	Engineer inspectors of machinery.....	Naval constructors.....
	Deputy medical inspectors.....	Deputy paymaster inspectors.....	Deputy engineer inspectors of machinery.....	Naval constructors.....
	Surgeons.....	Paymasters.....	Engineers.....	Assistant naval constructors.....
	Passed assistant surgeons.....	Passed assistant paymasters.....	Passed assistant engineers.....	
	Assistant surgeons.....	Assistant paymasters.....	Assistant engineers.....	

AN ACT to reorganize the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and there is hereby, established and connected with the Navy Department a board of naval survey, to be composed of three officers of the navy not below the grade of rear-admirals of the line, on the active list, who shall be appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and hold their offices for the term of four years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of said board of survey to examine all plans and specifications for the construction, equipment, armament, and repair of all vessels of war, and to present their opinions thereon in writing to the Secretary of the Navy; to revise and correct the allowance book of the complement of men, equipments, and armament of vessels of the navy, and to recommend such alterations and amendments thereof, from time to time, as to them may seem expedient.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no money shall be expended in the construction of any vessel of war, or any contract made for the construction or equipment of such vessel, until all the plans, specifications, drawings, and details for such vessel shall have been first submitted to and approved of by said board of survey, and their opinion thereon had in writing.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each and every commanding officer afloat to make from time to time, as he may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, full, specific, and particular reports of the performance of the vessel under their respective commands, together with such suggestions and recommendations as to their equipment, armament, rig, stowage, steering qualities, and accommodations as they may deem proper, which reports shall be submitted by the Secretary to the board of survey for their examination.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of said board, if practicable, to make annually a personal examination of each navy yard, station, depot, and arsenal belonging to the United States and under the charge of the Navy Department, to inquire into the regulations established for the government thereof, and the discipline maintained, to inspect each department of every such yard, depot, or station, and the manner of keeping the books and accounts, to inspect the public works, docks, wharves, buildings, and vessels at each of said yards, depots, stations, arsenals, and to make full reports of their examinations, together with their recommendations, to the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to detail an officer of the navy, not below the grade of commander, to act as the secretary of said board of survey.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the admiral of the United States Navy shall hold the same relative position in the navy that the General has in the army, and be president of the naval board of survey, and in the event of the disability or absence of the admiral, the vice admiral shall occupy the position referred to.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to deprive the Secretary of the Navy of any authority now conferred by law.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That no promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander on the active list shall be made until the number in said grade is reduced below eighty, which shall thereafter be the number allowed by law; and when the number of lieutenant commanders shall have been so reduced, section five of the act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes, approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall stand repealed. And as the number of lieutenant commanders is reduced the number of lieutenants shall be increased, until the number in said grade of lieutenants on the active list shall be two hundred and eighty, which shall thereafter be the number of lieutenants allowed by law.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the passage of this act, the officers of the navy of the United States shall be classified in tabular form, in the order in which they were originally created by acts of Congress, and shall be designated naval corps, marine corps, medical corps, pay corps, and engineer corps, to which there is hereby created and added a construction corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the several corps constituted by this and other acts are hereby graduated, and the number in them shall be as follows: In the naval corps there shall be one admiral, one vice-admiral, ten rear-admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, eighty lieutenant commanders, two hundred and eighty lieutenants, one hundred and sixty masters, one hundred and sixty ensigns—midshipmen, and—cadet midshipmen. Corresponding to the grade of commodore, there shall be one surgeon general, one paymaster general, one engineer inspector general of machinery, and one constructor general. Corresponding to the grade of captain, there shall be eight chief medical inspectors, eight chief paymaster inspectors, eight chief engineer inspectors of machinery, and two chief naval constructors. Corresponding to the grade of commander, there shall be ten medical inspectors, ten

paymaster inspectors, ten engineer inspectors of machinery, and two naval constructors. Corresponding to the grade of lieutenant commander, there shall be twenty deputy medical inspectors, twenty deputy paymaster inspectors, twenty deputy engineer inspectors of machinery, and two naval constructors. Corresponding to the grade of lieutenant, there shall be forty surgeons, forty paymasters, twenty-five engineers, and four assistant naval constructors. Corresponding to the grade of master, there shall be forty passed assistant surgeons, twenty-five passed assistant paymasters, and sixty passed assistant engineers. Corresponding to the grade of ensign, there shall be forty-five assistant surgeons, twenty-five assistant paymasters, and seventy-four assistant engineers.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no promotion shall be made to any of the grades herein mentioned until the number in such grade shall be reduced below the number mentioned in this section. The pay of officers of the medical, pay, engineer, and construction corps shall be the same as that of the corresponding grade of the line.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the grade of third assistant engineer is hereby abolished; but no commission of any officer of that grade, who has been wounded in battle while in the service, shall be vacated by the terms of this section; and any such officer now in the said grade shall, notwithstanding disability caused by such wound, be entitled to be examined for promotion, anything in any previous law to the contrary notwithstanding; nor shall the commission of any officer of that grade be vacated, who failed to receive the promotion to which he was entitled by law, on account of absence on sea service; but any such officer shall receive such promotion if he passes the required examination, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give any claim to exercise military command or additional right to quarters.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That commanding and executive officers shall take precedence of all staff officers.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act the active list of the United States marine corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to wit: One brigadier general commandant, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, fifteen captains, twenty-four first lieutenants, twenty-four second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major, one principal musician, one hundred and fifty sergeants, one hundred and fifty corporals, thirty musicians for band, fifty drummers, fifty fifers, and two thousand privates: *Provided*, That no commission of any officer, now in the marine corps, shall be vacated by this act; but no appointment shall be made in any of the grades of said corps until the number of officers in that grade shall have been reduced below the number herein authorized.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts authorizing the appointment of temporary acting officers in the navy be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of the navy below the grade of commander, who, upon examination for promotion, shall not be found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and, in case of his failure upon such re-examination, he shall be dropped from the service.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That officers who have been promoted in pursuance of the ninth section of the "act to amend certain acts in relation to the navy," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be entitled to receive, from the date of such promotion, the same pay when not on active duty that they were, at the time of being so promoted, entitled to when not on such duty, under the laws then in force regulating the pay of officers on the retired and reserved lists of the navy; and the said ninth section of said act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the students in the Naval Academy shall hereafter be styled cadet midshipmen; and they shall be selected and appointed as prescribed in the eighth section of the "Act to amend certain acts in relation to the navy," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall be subject to the laws applicable to the students at said academy; but this shall not be construed to authorize the appointment of cadet midshipmen from among boys enlisted in the navy. When cadet midshipmen shall have passed successfully the graduating examination at said academy, they shall receive warrants as midshipmen, ranking according to merit; and shall, within one year after such graduation, be entitled to examination for promotion, and, successfully passing the same, may be promoted to the grade of ensign as vacancies in the number allowed by law in that grade may occur.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of solicitor and naval judge advocate general is hereby abolished.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act the number of chaplains, on the active list in the United States Navy, shall be twenty-four; four shall have the assimilated rank of commander; ten shall have the assimilated rank of lieutenant commander; ten shall have the assimilated rank of lieutenant.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretaries to commandants of squadrons and commandants of the several navy yards of the United States shall be appointed by said commandants, the grade of secretary shall correspond to that of lieutenant of the line, and they shall be entitled to the pay of officers of that grade.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, Staff officers who have been retired, after serving faithfully forty-five years, or are sixty-two years of age, shall retire then with assimilated rank of commodore.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, above the grade of deputy medical inspector, deputy paymaster inspector, deputy engineer inspector of machinery, shall not be required to do duty at sea, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the exigencies of the service demand it.

Surgeon Pinckney's statement.

As I am about to cast a vote on a question of vital importance, and am the first to vote, I must claim the privilege of stating briefly the reasons that will control it. It is well known to this board, the medical corps of the navy, and the medical profession of the country, that I have contended for proper relative rank of the staff. It is equally well known that in this long-continued contest I have planted myself on British precedent. When I received orders from the Navy Department, assigning me to duty as the representative of the medical bodies in Europe, my attention was turned to this subject, and after much toil and research I ascertained that in some points I was laboring under an erroneous impression.

In the year 1857 a royal commission, over which Lord Herbert presided, was appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the British army, the state of the army hospitals, and the rank, pay, emoluments, and efficiency of the army medical department, and to report what measures were desirable for the prevention of sickness, &c., in her Majesty's service.

That distinguished advocate of our rights used the following language, which is worthy of being inscribed on a tablet of gold: "We are aware that these matters may appear trivial to many who consider that the respect in which the medical profession is held places it above the necessity of seeking or accepting the adventitious aid which mere patents of precedence can afford, but in the military service rank is everything; there exists no authority without it.

"Small, therefore, as these matters may appear, still they are taken as indications of the degree of respect with which the government regards the medical department, and of the estimation in which it is intended by them that its offices should be regarded by others."

Upon the report of the commission a warrant was issued by the Queen for the army in 1858, and the navy in 1859. Under these warrants higher rank, with increased emoluments, was conferred on the medical officers of both army and navy.

In the navy warrant establishing the relative rank of the corps, I find the following language: "Provided always that no medical officer while borne on the books of one of her Majesty's ships, or employed in establishments on shore, shall be deemed superior in rank to the officer appointed to command such ship or establishment; but such commanding officer shall under all circumstances be held to be superior in rank and precedence to any officer under his command.

"When medical officers may be employed on shore on joint service with her Majesty's land forces, such relative rank will carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds, and shall regulate the choice of quarters, rates of lodging, money, servants, forage, fuel, and light, or allowances in their stead; but medical officers serving in the fleet, notwithstanding the relative rank thus conferred upon them, will, in all such details, and also in all matters relating to the duties of the fleet and to the discipline and interior economy of her Majesty's ships, be subject, as heretofore, to the authority of any executive officer of the military branch, while on duty, under the general regulations which may from time be prescribed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty."

The issuing of this warrant gave general satisfaction to the medical profession in the service, and the profession at large.

On the 31st of December, 1858, a private memorandum, which was issued from the Horse Guards and published in the Queen's regulations in December, 1859, disturbed this harmony of feeling and awakened the intensest discontent. It did not, however, receive the force of a royal warrant until May, 1863.

By this warrant the privilege of presiding on mixed boards according to rank was taken away. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons brought to the notice of the lords commissioners of the admiralty the wide-spread dissatisfaction existing, and informed them that lecturers and professors of medicine

in London and throughout the United Kingdom openly advised their pupils not to enter either army or navy under existing regulations.

This led to the appointment of a committee by the secretary of state for war and his royal highness the field marshal commanding-in-chief, consisting of a vice-admiral, a major general, the under secretary of state for war, the medical director general of the army, the medical director general of the navy, and a member from the Royal College of Physicians, with a member from the Royal College of Surgeons.

To this committee, thus constituted of men of the highest rank in the military services, and the most eminent men of the profession in civil life, the whole subject of pay, rank, and position of medical officers of both services, was referred. This committee was appointed November 20, 1865. They entered on their duties November 23 of the same year, and continued in session until the 18th of December, 1865.

In the report of this committee, which was so satisfactory to all the parties concerned, I find the following language, which I quote verbatim from the document :

"Officers in command of her Majesty's ships must, on all occasions, whether on shore or afloat, be considered senior, in rank and precedence, to officers placed under their command. A ship must always be represented by an executive or combatant officer, after whom all officers are to take precedence, according to their relative rank."

In this state of things, with the British precedent, and the restrictions that received the sanction of the medical profession of England, who are as jealous of the honor of their brethren as any class of men could possibly be, and who indicated their rights with as glowing eloquence, as cogent logic, and as bold action as have ever been exhibited in any land, I must, to be consistent with myself, record my affirmative vote on the question now pending.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
December 7, 1869.

SIR: The board of officers convened by your order to propose a scale of relative rank between "the line and other officers of the navy" having adjourned without coming to a decision upon the question of the relative rank and number of first and second assistant engineers, I respectfully desire to call your attention to the act approved March 3, 1859. (Statutes at Large, vol. II, p. 407,) which fixes the rank of "first assistant engineers next after lieutenants; second assistant engineers next after masters, and third assistant engineers with midshipmen; and also to the act approved July 4, 1864, Statutes at Large, p. 393, vol. XIII,) which provides "that the number of chief engineers shall not exceed one for each first and second rate vessel in the navy, with such first, second, and third assistant engineers, or those acting as such, as the wants of the service actually require."

By reference to the second day's proceedings it will be perceived that the board, by a majority vote, decided to recommend that the relative rank of lieutenant be assigned to first assistant engineers, passed assistant surgeons, and passed assistant paymasters; and the relative rank of master to second assistant engineers, assistant paymasters, and assistant surgeons; but on the third day a motion to reconsider this vote prevailed, and as all subsequent votes on this question resulted in a tie, it has been left unsettled. The line officers of the board voting as a unit to reduce the rank to master and ensign respectively, while the staff voted for the rank of lieutenant and master.

An inspection of the last Annual Register of the Navy shows that the average total service of the lieutenants on the list is but six years eleven and a half months, including the three or four years spent at the academy in preparing themselves for the discharge of their duties; while the average total service of first assistant engineers is eight years and seven months; again, the senior first assistant on the list had a total service of twelve years and five months, and the junior five years and ten months, while the senior lieutenant had but seven years and three months, and the junior five years and eight months, total service. Of the forty-six lieutenants on the list at that date, twenty-five have since been promoted to lieutenant commanders. With two or three exceptions, every first and nearly every second assistant engineer on the register served throughout the entire war, while the lieutenants and masters on the list who did not enter from the volunteer service were at the naval school during the whole of that time. In view of these facts, the claim of these officers to the relative rank of lieutenant and master respectively is, in my judgment, neither unreasonable nor unjust, and I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that if any change is to be made, that that rank be accorded them.

As regards the question of the numbers required in each of these grades, I have to state the fact that there are but eight first assistants off duty, of whom four are waiting orders, two on furlough, and two sick. There are also only twenty-one second assistants off duty, of whom eleven are waiting orders, and ten sick; all of these officers, with

but a single exception, have recently returned from long cruises. In view of the small number off duty, and the fact that a number of ships are preparing for sea, I am decidedly of the opinion that, at the very least, one hundred first and one hundred and thirty second assistant engineers are actually required to render this branch of the service efficient.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KING,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Washington, December 6, 1869.

SIR: In justice to myself I feel called on to make the following statement, which will be as short as possible: On the last day, Saturday, the 4th, the meeting of "the board to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the line and other officers of the navy," a proposition was made by Commodore Alden to give precedence to executive officers over all other officers, under certain circumstances, as appears by the record of the board.

In my too great anxiety to settle the long pending question of navy staff rank. I voted, without due reflection, for this proposition, but on mature and calm consideration of the subject, I feel fully satisfied that I voted wrong.

In my opinion an executive officer should only have precedence over all other officers "while in the discharge of their military duties on board vessels, and at stations to which they are attached." This is in accordance with the decision of Mr. Secretary Dobbin, of the 14th February, 1855.

It is proper to state that this statement is made at my own volition, without having advised or consulted with any one.

I respectfully request that this communication may be filed with the proceedings of the board, which I am informed have been forwarded to the department, and, if they are transmitted to Congress, that a copy of this communication may accompany them, as I presume it is the wish of the department that the views of all the members of the board on this subject may be known.

This communication would have been made to the board, but Commodore Smith, the presiding officer, informed me that it would not meet again.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. DUNN,
Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
And member of the board on the subject of Assimilated Rank, &c.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
December 8, 1869.

SIR: As I was compelled reluctantly to differ on some points from the majority of my colleagues in the late board for the regulation of rank, it is to me a gratifying evidence that my dissent on one point was not contumacious, as, in addition to the support of lexicographers, it has the high authority of the General of the Army of the United States, who, in his last report, defines staff officers to be as follows:

"*Staff of the army.*—This term applies to those officers and men who administer to the wants of every military establishment, and are in our service classified as adjutants general, inspectors general, Bureau of Military Justice, quartermasters, commissaries, surgeons, paymasters, and ordnance departments, corps of engineers, chief signal officer, and post chaplains."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WOOD,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

POST OFFICE AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 27, in relation to the abstraction of stamps from the post office at Havre de Grace, Maryland.

JANUARY 31, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1870.

SIR: The resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th instant, adopted on motion of Hon. Mr. Archer, in the words following, is received:

“Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to communicate to this House any information that he may have in relation to the abstraction of stamps from the post office at Havre de Grace, Maryland, on or about the 21st day of June, 1869.”

In compliance therewith, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the report of the robbery made to the department by the postmaster at Havre de Grace, and also of the special agent of the department, who was directed to investigate the case. I have also to say that no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery has since been obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CONTRACT OFFICE, INSPECTION DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with instructions in reference to case No. 16,138, I proceeded to Havre de Grace, Maryland, on the 22d instant, to make investigations into the alleged robbery of the post office at that place. On my arrival I met Mr. E. R. Petherbridge, special agent of the dis-

trict, who had taken the same train from Baltimore. We proceeded to make an examination into the case, and found that the office had been entered from a back window, by forcing the iron bar and pin that secured it. When once in the office, the robbers had no difficulty in obtaining the stamps, as they were kept in an unlocked drawer, in full view of the general delivery window. Our examination convinced us that the office is fairly conducted, and we are also convinced had ordinary care been given to securing the valuable property of the office no loss would have been sustained.

We obtained a description of the two men suspected of the robbery, and have taken steps which we hope will place them in the power of the government.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. MCPHAIL,
Special Agent Post Office Department.

Hon. GILES A. SMITH,
Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND, June 22, 1869.

SIR: The post office here was robbed last night, and about eighteen thousand (18,000) three (3) cent stamps were stolen. The stamps are the old style.

T. J. IVES,
Postmaster.

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A bill for the reorganization of the marine hospital service.

JANUARY 31, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1870.

SIR: I herewith submit, respectfully, a bill for the reorganization of the marine hospital service, together with such facts as are at the command of the department relating to the subject.

It will appear from the subjoined table, showing the total amount of receipts and expenditures for six years, that the estimated deficit exhibited for the present fiscal year is greater than that shown in previous years. This arises mainly from the fact that the appropriations for the years 1868-'69 and 1869-'70 have been in the former year only one-half, and in the latter only one-third, of the estimates submitted. The deficit of this year, therefore, exhibits an accumulated one of two years, in consequence of inadequate appropriations.

The following table presents the important facts of the case:

Year ending—	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Hospital tax.	Total rec'pts.	Exp'nditures.	Deficits.
June 30 1-65	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$128,656 30	\$278,656 30	\$354,420 40	\$75,764 10
June 30 1-66	150,000	150,000	142,292 81	292,292 81	361,107 27	68,814 46
June 30 1-67	200,000	200,000	150,021 00	351,021 00	440,052 31	90,031 31
June 30 1-68	250,000	250,000	175,977 15	425,977 15	470,921 05	44,943 90
June 30 1-69	300,000	150,000	174,965 95	324,965 95	418,602 37	93,636 42
June 30 1-70	300,000	100,000	*175,000 00	275,000 00	*418,000 00	*143,000 00

*Estimated.

During the year ending June 30, 1869, there was received from hospital tax on seamen, the sum of..... \$174,965 95
During the same period there was expended for care of sick and disabled seamen..... 418,602 37
Excess of expenditure over tax received..... 243,636 42

But during this period the scale of relief was insufficient, and the seamen had just cause of complaint. When a seaman has cancer, consumption, or other incurable disease, no relief is given under existing laws and regulations.

Moreover, the marine hospitals of the first class, through a mistaken economy, have been allowed to deteriorate until they are in a very defective condition. To put them in proper order will require an expenditure of eighty thousand dollars, (\$80,000.)

The taxes can be collected from about 90,000 seamen, which at two cents per day will produce a revenue for the year of \$648,000.

There are 110,000 seamen entitled to hospital relief, and the average number requiring relief will be not far from one and eight tenths of one per cent.—i. e., the number constantly sick will be about 1,900.

The average cost per man is a little over one dollar per day, or about \$1,900; or for the year, \$393,500.

The repairs necessary at Chelsea hospital will cost	\$10,000
The repairs necessary at Portland hospital will cost	13,000
The repairs necessary at St. Louis hospital will cost	12,000
The repairs necessary at Pittsburg hospital will cost	10,000
The repairs necessary at Key West hospital will cost	5,000
The repairs necessary at New Orleans hospital will cost	4,000
	<hr/>
	54,000
The expense of furnishing the New York hospital will be	\$7,000
The expense of furnishing the New Orleans hospital ..	6,000
To put the hospitals at Pittsburg, St. Louis, Key West, and Cleveland, in good condition as to furniture, in- struments, &c.	10,000
There is now due the medical department, United States Army, for supplies and furniture, sent to Chelsea, Portland, and Chicago.	4,000
	<hr/>
	27,000
Total	81,000
	<hr/>

With the means asked for, the hospital service can be made acceptable to the beneficiaries and honorable to the government.

The bill proposed will render the service thenceforward self-supporting.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AN ACT to reorganize the marine hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the — day of —, 18—, there shall be assessed and collected by the collectors of customs at the ports of the United States, from the masters or owners of every vessel of the United States arriving from a foreign port, and from registered vessels employed in the coasting trade, the sum of two cents per day from each and every seaman who shall have been employed on said vessel since she was last

entered at any port of the United States, which sum said master or owner is hereby authorized to collect and retain from the wages of said employes.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of — no collector shall grant to any vessel whose enrollment or license for carrying on the coasting trade has expired, a new enrollment or license, unless the master of such vessel shall have first rendered a true account to the collector of the number of seamen, and the time they have been employed on such vessel during the continuance of the license which has so expired, and shall have paid to such collector two cents per day for every such seaman who shall have been employed as aforesaid, which sum the said master is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman, and if the master of any registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States, shall render a false account of the number of seamen so employed, or of the length of time they have severally been employed as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to and shall make part of the general fund created by this act, and all needful regulations for the mode of collecting the sums hereinbefore mentioned shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by such person as by him may be designated.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several collectors to deposit the sums collected by them respectively under the provisions of this act, in the nearest United States depository, to the credit of "the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," making returns of the same, with the proper vouchers, monthly, on forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys received or collected by virtue of this act shall be paid into the treasury like other public moneys, without abatement or reduction, and all moneys so received are hereby appropriated for the expenses of the marine hospital service, and shall be credited to the marine hospital fund, of which separate accounts shall be kept.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fund thus obtained shall be employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the care and relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels of the United States.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury there may be detailed by the President a medical officer of the army or navy, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, to act as supervising surgeon of marine hospital service, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary, to supervise all matters connected with the marine hospital service, and with the disbursement of the fund provided by this act. And in case no such detail shall be made, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a surgeon to perform the duties herein prescribed, at a salary not exceeding the rate of two thousand dollars per annum and his necessary traveling expenses: *Provided*, That in case of the detail of a surgeon of the army or navy, he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses, in addition to his pay and emoluments as a surgeon of the army or navy.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purposes of this act the term "vessel" herein used shall have the same signification given to the word in section first of an act approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes." And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT CASTINE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ASKING FOR

*An appropriation to purchase additional land for the custom-house at
Castine, Maine.*

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1870.

SIR: I transmit herewith copy of a letter from Hon. Eugene Hale in regard to the purchase of additional land for the custom-house at Castine, Maine, together with a report of the Supervising Architect thereon, and have to say that after an examination of the subject, I concur with the views expressed by the architect, and would recommend that an appropriation of six hundred dollars (\$600) be granted for the purchase of the property referred to.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
February 2, 1870.

SIR: I have, in accordance with your instructions, examined the letter from Hon. Eugene Hale recommending that authority be obtained for the purchase of an additional strip of land adjoining the custom-house property at Castine, Maine, and have the honor to say that I consider it of the greatest importance to the government that authority should be obtained, the property being much needed. Light to one side of the custom-house is now obtained only through sufferance of the

adjoining property owners. I cannot too strongly urge this matter to favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 31, 1870.

SIR: The lot upon which is situate the custom-house at Castine, Maine, which has been recently rebuilt, is represented to me as too small, both in front and depth, for the use and convenience of that building, and from my personal knowledge I have no doubt that the representation is correct. A piece of land increasing the front twenty-five feet and the depth eight feet can be bought for six hundred dollars, which I deem a fair value, and I ask that the purchase be made, and the above amount allowed for its payment.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE HALE.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

REPAIRS OF CUSTOM-HOUSES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

CALLING

The special attention of the House to the necessity for immediate action on the estimates for repairs of the custom-houses at Savannah, Georgia, and Mobile, Alabama.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1870.

SIR: I desire to call the special attention of the House to the necessity for immediate action on the estimates for the repairs of the custom-houses at Savannah, Georgia, and Mobile, Alabama. The buildings are almost uninhabitable and require extensive repairs.

It is of the utmost importance that the work should be commenced at once, and be completed before the heat of the summer comes on, otherwise the cost will be largely increased and the amount estimated for be inadequate.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

LIEUTENANT W. J. KEAYS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

(By request of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs,)

TRANSMITTING

A copy of the report of the Judge Advocate General, upon the case of First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, of the Sixteenth New York cavalry.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 29, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the request of the Committee on Military Affairs, the accompanying copy of the report of the Judge Advocate General upon the case of First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, of the Sixteenth New York cavalry.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
December 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, of Sixteenth New York volunteer cavalry, was by Special Order No. 454, of the War Department, dismissed the service of the United States, "for suffering a camp under his command near Lewisville, Virginia, to be surprised with a loss of twenty men, killed, wounded, and missing."

From the papers submitted to this office in the case it appears that when this surprise was reported at headquarters of department at Washington, Assistant Adjutant General C. H. Potter was ordered to proceed to Camp Beckwith, near Lewisville, where it occurred, and make a thorough examination of all the circumstances attending it. On the 3d October, 1863, this officer reported that he proceeded to Lewisville on the 2d, and found First Lieutenant Keays in command of the cavalry detachment at Camp Beckwith, which, before the attack of the enemy, consisted of a second lieutenant, a quartermaster, and forty men, thirty of whom were fit for duty, and Lieutenant P. H. Welch in command of the infantry guard, consisting of seventeen men, all fit for duty. That Lieutenant Keays had been placed there with his detachment of cavalry

to scout the country, cover the camp of infantry, and to notify them of any advance of the enemy.

The infantry was posted there to protect a government farm. It merely kept a camp guard of three posts about the house used as headquarters, and for lodging the men employed on the farm. On one side of this house was the cavalry camp, within five or six paces of it, and on the other side the infantry camp, within two or three paces.

That Lieutenant Keays had three picket posts, one on the road leading toward the Alexandria pike, one on that leading toward the Georgetown pike, and one on that leading to Chain Bridge; at night he stationed three men at each of these posts, and in the day time but two. These men were dismounted, and their horses unsaddled, as were the other horses of the command. On the night of October 1, about 12 o'clock, the rebel White, with about one hundred and fifty men, approached the camp along an old path through the wood from the direction of Dranesville, on which there were no pickets. They were well mounted, and rapidly forming on a hill near the encampment as they emerged from the wood, dashed into it, and in five minutes from the time they were first known to be in the vicinity they killed two enlisted men, wounded three, and took about twenty prisoners, seized fifty cavalry horses, with their equipments, thirteen farm horses, and most of the arms and equipments belonging to the men. It does not appear that a shot was fired, or that any resistance was made.

Assistant Adjutant General Potter is of the opinion that the pickets were *very badly posted* by Lieutenant Keays, the posts being in ravines, and too near the camp, and that even had only the same number of men been properly mounted and posted, the disaster could not have occurred, or that the men in camp would have been formed in time to have made some resistance if, indeed, they could not have driven the enemy entirely off, as he thinks they might have done if they had been fully prepared.

For this surprise and its consequences he thinks Lieutenant Keays is entirely to blame. Lieutenant Keays appeals to the President for reinstatement in the service in order that he may be in a situation to have his conduct fully investigated. He declares that the force under his command was too small to allow him to establish an effective picket guard. That he was enabled to establish three picket posts only, whereas it was required for the protection of the camp in the night that pickets should have been posted at not less than six different points. He states that he placed his pickets as other officers of experience had placed them, and that unusual precautions were taken against surprise. It is, however, reported by Assistant Adjutant General Potter that until the night of the surprise a commissioned officer of the cavalry was placed on the lookout every night to see that the pickets performed their duty, but that on *this* night the post was assigned to a sergeant. It appears, however, that this sergeant did all he could, or that any other officer could have done, to arouse the camp, which he was unable to do in consequence of the pickets having been improperly posted, as reported by Assistant Adjutant General Potter.

Lieutenant Keays complains to the President that he was dismissed the service without a hearing of his defense. He avers that he is fully able to show that this disaster, which occurred on the second night after his arrival at Camp Beckwith, is not fairly referable to any failure of duty on his part. He earnestly asks that his conduct in the matter may be submitted to a court of inquiry, and that he may be dealt with according to the judgment of such court.

He sets forth, in a letter to the President, certain reasons why his position is a peculiarly painful one; that he is a Canadian by birth, and was, until he entered the service of the United States, a British subject, and that by advocating in public and in private the principles of American liberty contended for by the government of the United States in this war, and in entering the service to maintain those principles, he separated himself from his family and friends, who were opposed to his doing so, and he declares that without restoration to his rank in the army, and the consequent means of vindicating his character, his manhood is gone, and with it all that is worth living for. Lieutenant Colonel Olmstead, who organized the Sixteenth New York cavalry, and who selected Lieutenant Keays as one of its officers, writes of him as one of the best officers in the regiment, as a gentleman of high standing, talented, and strictly upright and moral. He feels assured that if the President were duly advised of all the circumstances in the case he would restore Lieutenant Keays to his command.

All the field officers of the regiment unite with Colonel Olmstead in asking his restoration to his command. They declare that when informed of the dismissal of Lieutenant Keays they each felt that the regiment had lost one of its best officers; they declare that he was prompt and efficient in the performance of all his duties, and was regarded by them all as eminently qualified for and adapted to the service in which he was engaged; that they could cite instances in which he has exhibited his gallantry in a manner highly creditable to himself and honorable to his regiment.

They believe that he did all that could have been done on the occasion of the night attack on his command at Camp Beckwith. In a letter to the Adjutant General of the army, Lieutenant Keays states that of the whole force of *thirty* effective men, under his command, *fifteen* were on duty on the night of the surprise.

That his pickets saw the enemy approaching and fired on them, and that their fire was returned, wounding one of them severely.

He thinks it may be confidently affirmed that if the infantry picket (not under his command) had remained at his post, and had not retired into an adjacent barn, the surprise would not have occurred.

It remains for the President to determine whether or how far the earnest appeal of this officer in his own behalf, and the general statement in his favor of the officers of his regiment, together with the recommendation of Colonel J. C. Tidball, of Fourth New York volunteers, to whose command he was attached, should operate to revoke or modify the order for his dismissal. It may be well doubted whether the circumstances surrounding this case are such as should deprive the army of the service of an officer so valuable as Lieutenant Keays is shown to have been.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.

DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Let the order dismissing Lieutenant Keays be revoked, and let him be ordered to duty with his regiment.

A. LINCOLN.

Referred to Colonel Townsend, Adjutant General, to issue order as directed by the President.

E. M. STANTON.



ADDITIONAL CLERICAL FORCE IN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

L E T T E R

FROM

T H E S E C R E T A R Y O F W A R

TRANSMITTING

Communication from Chief of Ordnance Department relative to the necessity of a larger clerical force than is provided for in the pending appropriation bill.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, recommending the same to favorable consideration, the accompanying communication from the Chief of Ordnance, exhibiting the urgent public necessity for a larger clerical force and a larger appropriation for contingent expenses than is provided for his office in the pending bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for the government for the coming fiscal year.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that in the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for the fiscal year 1870-'71, provision is made for only twelve clerks for this office, instead of nineteen, the number estimated for; and for contingent expenses \$1,000, instead of \$2,000 estimated for.

I respectfully state that it will be utterly impossible to properly carry on the duties of this office with only twelve clerks. My estimate was put down to the lowest number of clerks that could, in my opinion, perform the required duties during the next fiscal year, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of the proper committee of Congress be invited to the subject.

My estimate for the current fiscal year was for twenty-two clerks, one messenger, and two laborers. Congress having granted only nineteen clerks, and one messenger, I found it necessary to employ two enlisted

men, as clerks, and to pay two laborers out of the contingent fund heretofore provided, and unless laborers (which are absolutely necessary) are especially appropriated for, they will have to be paid for out of the contingent fund; and should the amount of that fund now to the credit of this office be covered into the Treasury, as proposed, the sum of \$1,000 in the bill will not be sufficient.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to call attention to the labor which devolves on this office.

First. The letters on miscellaneous subjects received at this office range from six thousand to seven thousand per annum, most of which require replies.

Second. There are received from all ordnance stations, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual papers, all of which require official scrutiny and most of them consolidation; and from many of them reports have to be made to the War and Treasury Department.

Third. The supplying of ordnance and ordnance stores to the army and to the militia of the States involves much labor and correspondence.

Fourth. The reception, classifying, and arranging reports of experiments of officers of the army; and the presentation of inventions and devices by individuals, in connection with military materials, also involves considerable labor and correspondence.

Fifth. The number of property returns received from arsenals and depots, from forts, and from all army officers accountable for such property, is about six thousand per annum; some of which are very voluminous, embracing thousands of items; and all of them require administrative examination before being transmitted to the Treasury for settlement. The correspondence connected with this branch of duty is very voluminous.

When this particular branch (which is in arrears from the non-remission of returns by officers no longer in service) is brought up to date, the force of the office may be somewhat reduced, but at the present time it cannot be done without serious detriment to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

FOREIGN COMMODITIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 26th January in relation to the extent and value of foreign commodities, susceptible of production within the limits of the country, as plants useful for dye-stuffs, medicines, and for other economic purposes.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, bearing date January 26, 1870:

Resolved, That with a view to developing the agricultural resources of the United States, and of introducing into this country the cultivation of plants yielding materials valuable in the arts and manufactures, the Commissioner of Agriculture be instructed to inform this house of the extent and value of the imports of foreign commodities susceptible of production within the limits of this country, as plants useful for dye-stuffs, medicines, food products, and for textile and fibrous material, and for other economic purposes.

I respond with pleasure to an inquiry so suggestive of new industries, agricultural and mechanical, by which the teeming millions of our future population shall earn their bread and enhance the national wealth, and for which we have millions of acres of suitable lands in climates exactly adapted to such productions.

When the productions of a country or district are limited to one or two great market crops there must of necessity recur seasons when the profit desired is reduced to a minimum, and consequent pecuniary loss is sustained. A large extent of land was, last year, placed under cotton cultivation; the price of the staple was high, and the profits large; a continuance of this increase of area, and the consequent neglect of subordinate crops, will, eventually, and possibly very soon, reduce the value and destroy the profit of the main production, and advance ruinously the price of essential, though neglected minor products.

The culture of wheat furnishes an illustration precisely parallel. The price of a bushel of wheat in Minnesota is, to-day, little more than the cost of a pound of butter, because wheat fields have been unduly enlarged, while cattle have been neglected. So long as production is not in excess of

home consumption all goes well, but when reckless cropping, year after year, upon the same land, swells the product beyond that point, and a large surplus is thrown upon the foreign markets in direct competition with the cheap labor of other countries, the price falls below the cost of production, and the farmer must suffer a twofold loss of a depletion of his land and his year of toil.

Then arises a necessity, in a country so broad and fertile, for the culture of the greatest possible variety of useful plants, lest suffering and loss be the result of a total or partial want of a market for produce of one alone. To diminish these oscillations in market values, and to place our farming community above the risks arising from this cause, I propose a more extended cultivation of certain plants and the introduction of others not yet tried. Such efforts are not only eminently within the province of this department, but are the distinct requirements of its charter; and it is made its peculiar function to watch vigilantly over the progress of American agriculture, and to divert the rural labor into channels which may prove more profitable to private enterprise and more productive of national wealth.

To offset the diminished value of an excessive production of cotton, a greater breadth of land should be devoted to the sugar cane, coffee, rice, and various fruits, especially grapes suited to wine-making. In place of the almost exclusive yield of grain in many sections, the sugar-beet and other roots should divide the occupation of the land.

There is but little variety in our agricultural production, and the soil, even under continual ordinary manuring, loses its productive capacity by the loss of one class of mineral food. The cultivation of another article on the land may yield a profitable return, and at the same time the soil is recovering its equilibrium of mineral elements.

For some time past, the great object which this department has had in view has been to point out to the farmers of the country the pressing necessity of diversity of agricultural labor. The great extent of our territory, its variety of soil, climate, and capability, all point to the want of, and the benefit desirable from, a varied cultivation. Our people are apt to carry with them, to new localities whither they migrate, the same plans and processes of culture which they profitably pursued under very different climates, and to overlook the material barriers to profitable growth which nature has rigidly set for cultivation; and thus a barren uniformity exists over an extent of country susceptible of a great variety of vegetable growth. One of the great uses of this department is to lead the way in this progressive agriculture, not only by pointing out new plants for introduction and test, but also by experimenting extensively to ascertain what species may profitably be cultivated in certain sections where climate or other conditions are favorable. To carry this aim into successful practice, a system of exchange of seeds has been adopted with various parts of the world, by which it has obtained many valuable plants and seeds, natives of inter-tropical and south temperate zones. These seeds have been planted in our conservatories, with the view of ascertaining within what limits of the country they may be profitably grown in open ground. Such experiments involve time and expenditure; but they may be essential to the educating of our people up to the necessity for a cultivation varied according to the natural influences of climate and latitude.

The *jute* plant, (*Corchorus*,) tea, coffee, and *cinchona* can be grown in the United States. The cultivation of the latter should not be left to private enterprise at first, but ought to be conducted in plantations by the government until a large number of healthy and acclimated plants

are obtained for distribution. The value of these four plants, if produced within our borders, is shown by the table to be over forty millions of dollars. I do not say that we can at this moment supersede by our own production foreign tea and coffee, but if we cannot, it is solely due to the cost of labor, and not to climatic incapability.

Sugar is one of those products which, fortunately, can be made from one end of our territory to the other, either from the cane or beet; and the value of this article of commerce is annually increasing—the importations for the year ending June 30, 1869, reaching \$72,398,320, gold value. The cultivation of beet sugar is in no way exhausting, but on the contrary beneficial in a rotation, and valuable as an aid of other industries.

Prominent among the substances which may be grown, and made to constitute a new product of industry, are the various dye-stuffs which yield either coloring matters or tannin. Such are the sumach trees and madder plants, the present imports of which are at a very high figure, as may be seen by a reference to the tables and the statement already made. The climate of many of the southern and all of the middle States is well adapted for the growth of these plants, and they should be introduced at once into our ordinary list of crops.

In addition to hemp and *jute*, already mentioned, and of as great importance, as this growth will be easy and profitable, there are many species of the nettle and allied tribes, which have fibers remarkably strong and fine, and the growth of which may be well suited to certain sections. The "China grass," or *Ramie*, which has been grown to some extent in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, is an example of the ease with which cultivation may be extended. In similar climates some varieties of the *Agave*, as the Sisal hemp, &c., may be attempted. The *Okra*, as a paper material, might also be more extensively grown, as well as the Esparto grass, which now occupies a leading position in Europe as a material for the manufacture of paper.

Among the oil-bearing plants, the *Elais guinensis*, or palm-oil tree, may be attempted in Florida, and in the coast regions of Texas; and the culture of the castor oil bean, *Palma christi*, should be extended; while in the northern and middle States might be profitably raised those annuals, mostly umbelliferous and composite, which contain oil in their seeds or flowers, as the caraway, anise, lavender, &c. The value of imported oils of this class is above \$314,000.

The list of substances herein recommended for growth and experiment by no means includes all the plants which may be grown, but only the more important numbers. The number might be increased, but as the extension of the list might not add materially to the force of the facts set forth, I hesitate to add more, believing that I have shown how desirable it is to increase the variety of our agricultural productions, and how this department may labor effectively in this direction. The list of articles now imported annually, which should be produced in this country, (some of which are already grown here to a limited extent, while others have not yet been introduced, though both soil and climate of some portions of our country are well suited to their growth,) represent a gold value of at least \$175,000,000; and a few of these introduced in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, are presented as follows:

Sugar, (including molasses and candies,) \$72,398,320; coffee, \$24,686,118; tea, \$13,690,326; jute, hemp, flax, and similar fibers, \$23,211,590; raw or reeled silk, \$3,312,738; rice, \$1,326,326; fruits, \$7,955,658; madder, \$3,553,258; opium, \$1,088,872.

The imports of New York City alone, during the year 1869, as reported by the Journal of Commerce, make a suggestive showing, both as to value and variety of these products of plants suited to our soil and climate, from which list the following table is prepared :

Articles.	Products.	Amount imported.	Value.
Bergamot.....	packages. Oil.....	903	\$102,640
Lavender.....	do. Oil and flowers.....	365	19,852
Opium.....	do. Gum.....	988	963,954
Morphia.....	do.	4	1,802
Rhubarb.....	do. Root.....	1,104	58,829
Anatto.....	do.	3,569	64,215
Anise.....	do. Seed and oil.....	202	24,649
Mustard.....	.....	.....	58,140
Colocynth.....	packages. Fruit.....	178	4,214
Buchu.....	do. Leaves.....	84	1,368
Camomile.....	do. Flowers.....	487	9,578
Hemp.....	bales. Fiber.....	114,018	2,604,067
Castor-bean.....	packages. Oil and bean.....	9,125	49,823
Cardamon.....	do. Seed.....	122	21,013
Chicory.....	do. Root.....	7,091	122,136
Madder.....	do. Root.....	9,760	2,541,778
Madder.....	do. Extract.....	.....	3,214
Madder.....	packages. Garancine.....	1,341	48,813
Sumac.....	do. Bark.....	58,698	325,975
Perian berries.....	do. Flower and fruit.....	162	8,679
Thyme.....	do. Oil.....	191	8,763
Peppermint.....	do. Oil.....	34	5,491
Caraway.....	do. Oil.....	32	2,951
Marjoram.....	do. Oil.....	.....	.....
Aloe.....	packages. Extract.....	468	2,392
Agave.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax.....	packages. Fiber.....	2,205	265,488
Euparto grass.....	do. Fiber.....	1,708	13,109
Asafetida.....	do. Gum.....	329	10,962
Indigo.....	do. Leaves.....	6,601	1,661,419
Lemon.....	do. Oil.....	1,659	110,465
Safflower.....	do. Flowers.....	125	11,175
Linseed.....	do. Oil.....	168	9,198
Olive.....	do. Oil.....	42,611	37,673
Grape.....	do. Wines.....	411,769	3,429,419
Jute.....	bales. Fiber.....	19,077	232,570
Jute butts.....	barrels. Fiber.....	29,668	81,722
Jute cuttings.....	packages. Fiber.....	5,085	2,723
Logwood.....	do. Wood.....	86,108	64,584
Turmeric.....	do. Root.....	4,145	11,184
Ten.....	do. Leaves.....	832,368	12,571,213
Pimento.....	do. Berry.....	.....	81,255
Coffee.....	bags. Berry.....	1,024,633	14,065,290
Almond.....	packages. Oil.....	153	17,172
Citronella.....	do. Oil.....	433	19,477
Sarsaparilla.....	do. Root.....	2,518	61,134
Senna.....	do. Leaves.....	617	16,513
Croton.....	do. Oil.....	61	3,591
Palm.....	do. Oil.....	1,229	84,725
Sugar.....	do.	1,357,629	35,822,767
Molasses.....	do.	171,767	4,574,529
Bark, Peruvian.....	do.	23,984	292,179
Quinine and quinaldine.....	do.	767	71,167
Lemon.....	do. Fruit.....	.....	9,767
Tobacco.....	do. Leaves.....	53,167	1,729,122
Onions.....	do. ....	.....	35,415
Honey.....	do. ....	.....	33,124
Ginger.....	do. ....	.....	24,123
Raisins.....	do. ....	.....	1,411,287
Oranges.....	do. ....	.....	826,295
Prunes.....	do. ....	.....	745,514
Currants.....	do. ....	.....	215,161
Bananas.....	do. ....	.....	145,121
Citron.....	do. ....	.....	121,467
Figs.....	do. ....	.....	147,347
Nuts.....	do. ....	.....	214,444
Wool.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool.....	bales.....	45,961	2,702,691
			90,045,121

For two years I have been making collections of plants useful in the arts and in medicine, and have awaited patiently the action of Con-

gress providing plant-houses suitable for their propagation, (for which estimates have twice been made,) but have been obliged to defer active operations, to the disappointment of multitudes interested in the extension of products of the soil, especially in the South, where information and co-operation are greatly desired by those who seek to utilize their advantages of soil and climate. It is to be hoped that facilities will be furnished for the commencement of this important work, which is destined to add millions to the wealth of the country. It is a work which individuals cannot afford to do, involving some risk, which should be borne by the country at large, and defended in its prosecution by scientific and well-directed efforts. The growth of such plants by the department, in its own grounds and propagating gardens, aided by chemical research in its laboratory, cannot fail to answer the end desired, and prepare the way for individual effort in cultivating plants and preparing their products.

I have the honor to remain, very truly, your obedient servant,
HORACE CAPRON,
Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

H. Ex. Doc. 107—2



CLAIMS OF DELAWARE INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

An abstract of a report of the United States Indian agent upon claims for stock stolen from the Delaware Indians since 1854, provided for in treaty of July 4, 1866, with said tribe.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of a report of John G. Pratt, United States Indian agent, upon claims for stock stolen from the Delaware Indians since 1854, provided for in treaty of July 4, 1866, with said tribe.

The fourteenth article of said treaty (copy herewith) stipulates as follows, viz: "And inasmuch as the Delawares claim that a large amount of stock has been stolen from them by whites since the treaty of 1854, the United States agree to have a careful examination of such claims made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when the value of such stolen stock shall have been ascertained, the same shall be reported to Congress, with a recommendation for an appropriation to pay for the same; and all moneys appropriated for such purpose shall be paid to the owners of said stock."

A copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 28th instant, and the accompanying report of Agent Pratt, therein referred to, are herein inclosed, from which it appears that the amount required to pay the claims of the Delawares for stock proved to have been stolen from them by whites, is \$26,402.

The favorable consideration of Congress is invited to the subject and an appropriation of \$26,402 for the payment of the claims, as stipulated in the fourteenth article of the treaty aforesaid, is respectfully recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith duplicate copies of the report made by John Pratt, special agent, under date of January 19, 1869, upon the claims of the Delaware Indians, for stock stolen from them by whites, since the treaty made with that tribe in 1854.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, said agent was instructed to make a careful examination of said claims, as required by the fourteenth article of the treaty concluded with the Delawares, July 4, 1866, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 749.)

I also send herewith duplicate copies of an abstract of the said claims made in this office at your request.

The claims reported as equitable and just by Agent Pratt amount in the aggregate to \$26,284. On account of errors and omissions discovered upon an examination made in this office, that amount should be increased to \$26,402.

I think these claims are as satisfactorily established as could well be, under the circumstances, and recommend that the report of Agent Pratt be approved; also that Congress be asked to make an appropriation of this amount of \$26,402 to pay these claims, according to a provision of the treaty referred to, which is to the effect that, when the value of said stock shall have been ascertained, the same shall be reported to Congress, with a recommendation for an appropriation to pay the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. AGENCY FOR THE DELAWARE INDIANS,
January 19, 1869.

SIR: By direction of the Hon. Charles E. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of September 9, 1867, I was intrusted with the duty of making an examination of the claims of the Delaware Indians, for the value of stock stolen from them by the whites since the treaty of 1854, as required under the fourteenth article of the treaty of July 4, 1866.

In the discharge of this duty, I gave notice to the chiefs, councilors and headmen of the tribe, that I would at the payment of their land and improvement money, in November, 1867, when all were expected to be present, commence and continue to take proofs of their claims, and when and where all parties interested should submit the same. I have extended the time to the present date, but that owing to the difficulty of remembering facts and particulars, and that claims for losses occurring between 1854 and 1860 had been taken by the then agent of the tribe, they were not inclined to come forward and present them.

I herewith present you an abstract and report inclosed on all claims submitted, as well as a revision of the claims presented to Fielding

Johnson, former United States agent, amounting in the aggregate, for stock evidently stolen by whites, as follows :

428 horses, valued at.....	\$22,975 00
10 mules, valued at.....	1,150 00
112 cattle, valued at.....	2,099 00
10 sheep, valued at.....	30 00
6 hogs, valued at.....	30 00
Total.....	26,284 00

And for stock not clearly proved to have been stolen by whites :

199 horses, valued at.....	\$7,487 00
1 mule, valued at.....	60 00
75 cattle, valued at.....	1,067 00
Total.....	8,614 00

The claims of those Delawares who have become citizens under the treaty of July 4, 1866, are properly indicated and indorsed upon the claim.

It must be remembered that since the settlement of Kansas, commencing about 1855, the emigration into and over the State has passed through portions of this reservation, and that during the rebellion a large portion of the military operations along the borders of Kansas and Missouri, as well as in the Cherokee Nation and Arkansas, passed directly over the same, so that the rights to all kinds of property became insecure, especially stock belonging to the Indians.

Although they formerly owned a large number of animals, many of them, from the above causes, were compelled to purchase horses when they removed, in 1867, to their new homes in the Cherokee Nation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Agent.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

CLAIMS OF DELAWARE INDIANS.

Abstract of report of John G. Pratt, United States Indian agent, upon claims for stock stolen from the Delaware Indians, by whites, since the treaty of 1854, provided for in the 14th article of treaty of July 4, 1868.

No.	Names.	Claim.	Amount.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Remarks.
1	William H. Shaller.	3 horses.	\$150	\$150		Evidence insufficient.
2	Little Jonas.	1 filley.	40	40		
3	Joseph Thomas.	1 horse.	85		\$40	
4	James Logan.	3 horses.	85			Fourth animal recovered by claimant.
5	Pa-pe-ne-he-mow.	4 horses.	130	100		Evidence insufficient.
6	A-noch-na-ist.	3 horses.	130		905	Strayed; if stolen, it was outside reservation.
7	Ton-ge-nor-il.	7 horses.	905			
8	Rig Nigger.	3 horses.	130	130		
9	Al-le-mon-he-mow.	2 horses.	60	60		
10	Gua.	2 horses.	140	140		
11	Tul-he-tox-il.	6 horses.	185	95	90	Claim just for 4th, 5th, and 6th animals; insufficient for 1st and 3d; claimant recovered 3d.
12	Qua Chut.	4 horses.	135	135		
13	Me-na-toi-a-gua.	7 horses.	185	130	65	Claim just for 1st, 3d, 3d, and 4th; insufficient for 5th, 6th, and 7th.
14	Moona-hine.	4 horses.	130	70	60	Claim just for 3d and 4th; insufficient for 1st and 2d.
15	Rig Nigger.	31 cattle.	166		166	Evidence insufficient as to their being stolen by whites.
16	Riff Sarcorie.	1 horse.	30	30		
17	Elizabeth Petohokot.	7 cattle.	136		136	Evidence insufficient.
18	Henry E. Bascomb.	8 horses.	85	85		Claimant recovered 1st, 3d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 11th; evidence insufficient for 8th, 9th, and 10th.
19	Jack Halfmoon.	11 horses.	180		180	
20	Charley.	6 horses.	155	155		
21	Ellis Zeigbor.	1 yoke oxen.	60	60		
22	Arthur Armstrong.	2 horses.	80	80		
23	Sarcorie, (ohief).	4 horses.	130	130		
24	Wolf.	2 horses.	90	90		
25	As-curr-ope-hund.	3 horses.	60	60		
26	Jack Ned.	2 horses.	50		50	Evidence insufficient.
27	Jackson Simon.	2 horses.	75		75	1st animal outside reservation when lost; evidence insufficient as to 2d being stolen by whites.
28	Eary.	4 horses.	110		110	Evidence insufficient as to being stolen by whites.
29	Se-wau-oo-gua.	2 horses.	110	110		
30	Frenchman.	7 horses.	905			
31	Lucas Paschal.	1 pair horses.	400	300	100	Claim just as to loss; excessive as to value.
32	John Sarcorie.	1 horse, \$80; 1 mule, \$80.	140	80	60	Evidence insufficient as to loss of mule.
33	Bettle.	1 pony.	50		50	Animal evidently strayed from reservation.
34	Pa-che-paok-ke-le-ah-gua.	4 horses.	210	210		Value should be reduced to \$60.
35	Sarah Anna Rankin.	1 pony.	75	50	25	
36	Pa-he-mah-pah.	2 horses.	95	95		
37	Yus-qua-quil-oi-pe.	9 horses.	290	980		
38	Christian Hawks.	1 yoke oxen.	100	100		
39	Wah-ma-pah-hu-sow.	8 horses, 5 cattle.	975	270	705	
40	Pa-ta-ha-ha.	3 horses.	65		65	

42	Petey Sambo	3 horses	180	60	120	Evidence insufficient as to loss of 1st animal.
43	Henry Yibon	4 cattle	100	45	145	Evidence insufficient.
44	Ka-kel-ka-o-gua	1 horse	45	45	90	Not covered by treaty or instructions.
45	Mattia Johnnyoka	3 saddle	90	40	130	Claim just for 2d and 3d; insufficient as to 1st animal.
46	James Armstrong	6 horses	360	100	460	Evidence insufficient.
47	George Washington	2 horses	100	40	140	
48	James Connor	1 horse	40	135	175	
49	John Bullitt	3 horses	135	945	1080	
50	Carleton Connor	3 horses	945	380	1325	
51	Young Martin	13 horses	585	165	750	
52	Inn Snake	6 horses	240	280	520	
53	Henry Armstrong	11 horses	440	70	510	Evidence insufficient.
54	She-ah	2 horses	80	60	140	Claim not proved.
55	Big Beaver	2 horses	80	155	235	Claim not proved.
56	We-to-qua-e	7 horses	280	145	425	Claim not proved.
57	Al-hang-gee-nah-o	6 horses	240	85	325	Claim just for 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, and not proved as to 1st, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th animals.
58	Ar-ah-kee-now	8 horses	320	160	480	Claim worthless.
59	Delaware Charley	4 horses	160	65	225	Claim not proved for 1st and 10th horses, and 2 cows and calves.
60	Lomba Loose	11 horses	440	905	1345	Claim just for 4th and 5th horses; not proved as to 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.
61	Wa-tah-oo-wha	2 horses	80	30	110	Evidence insufficient.
62	Frenchman	2 horses	80	40	120	Claim not proved for 2d animal.
63	George Williams	2 horses	80	190	270	Claim for 2d animal not proved.
64	Uoon Hecon, (chief)	2 cows and calves, 40; 10 horses, \$716.	756	183	939	Claim for 4th animal not proved.
65	Widow Secondline	10 horses	400	140	540	Evidence insufficient as to claim for 1st, 4th, and 5th horses, and 4 cattle.
66	Ya-to-ox-qua	5 horses	200	30	230	Claim for 3d animal not proved.
67	Qua-we-thou	2 horses	80	40	120	Evidence insufficient.
68	Widow Newcomb	2 horses	80	190	270	Claim for 2d animal not proved.
69	George Lucason	4 horses	160	183	343	Claim for 4th animal not proved.
70	Jane McCullough	6 horses, \$300; 4 cattle, \$53.	353	191	544	Evidence insufficient as to claim for 1st, 4th, and 5th horses, and 4 cattle.
71	Tote-ke-pah-oo-wha	5 horses	200	75	275	
72	Jacob Ketchum	1 horse	40	235	275	
73	John Connor, (chief)	1 horse, \$60; 15 cattle, \$175.	175	240	415	
74	Little Buffalo	2 horses, \$180; 3 cattle, \$60.	240	50	290	
75	Elizabeth Connor	1 horse	40	115	155	
76	Nancy Ketchum	2 horses	80	199	279	
77	To-loo-qua	8 horses	320	110	430	
78	Mary Wilson	3 horses, \$90; 1 cattle, \$20.	110	40	150	
79	Sarah Ann Ketchum	1 horse	40	45	85	
80	Katy Ketchum	1 horse	40	125	165	
81	Captain John Connor	2 horses, \$50; 1 mule, \$75.	125	120	245	
82	Dick Brown	1 horse	40	50	90	
83	Billy Paschal	3 horses	120	206	326	
84	Jim White	4 horses	160	130	290	
85	Oh-lee-now	2 horses	80	10	90	
86	Wiley Halfmoon	4 horses, \$135; 9 cattle, \$71.	290	143	433	
87	Teen-oo	2 horses	80	10	90	
88	George Ketchum	10 horses	400	65	465	
89	John W. Ketchum	1 horse	40	65	105	

CLAIMS OF DELAWARE INDIANS.

Abstract of report of John G. Pratt, United States Indian agent, upon claims for stock stolen from the Delaware Indians by whites, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Claim.	Amount.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Remarks.
91	Charles H. Armstrong	4 horses, \$380; 1 S. cattle, \$25	\$465	\$465		
92	Wai-he-ney	32 horses, \$641; 2 cattle, \$50	671	287	\$384	Not proved as to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22d animals, valued at \$384.
93	John Noah	1 horse	30	30		
94	Mary Hail	2 horses, \$40; 6 cattle, \$68	138	138		
95	Wa-lun-doh-nah-ah-qu	7 horses, \$195; 1 steer, \$6	203	203		
96	Aremus Newcomb	1 horse	75	75		
97	Jim Harrison	6 horses	190	65	125	Claim unfounded; animal not owned by claimant. Evidence insufficient except for 1st animal.
98	Qua-chut-ohu	3 horses	55	55		
99	Wa-lun-doh-ka-oh-qu	135	135	135		
100	Curry Head	2 horses	80	70	10	Claim just but value of animals reduced. Stolen outside of reservation.
101	Paute-pah-cho-wah	2 horses	90	90		
102	A-wun-caps-lund	1 saddle and bridle	165	165		
103	William Adams	1 horse, \$60; 5 cattle, \$90; 6 dogs, \$30.	30	180	30	Not embraced in treaty or instructions.
104	Charles Journeycake, (chief)	1 horse, \$30; 5 cattle, \$55	85	30	55	Claim for 5 cattle not proved.
105	Eliza Bullett	2 horses, \$50; 3 cattle, \$60	140	140		
106	Sally Day	2 horses, \$50; 3 cattle, \$60	140	140		
107	Rachael Tanner	1 horse, \$60; saddle, &c., \$18; 5 cattle, \$61.	138	61	78	Horse, saddle, and bridle stolen outside reservation.
108	Jonas Ketchum	1 horse	100	100		
109	Sally Honeywell	2 horses	60	60		
110	William R. Ketchum	2 horses	60	60		
111	Joe Griffl	2 horses, \$30; 1 heifer, \$10	40	40		
112	Mary Bullett	2 cattle	51	21		
113	Chris Shales	1 horse	50		50	Evidence not sufficient.
114	John Bullett	1 horse	50		50	Evidence not sufficient as to 4th animal.
115	Nancy M. Pratt	1 horse	100	100		
116	Mary Ketchum	2 horses	60	60		
117	Charles Ketchum	2 horses	110	110		
118	Robert Ketchum	2 horses	60	60		
119	John W. Rodgers	5 cattle, \$75; 4 cattle, \$42.	45	45		
120	John W. Rodgers	1 horse, \$75; 4 cattle, \$42.	117	75	42	Evidence insufficient as to 2d animal.
121	Little Buffalo	1 horse	50	50		
122	William Ketchum	2 horses	60	60		
123	William Ketchum	2 horses	60	60		
124	Ann (Griffith)	4 cattle, \$150; 1 jack, \$75	170	60	20	Strayed or was stolen outside reservation. Evidence entirely inadequate.
125	George Griffler	1 mare, \$150; 1 jack, \$75	225	90	90	Claim proved only for 1 large ox.
126	George Conner	3 horses	135	135		
127	John C. Ketchum	2 horses, \$60; 2 cattle, \$50.	140	90	50	Claim just except as to value of animals. Evidence insufficient.
128	Nancy Ketchum	2 horses	70	70		
129	Pa-cho-jah-kurum	2 horses	140	140		
130	William Ketchum	2 horses	140	140		
131	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
132	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
133	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
134	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
135	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
136	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
137	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
138	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
139	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
140	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
141	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
142	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
143	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
144	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
145	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
146	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
147	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
148	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
149	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		
150	John Conner, (chief)	2 horses	125	125		

Abstract of report of John G. Pratt, United States Indian agent, upon claims for stock stolen from the Delaware Indians by whites, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Claim.	Amount.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Remarks.
182	Tan-ta-pa-be-bay-quas.	4 horses.	970	.....	970	Evidence insufficient.
183	Cabbage-quas.	1 horse.	60	.....	.....	.....
184	Kat-kat-que-nah-o.	8 cattle	155	.....	.....	.....
185	Ar-sar-tee-naw.	5 horses, \$410; 4 cattle, \$80.	470	.....	60	Claim for 4 cattle not proved.
186	Elisa Ketchum.	2 horses.	100	.....	5	Value of 1 colt reduced.
187	Big Buffalo.	3 horses.	100	.....	70	Claim for 1st and 3d animals not proved.
188	Chuck-ko-que-nah-o.	1 horse.	100	.....	.....	.....
189	Chalowasee or Delaware Charley.	5 horses.	970	.....	190	Claim for 3d, 4th, and 5th horses not proved.
190	Wa-lun-dah-kah-ob-gus.	22 horses.	935	.....	.....	.....
191	Lemuel P. Ketchum.	1 horse.	100	.....	.....	.....
192	John Johnneyake.	1 horse.	150	.....	75	Value reduced.
193	Sally O. Smith.	1 horse.	150	.....	.....	.....
194	Elisa Kinney.	2 horses.	215	.....	75	Claim for 1st animal not proved.
195	Nancy Ketchum, administratrix.	3 horses.	335	.....	60	Claim for 3d horse not established.
196	Isaac Johnneyake.	1 horse, \$100; 1 mule, \$125; 4 cattle, \$60.	994	.....	69	Claim for 4 cattle not proved.
197	George Washington.	4 horses.	935	.....	60	Claim for 4th horse not proved.
198	Captain Anderson Sarcoorie.	6 horses.	590	.....	70	Claim for 6th horse not established.
199	Charles Journeyake.	17 cattle.	337	.....	.....	.....
200	Sally Racoon.	2 horses.	110	.....	110	Claim not established.
201.	Nannie M. Bartles.	4 horses, \$450; 1 mule, \$80.	530	.....	.....	.....

Treaty between the United States of America and the Delaware tribe of Indians. Concluded July 4, 1866. Ratification advised July 26, 1866. Proclaimed August 10, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Delaware Agency, Kansas, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Thomas Murphy, John G. Pratt, and William H. Watson, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Captain John Connor, Captain Sarcouxie, Charles Journeycake, and other chiefs and councilors of the Delaware tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement between the United States and the chiefs and councilors of the Delaware Indians, on behalf of said tribe, made at the Delaware Agency, Kansas, on the 4th day of July, 1866.

Whereas Congress has by law made it the duty of the President of the United States to provide by treaty for the removal of the Indian tribes from the State of Kansas; and whereas the Delaware Indians have expressed a wish to remove from their present reservation in said State to the Indian country, located between the States of Kansas and Texas; and whereas the United States have, by treaties negotiated with the Chocktaws and Chickasaws, with the Creeks, and with the Seminoles, Indian tribes residing in said Indian country, acquired the right to locate other Indian tribes within the limits of the same; and whereas the Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation existing in the State of Kansas by the laws thereof—and which company has built a railroad connecting with the Pacific Railroad, from near the mouth of the Kaw River, to Leavenworth, in aid of which road the Delawares, by treaty in 1864, agreed to dispose of their lands—has expressed a desire to purchase the present Delaware Indian reservation in the said State, in a body, at a fair price:

It is hereby agreed between Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, John G. Pratt, agent for the Delawares, and William H. Watson, special commissioner, who are duly appointed to act for the United States; and Captain John Connor, Captain Sarcouxie, and Charles Journeycake, chiefs, and James Ketchum, James Conner, Andrew Miller, and John Sarcouxie, councilors, duly appointed and authorized by said Delaware Indians to act for them and in their behalf, to wit:

ARTICLE 1.

That the United States shall secure and cause to be paid to said Indians the full value of all that part of their reservation, with the improvements then existing on the same, heretofore sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, according to the terms of a treaty ratified August 22, 1860, and supplemental treaties, and in accordance with the conditions, restrictions, and limitations thereof.

ARTICLE 2.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is, authorized to sell to said Missouri River Railroad Company, or to other responsible party or parties, in a body, all the remaining part of said reservation, being the lands conveyed to said Delaware Indians in pursuance of the provisions of the supplemental treaty of September 24, 1829, and all other lands owned by the said tribe in the State of Kansas not previously disposed of, except as hereinafter provided, for a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, exclusive of improvements.

ARTICLE 3.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give each of all the adult Delaware Indians, who have received their proportion of land in severalty, an opportunity, free from all restraint, to elect whether they will dissolve their relations with their tribe and become citizens of the United States; and the lands of all such Indians as may elect so to become citizens, together with those of their minor children, held by them in severalty, shall be reserved from the sale hereinbefore provided for. And the Secretary of the Interior shall cause any and all improvements made on any of the said lands, the sale of which is provided for, whether held in common or in severalty, to be

appraised, and the value thereof added to the price of said lands, to be paid for when payment is made for the lands upon which said improvements exist; and the money received for the improvements, on the land of each Indian held in severalty, shall be paid to him at any time after its payment to the Secretary of the Interior, when the department shall be notified that said Indian is ready to remove to the Indian country, to provide for his removal to, and to enable him to make improvements on his new home therein: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be ascertained, under the registry above provided for, what lands will be vacated, there shall be set apart, from the lands held in common, for each child of Delaware blood, born since the allotment of land to said tribe in severalty was made under previous treaties, a quantity of land equal to the amount to which they would have been entitled had they been born before said allotment, provided that selections for children belonging to families whose head may elect to remain may be made from lands which are to be vacated by those who elect to remove: *And provided further*, That in case there shall be improvements upon any heretofore allotted lands, so selected for children of the Delawares, payment shall be made for such improvements, at their appraised value, by the parents or guardians of said children, at the same time as if the said lands had been sold to the railroad company or other parties.

ARTICLE 4.

The United States agree to sell to the said Delaware Indians a tract of land ceded to the government by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Creeks, or the Seminoles, or which may be ceded by the Cherokees in the Indian country, to be selected by the Delawares in one body, in as compact a form as practicable, so as to contain timber, water, and agricultural lands, to contain in the aggregate, if the said Delaware Indians shall so desire, a quantity equal to one hundred and sixty (160) acres for each man, woman, and child who shall remove to said country, at the price per acre paid by the United States for the said lands, to be paid for by the Delawares out of the proceeds of sales of lands in Kansas heretofore provided for. The said tract of country shall be set off with clearly and permanently marked boundaries by the United States; and also surveyed as public lands are surveyed, when the Delaware council shall so request, when the same may, in whole or in part, be allotted by said council to each member of said tribe residing in said country, said allotment being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 5.

The United States guarantee to the said Delawares peaceable possession of their new home herein provided to be selected for them in the Indian country, and protection from hostile Indians and internal strife and civil war, and a full and just participation in any general council or territorial government that may be established for the nations and tribes residing in said Indian country.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that the proceeds of the sale of the Delaware lands, herein provided for, shall be paid to said Indians in the manner following, to wit: Whenever the Department of the Interior shall be notified by the council, through the agent, that any of the Delawares, who hold land in severalty, are ready to remove, at the same time describing their allotments, there shall be paid to each such person the value of his allotment and that of his family, to enable him to remove to and improve his new home, provided the money for the said allotment shall have been paid to the Secretary of the Interior; and while said money, or any part thereof, shall remain in the treasury of the United States, the Delawares shall be entitled to receive interest on the amount so retained at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum. And the residue of the proceeds of the sale of the Delaware lands, being those which have not been allotted, or which have once been allotted, but have been abandoned by the allottees, shall be added to the general fund of the Delawares, interest thereon to be paid to the Indians in the same manner as is now provided in regard to that fund.

ARTICLE 7.

Within thirty days after the ratification of this treaty it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give the said Missouri River Railroad Company notice that he is authorized to contract with them or other responsible party or parties for the sale of said lands on the terms specified in this treaty, indicating the approximate quantity thereof; and within twenty days after receiving said notice, at their usual place of doing business in the State of Kansas, it shall be competent for said company to elect to make the purchase by filing with the said Secretary their bond, with approved security, in double the amount proposed to be paid by them for the whole of said lands.

guaranteeing that they will purchase all of the lands to be sold under the provisions of this treaty, and that they will pay for them in accordance with the terms thereof. And upon the filing of a satisfactory bond, as above provided, by said company, the contract for such purchase shall be concluded by the said Secretary with said Missouri River Railroad Company, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the whole of the lands herein provided to be sold: *Provided, however*, That if said railroad company shall not, within the twenty days above limited, file its bond for the purchase as herein prescribed, the Secretary of the Interior may, at the expiration of that time, accept any offer for the whole of said lands in one body, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, from any other responsible parties; but no offer shall be considered from other parties than said Missouri River Railroad Company, unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the First National Bank of the city of Washington, D. C., to the credit of the said Secretary, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate value of the land at the price proposed, to be forfeited for the use of the Delawares, if the sale should be awarded to said person or corporation so proposing to purchase the lands, and said party should fail to make payment as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 8.

That within sixty days after the sale of said land shall have been effected, the purchaser shall pay to the said Secretary, in trust for the Delawares, the stipulated price of said unallotted lands, with the appraised value of improvements thereon, excepting therefrom the mill reservation and the quarter sections upon which the council-house and blacksmith shops are built, the use of which shall be retained until the final removal of the Delawares, and for which payment shall not be required from the purchaser until possession is delivered; and from time to time thereafter, as often as the Secretary of the Interior shall notify the said purchaser that ten thousand acres or more of said lands have been vacated by said Indians, within three months thereafter, said purchaser shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the said Indians, the stipulated price for said lands, with the appraised value of the improvements; and so on until all are paid for, according to the true intent and meaning hereof; and as said lands shall be paid for, patents therefor, conveying the same in fee simple, shall be from time to time issued to said purchaser, or to his or its assigns, by the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 9.

It is also stipulated that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a registry to be made of the names of all of said Delawares, who have elected to dissolve their tribal relations and to become citizens of the United States, as provided in this treaty, with the names, ages, and sex of the members of the family of each of said Delawares, and present a certified copy of the same to the judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Kansas, and cause a copy to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after which any of said Delawares, being adults, may appear before the said judge in open court, and make the same proof and take the same oath of allegiance as is provided by law for the naturalization of aliens, and also make proof to the satisfaction of said court that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs and interests, that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and has been able to support, for at least five years, himself and family; when he shall receive a certificate of the same under the seal of the said court; and on the filing of the said certificate in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the said Delaware Indian shall be constituted a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to receive a patent in fee simple, with power of alienation, for the land heretofore allotted to him, and his just proportion, in cash or in bonds, of the cash value of the credits of said tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United States; and also, as the same may be received, his proportion of the proceeds of the sale of lands under the provisions of this treaty, when he shall cease to be a member of said tribe. Whereupon all of the minor children of those who have become citizens shall be construed to have elected to sever their connexion with said tribe for the time being, and be entitled to their just proportion of the annuities of the tribe, to be paid to the head of the family to be expended for their support and education until they shall attain the age of twenty-one years; after which each shall elect to remove to his tribe or to become a citizen of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, and if thus admitted to citizenship, shall be entitled to all the privileges and interests herein provided for the head of the family. Should any minor, as aforesaid, arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and electing to become a citizen of the United States, or any adult Indian having so elected, fail to be admitted, he shall not be compelled to remove, but the Secretary of the Interior shall provide proper guardianship for the protection of his rights and interests and those of his family. There shall be granted to each of the Delawares, who have thus become citizens, a patent in fee simple for the lands heretofore allotted

to them, and, if they do not remove with the nation, their pro rata share of all annuities and trust property held by the United States for them, the division to be made under the direction of the President of the United States, after which such persons shall cease to be members of the Delaware tribe, and shall not further participate in their councils, nor share in their property or annuities.

ARTICLE 10.

It is further agreed that the funds of the Delawares shall never be applied by the government to the payment of the debt or debts of any individual member or members of the nation; nor shall any person be licensed to trade with the Delawares without the consent of the chiefs and council; and the salaries of the chiefs shall henceforward be four hundred dollars per annum.

ARTICLE 11.

The Delawares acknowledge their dependence upon the United States, and again renew their pledges of devotion to the government thereof, and ask its protection; and the United States agree to protect, preserve, and defend them in all their just rights.

ARTICLE 12.

It is also agreed that if the said Secretary should not be able to sell the said lands as hereinbefore provided, he may cause the same to be appraised, in separate tracts, at their fair cash value, no tract to be valued at less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and the same when appraised may be sold at not less than the appraised value, and for as much more as the same will bring, and the money arising from the sale to be applied and distributed as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE 13.

It is agreed by the Delawares that railroad companies engaged in building roads, whose routes shall lie through their new reservation in the Indian country, shall have a right of way through and over said lands, not exceeding 200 feet in width for any such road, and also the right to enter on all lands, and take and use such gravel, stone, and other material, except timber, as may be necessary for the construction of such roads, compensation to be made for any damages done in obtaining such material, and for any damages arising from the location or running of such roads to improvements which shall have been made before such road shall have been located, such damages to be ascertained under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 14.

The United States further agree that, in accordance with the general provisions of the sixth article of the Delaware treaty of May 30, 1860, which have not yet been fulfilled, there shall be credited to the Delawares, in the purchase of their new reservation in the Indian country, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which credit by the United States shall be received by the Delawares as a full settlement of all claims against the government for depredations upon timber to the date of the signing of this treaty; and the Delawares shall receive, without cost, from the United States, land included within their new reservation to the amount of twenty-three sections, in place of the twenty-three sections of half-breed Kaw lands referred to in said sixth section of the treaty of 1860; and inasmuch as the Delawares claim that a large amount of stock has been stolen from them by whites since the treaty of 1854, the United States agree to have a careful examination of such claims made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when the value of such stolen stock shall have been ascertained, the same shall be reported to Congress with a recommendation for an appropriation to pay for the same; and all moneys appropriated for such purpose shall be paid to the owners of said stock.

ARTICLE 15.

It is also agreed by the contracting parties that nothing contained in this treaty shall be so construed as to require the Delawares to remove from their present homes, until after they shall have selected and received title to lands for new homes elsewhere.

In testimony whereof, the said superintendent, agent, and special commissioner, on behalf of the United States, and the said chiefs and councilors, on behalf of the Del-

wares, have hereunto set their hands and seals this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THOS. MURPHY, <i>Superintendent.</i>	[SEAL.]
JOHN G. PRATT, <i>Agent.</i>	[SEAL.]
W. H. WATSON,	[SEAL.]
<i>Special Commissioner.</i>	
JOHN CONNER, his + mark,	[SEAL.]
<i>Head Chief.</i>	
CAPTAIN SARCOXIE, his + mark,	[SEAL.]
<i>Assistant Chief.</i>	
CHARLES JOURNEYCAKE,	[SEAL.]
<i>Assistant Chief.</i>	
JAMES KETCH[U]M,	[SEAL.]
JAMES CONNOR, his + mark,	[SEAL.]
ANDREW MILLER, his + mark,	[SEAL.]
JOHN SARCOXIE, his + mark,	[SEAL.]
<i>Councillors.</i>	

ISAAC JOHNYCAKE,
U. S. Interpreter.

In presence of—
HENRY S. BULKLEY.
EDWARD S. MENAGER.
LOUIS A. MENAGER.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 26, 1866.

Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement between the United States and Delaware Indians, made at the Delaware agency, Kansas, on the 4th day of July, 1866.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary.*

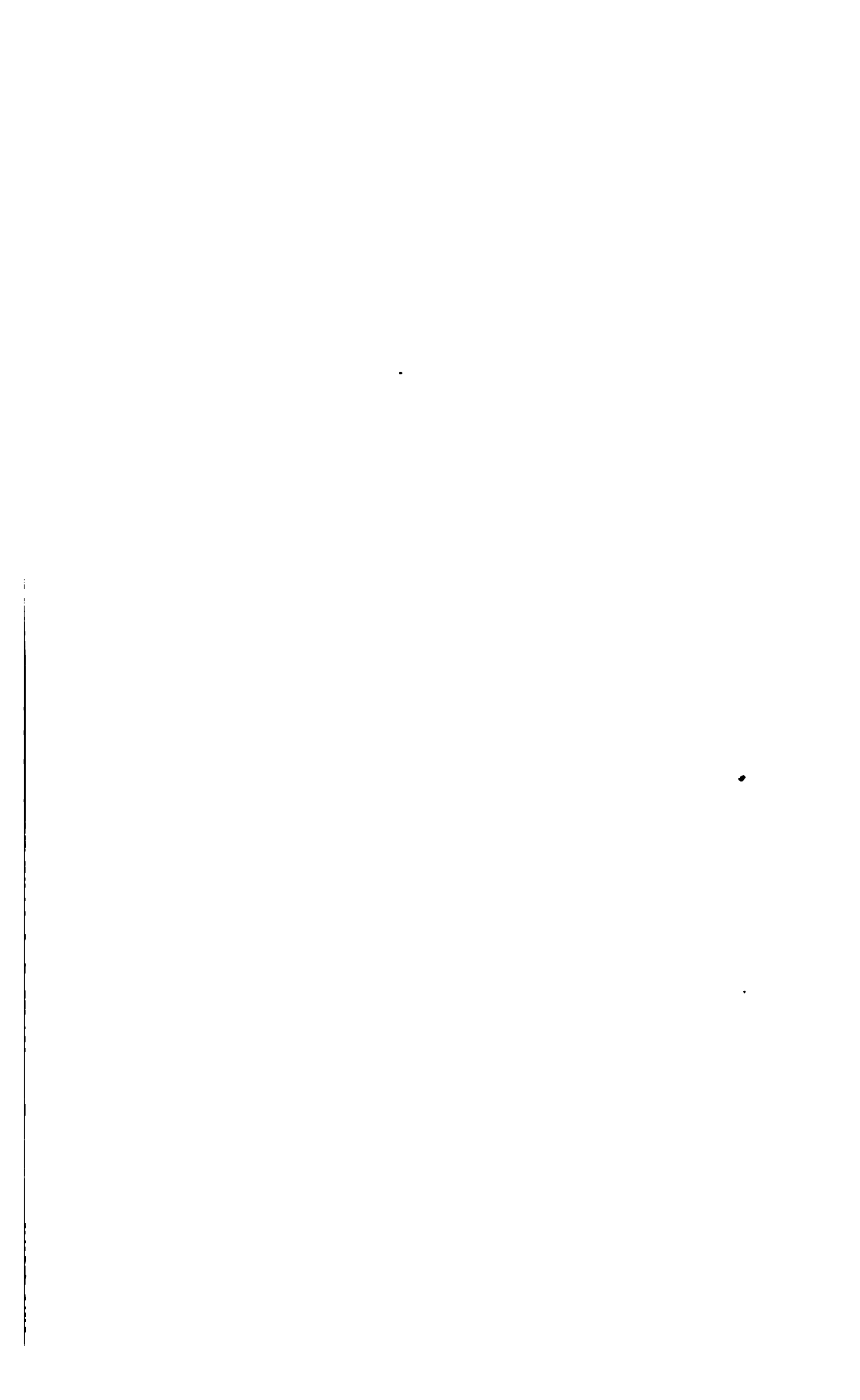
Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the twenty-sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord [SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
HENRY STANBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.



NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 25th January, relative to the accounts of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 31, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to its resolution of January 25, 1870, the accompanying report of the Quartermaster General upon the present condition of the accounts of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company of Tennessee with the United States, arising out of the purchase by said company of rolling stock and other railway materials belonging to the United States.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain information relative to the accounts of the United States against the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, for railroad material and rolling stock, purchased under Executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1855:

"The Secretary is directed to inform the House if the account has been transmitted by the Quartermaster's Department to the accounting officers of the treasury, (with claims for credit made by the company,) for settlement in accordance with the acts approved March 3, 1817, prescribing the manner in which public accounts shall be settled; and if any, what measures have been taken to secure a statement of any balance that may be due from said company, by the officers of the treasury who by law are authorized to ascertain such balance, and enforce the payment of the same, in accordance with the several acts providing

for the collection of public debts, and prosecution of public debtors, approved September 2, 1789, March 3, 1797, July 16, 1798, March 3, 1817, May 15, 1820, and May 29, 1830; and if any, what delays, or refusals to comply with the several acts hereinbefore mentioned, have occurred, and what authority of law exists therefor."

I have the honor to report that a statement of the account of the United States against the Nashville and Decatur railroad, taken from the books of this office, has been transmitted from this office to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, together with such claims for credit made by that company as have been presented here.

No report has been made to the Quartermaster General of any measures having been taken by the officers of the treasury to secure a statement of any balance that may be due from said company, or to enforce payments of the same. He is, therefore, unable to state "if any, what delays, or refusals to comply with the several acts hereinbefore mentioned, have occurred, and what authority of law exists therefor."

As pertinent to the inquiry embraced in this resolution, I respectfully submit, and invite attention to the following history of the relations between the United States government and the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company:

Under the Executive orders before mentioned, (copies of which are inclosed herewith,) that company, together with the Central Southern, the Tennessee and Alabama Central, and the Tennessee and Alabama, which have been subsequently consolidated under the name of Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, purchased railway rolling stock and material to the amount of four hundred and five thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-two cents, (\$405,193 92,) as follows:

Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company.....	\$135,171 92
Central Southern.....	77,186 32
Tennessee and Alabama Central.....	84,143 00
Tennessee and Alabama.....	108,692 68
Total.....	405,193 92

For which they gave their bonds in form as embraced in General Order No. 62, above mentioned, in sums as follows:

Nashville and Decatur.....	\$143,408 42
Central Southern.....	156,719 20
Tennessee and Alabama Central.....	170,843 94
Tennessee and Alabama.....	220,696 68

Payments were made by the company under these terms until May, 1866, when an extension of time of payment of its debt was granted, at the request of its president, making the indebtedness then existing payable in thirty-six equal installments, monthly, with interest at seven and three-tenths ($7\frac{3}{10}$) per cent., credit being given for transportation services performed for the United States as before.

Payments were made by the company under this arrangement to August 31, 1866.

On the 21st November, 1866, an additional extension was granted, on application of the president of the railroad company, which provided that one twenty-fourth part of the principal then due, with accrued interest, should be paid, and the balance in twenty-three monthly installments, with interest at seven and three-tenths ($7\frac{3}{10}$) per cent. as before.

Under this arrangement, one cash payment only (about forty dollars)

was made until October, 1867, about which time the request of the president of the company, for further extension, was granted on the following terms, viz:

The payment of interest monthly, in money, to be commenced November 1, 1867.

The payment of installments in money to be deferred until January, 1868.

During the year 1868, the interest was paid in money; since December 31, 1868, no money has been paid on that account, nor as installments by the company.

On the 22d of February, 1869, the company asked suspension of payment of principal, and interest, for one year, alleging their utter inability to meet those liabilities.

The report of the directors to the stockholders, September 30, 1868, and the statement furnished by the treasurer of the company, in connection with an examination made of the operations and condition of the road, by a competent agent of the United States, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the War Department the ability of the company to pay, if it was so disposed, at least eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) in money, monthly.

The president was notified, June 4, 1869, that his company would be expected to do this. He has been called upon subsequently to make such payments, but to this date has failed to do so.

The accounts of the company for transportation of troops and military stores, when presented to this office, receive administrative examination, and are transmitted to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, whose award is credited to the company on the books of this office. The amount found due the company by the Postmaster General for postal service is also credited to the company, when this office is advised of the award.

By instructions from the War Department, the Quartermaster General has been directed to collect and secure the amount of money due to the United States from the several indebted railroad companies; all orders heretofore issued, suspending action against such companies, have been revoked.

All other measures having failed, it is now proposed to endeavor to enforce payment through the United States courts.

The claims presented by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, other than their current accounts for transportation service, are as follows:

1st. Claim to be credited upon their indebtedness to the government for purchases of railway material, with two thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$2,194 94,) the value of certain cross-ties and lumber, alleged to have been twice charged against the railroad company; the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company claiming that the same property was charged to the Central Southern Railroad Company, now part of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, and to the latter also.

On January 10th, 1870, this claim was referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a full report of the circumstances connected with the case, for final adjudication and settlement.

2d. Claim for material alleged to have been, in 1863, taken by the United States military authorities from the branch of said road known as the Mount Pleasant branch, amounting, as charged, to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars,

(\$127,643,) presented by Mr. S. R. Hamill, attorney, &c., to the Secretary of War, June 19, 1869.

With respect to this claim: as no payments are made for any rail-ways, or their appurtenances, which were used by the rebels during the late war, where possession was taken of them by the United States by right of capture, this claim of the Nashville and Decatur railroad was not made an exception to that rule, but was rejected by the Secretary of War, in a communication to Mr. Hamill, of June 20, 1869.

3d. Sundry claims (seven in all) for railroad material taken from the road for the use of the engines belonging to the company, and for use and occupation of the road by the military authorities during the war, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and three dollars and forty cents, (\$458,303 40,) submitted by Mr. Hamill, to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, and referred to this office for examination and report during the present month.

These seven claims were returned to the Third Auditor, with report from this office, under date of January 15, 1870.

As pertinent to the claim for use and occupation of the road by the military authorities, attention was invited to the following extract from a report dated September 30, 1867, of Brevet Colonel S. R. Hamill, acting quartermaster volunteers, in charge United States military railroads, Louisville, Kentucky, the present attorney of the railroad company. (See Ex. Doc. No. 73, H. R., 40th Congress, second session, page 12.)

"The setting up of this claim will not be matter of astonishment, when it is considered that the management of the Nashville and Chattanooga, East Tennessee and Georgia, East Tennessee and Virginia, Memphis and Charleston railroads, have labored most industriously to organize a powerful combination against the government, and have not been modest in asserting their power to control congressional action. They have repeatedly stated that prominent members of Congress and other public men are pledged to them.

"The Nashville and Decatur railroad was occupied first under the orders of General Buell, in 1862, and was operated first to Columbia, and afterwards, as the armies advanced, over its entire length. It was abandoned in the fall of 1862, when General Buell retreated to Nashville, and was occupied by the enemy.

"As the army under General Rosecrans advanced again in December, of 1862, the road was used as required from that time up to its return to the corporation, with but little interruption.

"It is alleged by the management of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, that General Buell entered into an agreement regarding the terms upon which he would occupy and operate the road. There is no record of such an agreement on file in this office, nor is it certainly known that any exists.

"The question is naturally suggested, what cause would justify the stipulation of any rental for a property, the possession of which depended upon force of arms. But whether such an agreement was ever made or not, is a matter of certainly very little consideration, as it would not bind the government either in law or in equity."

Attention was also invited to a report of Colonel W. W. Wright, Chief Engineer United States military railroads, on file in this office, showing that there was expended by the United States government, in labor and material, from December 19, 1863, to September 15, 1865, (when the road was relinquished by the government,) the sum of one

million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and four cents, (\$1,658,642 04,) for construction and maintenance of way on the Nashville and Decatur railroad.

This expenditure, it will be observed, does not include the cost of operating the road, but simply the actual cost of the repairs, improvements, &c., put upon the road between those dates. The railroad company has not been called upon to refund any portion of that amount.

But apart from all other considerations, it was held by this office in the report to the honorable Third Auditor of the Treasury, that all such claims should be rejected, for the following reasons:

The Nashville and Decatur railroad, with its appurtenances, *as property owned by enemies of the United States*, was captured in 1862, by United States forces under the command of General Buell, and consequently, under the common laws of war, its property was appropriated, used, and expended, as other captured property, and should be treated as such.

That there is no authority vested in any officer of the government for the adjustment of claims of this character.

That similar claims of railroad companies in the lately rebellious States, amounting to millions of dollars, have been presented to the War Department, which department has invariably rejected them.

In conclusion it was stated to the Third Auditor as the opinion of the Quartermaster General, that all claims arising in Tennessee for appropriations by the United States of property of the character specified in the claims, were cognizable only by and when presented to the Quartermaster General under the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and that under that law a disallowance of them by this office would be effectual, and recognized in court upon trial of any cause connected therewith. (See copies of General Orders, Quartermaster General's office, No. 35, of 1864, and No. 59, of 1867, inclosed.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. MCFERRAN,
*Deputy Quartermaster General,
Acting Quartermaster General U. S. A.*

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

[General Orders No. 56.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1865.

The following order, by the President of the United States, in relation to the relinquishment of the government's control over all railroads in the State of Tennessee, and their continuations in adjoining States, now occupied by the United States military authorities, and no longer needed for military purposes, is published for the information of all officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Quartermaster General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1865.

GENERAL: It having been determined by the government to relinquish control over all railroads in the State of Tennessee, and their continuations in adjoining States, that have been in charge of, and are now occupied by, the United States military authorities, and no longer needed for military purposes, you are hereby authorized and directed to turn over the same to the respective owners thereof, at as early a date as

practicable, causing, in all cases of transfer as aforesaid, the following regulations to be observed and carried out :

1. Each and every company will be required to reorganize and elect a board of directors, whose loyalty shall be established to your satisfaction.

2. You will cause to be made out in triplicate, by such person or persons as you may indicate, a complete inventory of the rolling stock, tools, and other materials and property on each road.

3. Separate inventories will be, in the same manner, made of the rolling stock and other property originally belonging to each of said roads, and that furnished by, and belonging to, the government.

4. Each company will be required to give bonds satisfactory to the government that they will, in twelve months from the date of transfer as aforesaid, or such other reasonable time as may be agreed upon, pay a fair valuation for the government property turned over to said companies, the same being first appraised by competent and disinterested parties at a fair valuation, the United States reserving all government dues for carrying mails, and other service performed by each company, until said obligations are paid ; and if, at the maturity of said debt, the amount of government dues, retained as aforesaid, does not liquidate the same, the balance is to be paid by the company in money.

5. Tabular statements will be made of all expenditures by the government for repairing each road, with a full statement of receipts from private freights, passage, and other sources ; also a full statement of all transportation performed on government account, giving the number of persons transported, and amount of freight, and the distance carried in each case—all of said reports or tabular statements to be made in triplicate, one each for the Secretary of War, the military headquarters of the department, and the railroad company.

6. All railroads in Tennessee will be required to pay all arrearages of interest due on the bonds issued by that State, prior to the date of its pretended secession from the Union, to aid in the construction of said roads, before any dividends are declared or paid to the stockholders thereof.

7. Buildings erected for government purposes on the line of railroads, and not valuable or useful for the business of said companies, should not form a legitimate charge against such companies ; nor should they be charged for rebuilding houses, bridges, or other structures which were destroyed by the federal army.

8. You are authorized to give any orders to quartermasters within your division which you may deem necessary to carry into execution this order.

By order of the President :

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
*Commanding Military Division of Tennessee,
Nashville, Tennessee.*

[General Orders No. 62.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1865.

The following order, by the President of the United States, in relation to Executive order of the 8th August, 1865, extending the provisions and benefits of the same to all railroads within the limits of the military division of the Tennessee desiring to purchase railroad rolling stock and material from the United States, for the purpose of repairing the losses of the war, is published for the information of all officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Quartermaster General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1865.

GENERAL : The provisions and benefits of the Executive order of 8th of August are hereby extended to all railroads, within the limits of your command, desiring to purchase railroad rolling stock and material from the United States, for the purpose of repairing the losses of the war.

You are also authorized to direct the sale to any such railroads, of rolling stock, now within the limits of your command, and not needed by the United States for actual use, upon the following conditions, if they are preferred to the terms of the order of 8th August, and the individual security required by you under that order :

You will take care that this property is distributed among the several roads in pro-

portion to their actual needs, and that none is sold to any railroad in excess of the reasonable requirements of its business, or to be used for purposes of speculation, sale, or hire to other roads.

You will require from all such railroad companies satisfactory bonds, in the form herewith inclosed, binding them to the payment to the United States of the full appraised value of the property sold to them, in equal monthly installments, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, within two years, credit being allowed to them, on the first of each month, for any service of military transportation rendered by them during the preceding month, at the established rates now allowed to northern railroads for such service.

Full reports of all sales under this order will be made to the War Department from time to time, as required by existing orders.

The serviceable railroad iron in possession of the Quartermaster's Department at Chattanooga and Nashville is excepted. It will be sold only for cash at the prices fixed by the War Department.

By order of the President :

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
*Commanding Military Division of the Tennessee,
Headquarters, Nashville, Tennessee.*

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that the ——— Railroad Company, duly incorporated by the act of the ———, of the State of ———, by ———, its President, acting for and in behalf of said railroad company, do hereby acknowledge itself and its successors held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the full and just sum of ——— dollars, lawful money of the United States; for which payment, well and truly to be made, to the disbursing quartermaster of the United States military railroads, at his office in Nashville, or to such other disbursing quartermaster as may be designated by the War Department, within two years from the date of these presents, the said railroad company, by its president, hereby binds itself and its successors, firmly by these presents.

Scaled with its corporate seal, attested by the signature of its president, and affixed by the express authority of its directors, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty ———, (186 .)

The nature of the above obligation is such, that, whereas the above bounden railroad company has purchased and received, or shall receive, from the War Department of the United States, rolling stock, iron rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, timber, and other materials for repairing and operating its railroad, in quantities, at prices, and to an amount and value which shall be evidenced by the receipts given for the same by the said railroad company to the proper officer of the said War Department, upon a credit of two years from the date of these presents, payable in equal monthly installments, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, within the said two years, either in cash to the disbursing quartermaster of the United States military railroads, at his office in Nashville, or to such other disbursing quartermaster as may be designated for this purpose by the War Department, or in transportation of the troops or military supplies of the United States, under the orders of the proper military authorities, at the rates of fare and tolls allowed for such service to northern railroads; and

Whereas the said railroad company desires, and by these presents intends, to secure to the United States the complete and punctual payment as aforesaid of the amounts which may be due for the said materials received or to be received by it from the United States:

Now, therefore, if the said railroad company shall well and truly pay as aforesaid, either in cash, in equal monthly installments, or in transportation as aforesaid, to the United States, within two years from the date of these presents, all that shall be due as aforesaid to the United States on account and in payment for all the materials received as aforesaid from the United States, then this obligation shall be void and of no effect.

But if the said railroad company shall fail to pay to the United States all or any portion of what may be due to the United States, on account of the said materials received from the United States, within two years from the date of these presents, either in cash as aforesaid, or in transportation as aforesaid, or shall fail to pay any of the monthly installments aforesaid, punctually when due, then this obligation shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that may be necessary to fully repay to the United States for the full amount which may be due on account of the said materials so received as aforesaid, and all loss or damage which may have been incurred by the United States by reason of the said railroad company's failure to pay for the same, what shall be due therefor, when the same shall be due; and

As a further security for such payment and indemnity to the United States, the United States shall have a lien upon the property sold to said company, and in default of such complete and punctual payment of all moneys which may be due on account of the aforesaid purchase of materials, be fully authorized to take possession of and sell said property, and also to place in charge and control of the said company's railroad an agent of the said United States, who shall be fully empowered, and by these presents is fully empowered, in case of such default as aforesaid, to collect all the revenues of the said company, and apply the same to the payment to the United States of all the moneys which shall be due at the times of such application of such revenues to the United States for any such materials, which shall have been delivered by the United States to the said railroad company, or by reason of any loss or injury to the United States resulting from such default in payment of the same. And the said company shall have no authority to sell or convey out of its possession, without the consent of the United States, first in writing obtained, any of the property referred to in this agreement; but shall hold and retain the same to the exclusive use of said company, in carrying on the business of transportation of persons and property over its line of road, until the whole is fully paid for as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, the corporate seal of said railroad company is affixed hereto, by authority of its directors, and attested by its president.

Witness:

NOTE.—The amount of this bond to be double the valuation of the property sold and delivered. Internal revenue stamps should be affixed, to the amount of fifty cents for every thousand dollars.

[General Orders No. 35.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1864.

The following act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States;" and the following rules and regulations to govern in the submission and examination of claims to be presented to the Quartermaster General and to the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, under the act aforesaid, are published for the information and guidance of the officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General and Brevet Major General.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims of loyal citizens, in States not in rebellion, for quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims of loyal citizens, in States not in rebellion, for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have

been received or taken actually for the use of, and used by, said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

The following rules and regulations to govern in the submission and examination of claims to be presented to the Quartermaster General, and to the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," and the evidence or proofs which must accompany them, are hereby established:

I. Claims to be submitted to and examined by the Quartermaster General.

All claims of loyal citizens, in States not in rebellion, for quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipts.

II. Claims to be submitted to and examined by the Commissary General of Subsistence.

All claims of loyal citizens, in States not in rebellion, for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipts.

III. Proofs required in support of the above classes of claims.

1. That the claimant is a loyal citizen of a State not in rebellion. Claims of citizens of the following States, and parts of States, declared by the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the 1st day of January, 1863, to be in rebellion, will not be considered, viz: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary's, St. Martin's, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.)

2. Citizenship.—The claimant will be required to show by his own affidavit, supported by the certificate of the clerk or recorder of the town or county of which he claims to be a citizen, that said claimant is a citizen of said town or county.

3. Loyalty.—The claimant will be required to file with his claim the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, as prescribed by the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, supported by the certificate of a United States officer, civil or military, that the said claimant was at the date his claim originated, and has been ever since, loyal to the United States, or the sworn statement of the same facts of at least two witnesses, whose loyalty and credibility shall be vouched for by the certificate of the officers before mentioned.

IV. Claims arising under this act must be presented by the claimant or his authorized attorney, and in the latter case it must be shown by the certificate of the assessor or collector of his district that he has been duly licensed and authorized to act as a claim agent.

V. Validity of claims.

1. When quartermasters' stores or subsistence supplies have been taken by officers and receipted for, such receipts or vouchers must be filed.

2. When such stores or supplies have been taken by officers without giving such receipts, the claim must set forth the kinds and quantity of stores or supplies, when, where, and by what officer taken, the price or value thereof, and must be supported by the affidavit of the claimant as to the correctness of the claim; that the articles named in the claim were actually delivered to or taken by said officer for the use of the army; that no receipt or voucher has been received therefor; that no payment has been made or compensation received in any way from any source whatever for the whole or any part of said claim; that it has not been transferred to any person or persons whomsoever, and that the rates or prices charged are reasonable and just, and do not exceed the market rate or price of the article at the time and place stated.

3. In all cases, whether or not receipts have been given for the stores or supplies, the affidavit required by the next preceding paragraph must be supported by such additional affidavits or other proofs in relation to the facts stated as may be attainable. The credibility of the claimant and of the witnesses must be vouched for by the certificate of an officer of the United States, civil or military.

4. Proof must be furnished, as far as attainable, that the quartermasters' stores or

subsistence supplies mentioned have been actually used by the army of the United States.

VI. Under the internal revenue law, each affidavit and certificate must have affixed to it a five-cent internal revenue stamp, which must be cancelled by the party affixing it, by writing across thereof his initials and the date.

VII. Claims for damage or for losses sustained by thefts or depredations committed by troops, will not be considered under the act above referred to.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major General and Quartermaster General.
A. E. SHIRAS,
Colonel, Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 26, 1864.

[General Orders No. 59.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1867.

The following joint resolutions and acts of Congress with rules and regulations established thereon to govern in the submission and examination of claims to be presented to the Quartermaster General and to the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, are published for the information and guidance of officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department.

D. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

CHAPTER 240, FIRST SESSION 38TH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officers receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

AN ACT to extend to the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, of West Virginia, the provisions of the preceding act, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 50, FIRST SESSION 39TH CONGRESS.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, entitled

"An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, construed to extend to the counties of Berkely and Jefferson, of the State of West Virginia.

Approved June 18, 1866.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 99, FIRST SESSION, 39TH CONGRESS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the 4th of July, 1864, entitled "An act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," is hereby extended to the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee.

Approved July 28, 1866.

CHAPTER 57, SECOND SESSION, 39TH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies, furnished to the army of the United States," as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of chapter 240 of the act of the thirty-eighth Congress, first session, approved July 4, 1864, shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of, or used by, the armies of the United States, nor for the occupation of, or injury to, real estate, nor for the consumption, appropriation, or destruction of, or damage to, personal property, by the military authorities or troops of the United States, when such claim originated during the war for the suppression of the southern rebellion, in a State, or part of a State, declared in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July 1, 1862, or in a State which, by an ordinance of secession, attempted to withdraw from the United States government: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall repeal or modify the effects of any act or joint resolution, extending the provisions of the said act of July 4, 1864, to the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee, or to the State of West Virginia, or any county thereof.

Indorsed by the President: "Received February 9, 1867."

[Note by the State Department: The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

AN ACT to extend the provision of section two of the act of July 4, 1864—limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims—to cases of quartermasters' stores furnished to the forces of Major General Lewis Wallace, during the Morgan raid through the States of Indiana and Ohio, in the summer of 1863, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 50, SECOND SESSION, 39TH CONGRESS.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section two of the above-entitled act be, and they are hereby, extended to cover all cases where quartermasters' stores were actually furnished to the forces under the command of Major General Lewis Wallace, and duly receipted for by persons acting under his authority, and whose authority shall be proven to the satisfaction of the accounting officers, during the Morgan raid through the States of Indiana and Ohio, in the summer of 1863, and for the purpose of giving such receipts for property so applied the said persons shall be held to the proper officers of the government.

Approved March 2, 1867.

The following rules and regulations to govern in the submission and examination of claims, to be presented to the Quartermaster General and to the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, under the act of July 4, 1864, (and the several acts and joint resolutions amendatory and explanatory thereof, as herein published,) entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," and the evidence of proofs which must accompany them are hereby established:

I. *Claims to be submitted to and examined by the Quartermaster General.*

All claims of loyal citizens in the States not in rebellion for quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officer without giving such receipts.

II. *Claims to be submitted to and examined by the Commissary General of Subsistence.*

All claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipts.

III. *Proofs required in support of the above classes of claims.*

1. That the claimant is a loyal citizen of a State not in rebellion. (Claims of citizens of the following States declared by the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the 1st day of July, 1862, to be in insurrection, will not be considered, viz: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.)

2. Citizenship.—The claimant will be required to show by his own affidavit, supported by the certificate of the clerk or recorder of the town or county of which he claims to be a citizen, that said claimant is a citizen of said town or county.

3. Loyalty.—The claimant will be required to file with his claim the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States as prescribed by the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, supported by the certificate of a United States officer, civil or military, that the said claimant was, at the date his claim originated, and has been ever since, loyal to the United States, or the sworn statement of the same facts of at least two witnesses, whose loyalty and credibility shall be vouched for by the certificate of the officers before mentioned.

4. Claims arising under this act must be presented by the claimant, or his authorized attorney, and in the latter case it must be shown by the certificate of the assessor or collector of his district that he has been duly licensed and authorized to act as a claim agent.

IV. *Validity of claims.*

1. When quartermasters' stores or subsistence supplies have been taken by officers and receipted for, all of such receipts or vouchers must be filed; or their absence in any case must be fully and satisfactorily explained by proper evidence.*

2. When such stores or supplies have been taken by officers without giving such receipts, the claim must set forth the kinds and quantity of stores or supplies, when, where, and by what officer taken, the price or value thereof, and must be supported by the affidavit of the claimant as to the correctness of the claim; that the articles named in the claim were actually delivered to or taken by said officer for the use of the army; that no receipt or voucher has been received therefor; that no payment has been made, or compensation received, in any way, or from any source whatever, for the whole or any part of said claim; that it has not been transferred to any person or persons whomsoever; and that the rates or prices charged are reasonable and just, and do not exceed the market rate or price of the article at the time and place stated.

3. In all cases, whether or not receipts have been given for the stores or supplies, the affidavit required by the next preceding paragraph must be supported by such additional affidavits, or other proofs, in relation to the facts stated, as may be attainable. The credibility of the claimant and of the witnesses must be vouched for by the certificate of an officer of the United States, civil or military. If receipts have been given, the affidavit above referred to will be modified so far as it relates to receipts or vouchers substantially as follows: that all of the receipts or vouchers given for such stores or supplies are hereto annexed.

4. Proof must be furnished, as far as attainable, that the quartermasters' stores or subsistence supplies mentioned have been actually used by the army of the United States. This proof should, whenever practicable, consist of the certificate or affidavit of the officer who took the stores or who ordered them taken, or who, after such taking, took them in charge, setting forth the fact of such taking, to what use the stores were applied, and whether or not they have been accounted for as required by the regulations of the army; and if accounted for, upon what returns; or if not, the reason for

* By "receipts or vouchers" is meant each and every copy of any and all documents—in whatever form, whether in ink or in pencil—given by or bearing the signature of any officer in the service of the United States, (or by any enlisted man in such service acting under proper authority,) for, or relating to, the whole or any portion of the stores for which payment is claimed. The attention of agents and attorneys is particularly called to a strict compliance with this requirement in presenting claims.

failing to account for the same; or, in case the above proof is not attainable, the certificates of other officers or the affidavit of a soldier, or some other credible witnesses, knowing the facts, setting forth by whom and for what purpose the property was taken, and to what use it was applied.

5. Claims for damages or for losses sustained by thefts or depredations committed by troops, or so much of a charge for stores or supplies as is an element of damages, will not be considered under these acts and joint resolutions.

6. Powers of attorney legally executed by claimants to agents (bearing properly affixed and canceled internal revenue stamps) must accompany claims presented by agents.

7. The general allegation that stores for which payment is claimed were taken by the officer in command of a large body of troops for whose subsistence or use the property was applied, or by his order, is not sufficient to establish a claim under this act. Such officers seldom if ever personally receive stores, (that duty devolving upon subordinate officers,) and though issuing orders authorizing the taking of the property as a military necessity, seldom have any knowledge whatever of the particular cases affected by the execution of such orders on the part of their subordinates, except, perhaps, in some few cases arising under peculiar circumstances. Therefore, to facilitate the examination of claims, and to enable the officers deciding them to comply with that clause of the law requiring them, before recommending claims for payment, to be convinced that the property was taken in the manner and for the purpose therein set forth, (as distinguished from thefts and depredations, by whomsoever committed,) claimants are required to furnish the following information (or so much of it as they reasonably may) as a part of their sworn declaration in each case, viz:

1. The name, rank, regiment, and, when known, the post office address of each officer who took any portion of the stores.

2. Immediately after each officer's name and designation, state the articles and quantities (with their prices) taken by him, together with the exact date when and locality where taken.

3. Name the brigade, division and corps with which, or the station or post at which, each officer was serving; the name and official designation of the commissary or acting commissary of subsistence of that brigade, station or post, and that of the officer in immediate command thereof at the time; and add thereto such attendant facts and circumstances as transpired at the time in any way bearing upon the case.

4. State the exact locality of claimant's present residence; if in a city, give street and number; if in the country, the nearest post office.

5. The claims must be legibly written; and particular care should be taken in the declarations of claimants, and in the affidavits of witness, to correctly state the month and year in which the transaction occurred.

6. Claimants will be required to prove the genuineness of the signatures to the receipts filed in support of claims submitted under joint resolution No. 50, of March 2, 1867, and to furnish evidence that the persons executing such receipts were acting under the authority of Major General Wallace.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brevet Major General and Acting Quartermaster General.

A. B. EATON,

Brevet Major General and Commissary General of Subsistence.

Approved October 10, 1867.

U. S. GRANT,

Secretary of War ad interim.



CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the manner in which the fund for the contingent expenses of the department has been expended from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, inclusive.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1870.

SIR: The Secretary of State, in obedience to the 20th section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1842, and the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1836, (section 2,) has the honor to submit to Congress the accompanying statements A, B, C, D, E, and F.

That marked A shows the manner in which the fund for the contingent expenses of the Department of State has been expended, so far as the disbursements have been made by the disbursing clerk of the department, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1869.

B.—A statement of the balances of same appropriations remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1869, and in the hands of the disbursing clerk.

C.—A precise analytical statement of all moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

D.—A statement of disbursements from the fund for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1869.

2 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

E.—A statement of the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as stated by the Fifth Auditor.

F.—A statement of the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as stated by the Fifth Auditor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

3

A.—Statement of the manner in which the fund of the contingent expenses of the Department of State has been expended from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, inclusive, including the publication of and distribution of the laws.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Pay-roll	Salaries	\$980 00
Pay-roll	do	1,800 00
William B. Todd	Rent	7,500 00
W. H. Dice	Repairs, &c	1,245 00
H. Clay Stewart	Fuel	1,417 50
Robert H. Graham	Repairs, &c	867 85
S. F. Savage	Hardware	52 20
Gas Light Company	Gas	262 50
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	180 88
Beall & Shoemaker	Feed	363 80
John Jones	Hay	23 20
Thomas Griffin	Extra watch	20 80
Marshall Brown	Scavenger	40 00
Browne & Power	Plumbers	64 65
J. B. Dinamore	Matches	20 75
James G. Naylor	Repairs	42 00
Thomas C. Cox	Expenses	43 00
Charles G. Ball	Furnaces	1,411 50
William B. Todd	Rent	5,000 00
Pay-roll	Salaries	1,080 00
Pay-roll	do	1,700 00
L. F. Clark	Carpets, &c	351 32
F. A. Lutz, jr	Repairs, &c	509 50
Browne & Power	Plumbing	498 79
H. Clay Stewart	Fuel	527 25
Henry Harris	Sawing wood, &c	113 25
H. Richey	Stoves, &c	627 85
S. F. Savage	Hardware	68 91
Gas Light Company	Gas	328 10
Owen Jones & Sheriff	Hay	94 29
Beall & Shoemaker	Feed	381 06
Pay-roll	Salaries	1,020 00
Pay-roll	do	1,738 00
William B. Todd	Rent	2,500 00
W. H. Dice	Repairs and boxes	454 95
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	74 25
B. H. Clements	Painting, &c	146 47
Loomis, Millard & Griffin	Extra watch	17 60
Hamilton, Mason & Thomas	Labor	15 00
H. Richey	Stoves	45 00
Gas Light Company	Gas	386 24
J. B. Olcott & Son	Horses	500 00
H. Clay Stewart	Fuel	449 00
E. Perry	Sawing, &c	107 00
H. McGinnis	Mauure	182 45
G. M. Wight	Furniture	256 75
Pay-roll	Salaries	300 00
Pay-roll	do	550 00
Pay-roll	do	314 00
Pay-roll	do	550 00
William B. Todd	Rent	2,500 00
Pay-roll	Salaries	300 00
Pay-roll	do	600 00
Browne & Power	Plumbing	215 08
H. Richey	Stoves, &c	57 85
Kelly & Ward	Horseshoes	37 50
E. L. Savoy	Labor	19 00
John F. Green	Candles	19 80
W. H. Dice	Repairs	23 35
Gas Light Company	Gas	75 14
McCarthy & Griffin	Extra watch	11 20
G. M. Wight	Furniture	228 00
F. A. Lutz, jr	Repairs	157 50
L. F. Clark	Matting, &c	683 47
Riven & Bailey	Globes	348 00
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Reports	318 00
French & Richardson	Books	55 95
Little, Brown & Co.	do	65 69
Covle & Towers	do	20 00
Mohun & Bestor	do	20 75
W. H. Brand	do	10 50
Philp & Solomons	do	56 50
A. W. Fletcher	do	5 00
Scott, Thompson & Hayne	do	13 50
John F. Trow	do	5 00
Franco-American	Subscription	20 00
Round Table Association	do	6 00
R. F. Bartle	Engraving	35 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
C. T. Reynolds & Co	Colors	\$39 00
J. L. Harrison	Map	12 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co	Books	34 00
W. W. Cox	do.	10 50
French & Richardson	do.	27 50
George W. Edelman	do.	5 00
Philp & Solomons	do.	172 75
Francis Lamb	Engravings	71 00
W. H. Braund	do.	9 00
R. F. Bartle	do.	40 00
Boston Post	Subscription	10 00
New York Times	do.	12 00
Philp & Solomons	Books	125 15
J. B. Lippincott & Co	do.	10 00
French & Richardson	do.	32 25
W. H. Boyd	do.	15 00
J. Disturnell	do.	56 00
A. Stockman	do.	15 00
H. Barnard	do.	10 00
J. L. Harrison	Atlas	15 00
Christian Examiner	Subscription	5 00
Catholic World	do.	5 00
Silliman's Journal	do.	6 00
Army and Navy Journal	do.	6 00
Historical Magazine	do.	5 00
Evening Star	do.	100 00
The Nation	do.	5 00
D. & J. Bishop	do.	91 02
Philadelphia Press	do.	2 00
Law Times	do.	24 00
Evening Post	do.	12 00
Franco-American	do.	12 00
New York Herald	do.	12 00
El Cronista	do.	16 00
Joel Munsell	Books	6 00
Amos Perry	do.	12 00
W. H. Braund	Picture	9 00
J. L. Harrison	Atlas	15 00
J. H. Braund	Engraving	8 00
Amos Perry	Book	6 00
New York World	Subscription	12 00
New York Sun	do.	6 00
Metropolitan Record	do.	16 00
A. V. Grimes	Newspapers	5 25
Philp & Solomons	Books	629 50
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	do.	54 00
Mohun & Bestor	do.	20 00
D. G. Francis	do.	31 95
Sionasa & Thompson	do.	9 50
New York Commercial Advertiser	Subscription	55 00
De Bow's Review	do.	6 00
Grimes & Herron	do.	10 50
Hunt's Magazine	do.	10 00
Home Journal	do.	6 00
Franco-American	do.	12 00
Alexander H. Gardner	Photographs	25 00
R. F. Bartle	Copper plate	45 00
John Seys	Postage	3 50
New York and Washington Ship Company	Freight	27 40
J. S. Ridgway	Straps	6 00
Kelly & Ward	Horseshoes	40 00
Evening Star	Advertising	167 00
W. J. Murtagh	do.	354 75
Sundry newspapers	do.	34 25
C. C. Fulton & Son	do.	12 25
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	83 75
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	do.	4 75
Adams Express Company	Freight	10 50
Harnden Express Company	do.	65 00
John F. Green	Soap, &c	22 00
W. W. Farr	Clock, &c	22 00
S. Barrows	Expenses	58 17
G. F. Wassman	Locks, &c	106 25
W. S. Thompson	Drugs	70 00
P. W. Connor	Labor	5 00
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	45 00
Mills & Lockie	Newspapers	17 10
F. W. Seward	Expenses	15 75
E. W. Hansell	Car-tickets, &c	51 25
Charles McCarthy	Postages, &c	17 50
D. N. Burbank	Services	171 00

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
William Hunter, jr	Services	\$78 00
Julius Viedt	Repairs	13 00
R. F. Ensey	Matches, &c	40 50
John F. Green	Soap and candles	41 91
Riley & Brother	Blankets	36 00
Boteler & Brother	Furnishing	319 60
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	45 00
R. L. Bowen	Chimney sweep	14 80
George N. Rose	Reporter	10 00
C. D. Brent	Copying	6 00
Mills & Grimes	Newspapers	21 00
Robert Coggins	do	7 00
Kelly & Ward	Farriery	96 90
Marshall Brown	Scavenger	40 00
Samuel Lewis	Repairs, &c	184 00
J. L. Galt	Freight	23 66
Adams Express Company	do	17 60
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	Telegrams	5 30
E. M. McElderry	Copying	31 25
Boston Advertiser	Advertising	33 75
National Republican	do	28 50
Evening Star	do	30 00
The Chronicle	do	121 00
Sundry newspapers	do	18 50
C. T. & J. N. Chester	Telegraph	47 95
E. W. Hansell	Car-tickets, &c	51 25
Charles McCarthy	Postages, &c	13 50
Dennis Reilly	Kindlings	23 00
J. W. Woods	Directory	4 25
J. L. Savage	Brooms, &c	213 74
J. T. Constable	do	19 00
W. S. Thompson	Drugs, &c	66 25
John Hamilton	Labor	15 00
G. F. Wassmann	Locks, &c	96 50
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	34 50
Baltimore American	do	7 50
The Universe	do	10 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	77 25
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	do	7 32
G. W. Kingsbury	Advertising	10 00
Peter Carlin	Soap, &c	54 75
Adams Express Company	Freight	15 70
Harnden Express Company	do	104 65
Coggins & Mills	Newspapers	19 05
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	45 00
B. H. Graham	Repairs, &c	203 23
J. L. Savage	Hardware	187 50
F. A. Lutz, jr	Saddlery	370 00
Beall & Shoemaker	Feed	207 90
Marden & Rowell	Advertising	15 75
Kelly & Ward	Horseshoes	47 25
H. Kichey	Repairs	57 15
Browne & Powers	Plumbing	324 69
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Brooms, &c	37 00
C. G. Ball	Repairs, &c	284 50
Sundry persons	Hay	81 75
Galt & Davidson	Freight	26 00
Thomas C. Cox	Expenses	24 00
E. W. Hansell	Car-tickets, &c	63 00
Charles McCarthy	Postages, &c	21 00
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	Telegrams	9 43
Adams Express Company	Freight	21 05
Harnden Express Company	do	69 50
Julius Viedt	Repairs	46 00
James Casey	Hay	46 20
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	15 00
Kelly & Ward	Horseshoeing	58 50
F. A. Lutz, jr	Repairs, &c	221 75
Beall & Shoemaker	Feed	87 61
J. L. Savage	Hardware	6 35
E. Lake	Labor	10 00
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	61 87
Gas Light Company	Gas	223 04
Henry Harris	Wood-sawing	39 50
N. Dingley, jr, & Co.	Advertising	13 00
Wheeler & Lynde	do	10 25
W. H. Dice	Repairs	69 00
Beall & Shoemaker	Feed	167 51
Daley & McChesney	Straw	25 65
Gas Light Company	Gas	94 18
Adams Express Company	Freight	12 60

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
H. Clay Stewart	Fuel	\$130 00
J. H. Clock	Paste	6 75
R. Richey	Stoves	38 00
Peter Carlin	Soap	10 00
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Crockery, &c	91 50
S. D. Castleman	Lime	5 50
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	31 84
Thomas Bush	Labor	40 00
J. M. Sarvis	do	12 00
James Willis	do	6 75
W. W. Farr	Repairs	5 00
George P. Goff	Hardware	12 71
Adams and Harnden Express	Freight	59 00
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	Telegrams	16 00
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	45 00
L. J. Middleton	Ice	22 13
Public Ledger, &c	Advertising	10 90
J. L. Galt	Freight	21 64
G. Thomas	Washing	11 75
E. W. Hansell	Car-tickets, &c	41 10
Charles McCarthy	Postages, &c	17 00
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	1,377 40
Pay-roll for year	Salaries	3,369 00
Pay-roll for year	do	13,301 34
United States Bunting Company	Flags	506 00
E. C. Cushman	Expenses	217 50
W. H. Dice	Boxes	103 40
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	4,856 50
E. C. Cushman	Expenses	217 50
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	2,021 55
C. A. Munro	Rent	143 02
Snow, Coyle & Co.	Intelligencer	173 16
National Republican	Papers	106 00
E. C. Cushman	Services	215 00
H. Richey	Tin boxes, &c	230 00
F. A. Lutz, jr.	Trunks, &c	427 50
National Republican	Newspapers	162 00
Herring, Farrell & Sherman	Safe	300 00
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	2,065 50
F. A. Lutz, jr.	Trunks, &c	416 50
George G. Gaither	Bearer of despatches	579 42
Jackson (Fla.) Times	Publishing laws	442 00
Salem (Ohio) Unionist	do	412 00
Olympia (Wash. T.) Standard	do	38 00
Virginia City (Mont. T.) Democrat	do	72 00
Alexandria (Va.) Journal	do	72 00
Concord (N. H.) Democrat	do	72 00
Meridian (Miss.) Chronicle	do	72 00
Salem (Ohio) Unionist	do	72 00
Augusta (Ga.) Republican	do	72 00
Charleston (S. C.) Advocate	do	72 00
Winona (Minn.) Republican	do	72 00
Austin (Tex.) Republican	do	412 00
The Chronicle	Papers to publishers	571 36
The Chronicle	Indian treaties	1,075 00
Concord (N. H.) Democrat	Publishing laws	602 00
Lebanon (N. H.) Press	do	602 00
St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger	do	602 00
Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle	do	602 00
Hartford (Conn.) Courant	do	602 00
Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard	do	602 00
Westerly (R. I.) Weekly	do	602 00
Lockport (N. Y.) Journal	do	602 00
Ballston (N. Y.) Journal	do	602 00
Jersey City (N. J.) Times	do	602 00
Paterson (N. J.) Press	do	602 00
Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle	do	602 00
Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune	do	602 00
Wilmington (Del.) Commercial	do	602 00
Smyrna (Del.) Times	do	602 00
Baltimore (Md.) American	do	602 00
Roanoke (Md.) Odd Fellow	do	602 00
Washington (D. C.) Chronicle	do	602 00
Washington (D. C.) Star	do	602 00
Washington (D. C.) Republican	do	602 00
Richmond (Va.) New Nation	do	602 00
Alexandria (Va.) Journal	do	602 00
Martinsburg (W. Va.) Union	do	602 00
Clarksburg (W. Va.) Telegraph	do	602 00
Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer	do	602 00
Charlestown (S. C.) Advocate	do	602 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

7

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Augusta (Ga.) Republican	Publishing laws	\$608 00
Atlanta (Ga.) Era	do.	608 00
Mobile (Ala.) Nationalist	do.	608 00
Huntsville (Fla.) Advocate	do.	608 00
Jacksonville (Ala.) Union	do.	608 00
San Antonio (Tex.) Express	do.	608 00
Vicksburg (Miss.) Republican	do.	608 00
Meridian (Miss.) Chronicle	do.	608 00
New Orleans (La.) Republican	do.	608 00
New Orleans (La.) Advocate	do.	608 00
Homer (La.) Herald	do.	608 00
Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth	do.	608 00
Maysville (Ky.) Republican	do.	608 00
Nashville (Tenn.) Press	do.	608 00
Memphis (Tenn.) Post	do.	608 00
Springfield (Mo.) Patriot	do.	608 00
Little Rock (Ark.) Republican	do.	608 00
Steubenville (Ohio) Herald	do.	608 00
Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph	do.	608 00
Evansville (Ind.) Journal	do.	608 00
Logansport (Ind.) Journal	do.	608 00
Springfield (Ill.) Journal	do.	608 00
Galena (Ill.) Gazette	do.	608 00
Jackson (Mich.) Citizen	do.	608 00
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle	do.	608 00
Madison (Wis.) Journal	do.	608 00
La Crosse (Wis.) Republican	do.	608 00
Corydon (Iowa) Monitor	do.	608 00
Vinton (Iowa) Eagle	do.	608 00
Oregon City (Ohio) Enterprise	do.	608 00
Nalem (Ohio) Unionist	do.	608 00
Albuquerque (New Mex.) Review	do.	608 00
Olympia (Wash. T.) Tribune	do.	608 00
Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune	do.	608 00
Winona (Minn.) Republican	do.	608 00
Leavenworth (Kans.) Bulletin	do.	608 00
Topeka (Kans.) Record	do.	608 00
Helena (Mont. T.) Post	do.	608 00
Virginia City (Mont. T.) Democrat	do.	608 00
Omaha (Nebr.) Republican	do.	608 00
Yankton (Dak. T.) Union	do.	608 00
Yermillion (Dak. T.) Republican	do.	608 00
Central City (Col. T.) Register	do.	608 00
Denver (Col. T.) News	do.	608 00
Dubuque (Iowa) Times	do.	412 00
Windsor (Vt.) Journal	do.	565 00
Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard	do.	72 00
Olympia (Wash. T.) Tribune	do.	72 00
Washington (D. C.) Chronicle	Papers to publishers	316 00
Washington (D. C.) Star	Indian treaties	54 00
Washington (D. C.) Republican	do.	54 00
Topeka (Kans.) Record	do.	164 00
Denver (Col. T.) News	do.	35 00
Bangor (Me.) Whig and Courier	Publishing laws	608 00
Lewiston (Me.) Journal	do.	608 00
Fort Smith (Ark.) New Era	do.	608 00
La Grange (Mo.) American	do.	608 00
Lowell (Mass.) Journal	do.	608 00
Nebraska City (Nebr.) Press	do.	608 00
Westerly (R. I.) Weekly	do.	246 00
Ballston (N. Y.) Journal	do.	246 00
Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune	do.	246 00
Wilmington (Del.) Commercial	do.	246 00
Baltimore (Md.) American	do.	246 00
Brownboro (Md.) Odd Fellow	do.	246 00
Clarksburg (W. Va.) Telegraph	do.	246 00
Martinsburg (W. Va.) Union	do.	246 00
Steubenville (Ohio) Herald	do.	246 00
Logansport (Ind.) Journal	do.	246 00
Springfield (Ill.) Journal	do.	246 00
Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth	do.	246 00
Maysville (Ky.) Republican	do.	246 00
Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times	do.	246 00
Memphis (Tenn.) Post	do.	246 00
Jackson (Mich.) Citizen	do.	246 00
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle	do.	246 00
Vinton (Iowa) Eagle	do.	246 00
Winona (Minn.) Republican	do.	246 00
St. Paul (Minn.) Despatch	do.	246 00
Leavenworth (Kans.) Bulletin	do.	246 00
Topeka (Kans.) Record	do.	246 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Nebraska City (Nebr.) Press.....	Publishing laws.....	\$246 00
Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.....	do.....	246 00
Yankton (Dak. T.) Dakotian.....	do.....	246 00
Petersburg (Va.) Times.....	do.....	246 00
Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.....	do.....	246 00
Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer.....	do.....	246 00
Darlington (S. C.) Southerner.....	do.....	246 00
Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.....	do.....	246 00
Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel.....	do.....	246 00
New Orleans (La.) Republican.....	do.....	246 00
Natchitoches (La.) News.....	do.....	246 00
Vicksburg (Miss.) Republican.....	do.....	246 00
Washington (D. C.) Star.....	do.....	246 00
Washington (D. C.) Republican.....	do.....	246 00
Washington (D. C.) Chronicle.....	do.....	246 00
Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.....	do.....	618 00
Austin (Tex.) Republican.....	do.....	618 00
G. W. Kingsbury.....	Indian treaty.....	32 00
Aulbach & Co.....	do.....	28 00
H. S. Johnson.....	do.....	30 00

B.—Statement in relation to the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State on the 30th of June, 1869.

Appropriation.	Balance due from disb'g clerk.	Balance in favor of disb'g clerk.
Extra clerk hire in Department of State.....	\$4,207 14	
Copper-plate printing, books, maps, &c.....	5,909 95	
Publishing the laws in pamphlet form, &c.....		\$4,062 13
Proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws.....	1,391 09	
Miscellaneous items.....	2,103 16	

There were no balances of appropriations undrawn on the 30th June, 1869.

JOHN ALLISON, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
January 19, 1870.

C.—Analytical statement of all the moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

For contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing laws and documents, &c., viz:

For salaries of Secretary of State, Assistant Secretaries of State, and of the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office.....	\$64,472 52
For watchmen, laborers, rent, &c.....	42,170 63
For contingent expenses of all missions abroad.....	15,035 12
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	62,092 56
For expenses of rescuing American citizens from shipwreck.....	4,969 50
For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for the payment of postage and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls.....	28,348 76
For office rent of those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade.....	15,919 32
Expenses under neutrality act.....	2,392 42
Expenses of Paris Exposition.....	6,579 65
Extra clerk hire and copying.....	13,301 34

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the manner in which the fund for the contingent expenses of the department has been expended from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, inclusive.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1870.

SIR: The Secretary of State, in obedience to the 20th section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1842, and the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1836, (section 2,) has the honor to submit to Congress the accompanying statements A, B, C, D, E, and F.

That marked A shows the manner in which the fund for the contingent expenses of the Department of State has been expended, so far as the disbursements have been made by the disbursing clerk of the department, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1869.

B.—A statement of the balances of same appropriations remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1869, and in the hands of the disbursing clerk.

C.—A precise analytical statement of all moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

D.—A statement of disbursements from the fund for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1869.

2 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

E.—A statement of the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as stated by the Fifth Auditor.

F.—A statement of the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as stated by the Fifth Auditor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

3

A.—Statement of the manner in which the fund of the contingent expenses of the Department of State has been expended from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, inclusive, including the publication of and distribution of the laws.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Pay-roll.....	Salaries.....	\$960 00
Pay-roll.....	do.....	1,800 00
William B. Todd.....	Rent.....	7,500 00
W. H. Dice.....	Repairs, &c.....	1,945 00
H. Clay Stewart.....	Fuel.....	1,417 56
Robert H. Graham.....	Repairs, &c.....	867 95
S. F. Savage.....	Hardware.....	82 20
Gas Light Company.....	Gas.....	262 50
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company.....	Ice.....	180 86
Beall & Shoemaker.....	Feed.....	363 80
John Jones.....	Hay.....	23 20
Thomas Griffin.....	Extra watch.....	20 80
Marshall Brown.....	Scavenger.....	40 00
Browne & Power.....	Plumbers.....	64 65
J. B. Dinamore.....	Matches.....	20 75
James G. Naylor.....	Repairs.....	42 00
Thomas C. Cox.....	Expenses.....	43 00
Charles G. Ball.....	Furnaces.....	1,411 50
William B. Todd.....	Rent.....	5,000 00
Pay-roll.....	Salaries.....	1,080 00
Pay-roll.....	do.....	1,700 00
L. F. Clark.....	Carpets, &c.....	351 32
F. A. Lutz, jr.....	Repairs, &c.....	509 50
Browne & Power.....	Plumbing.....	498 79
H. Clay Stewart.....	Fuel.....	527 25
Henry Harris.....	Sawing wood, &c.....	113 25
H. Richey.....	Stoves, &c.....	627 85
S. F. Savage.....	Hardware.....	68 91
Gas Light Company.....	Gas.....	328 10
Owen Jones & Sheriff.....	Hay.....	94 29
Beall & Shoemaker.....	Feed.....	381 06
Pay-roll.....	Salaries.....	1,020 00
Pay-roll.....	do.....	1,738 00
William B. Todd.....	Rent.....	2,500 00
W. H. Dice.....	Repairs and boxes.....	454 95
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company.....	Ice.....	74 25
B. H. Clements.....	Painting, &c.....	146 47
Loomis, Millard & Griffin.....	Extra watch.....	17 60
Hamilton, Mason & Thomas.....	Labor.....	15 00
H. Richey.....	Stoves.....	45 00
Gas Light Company.....	Gas.....	386 24
J. B. Olcott & Son.....	Horses.....	500 00
H. Clay Stewart.....	Fuel.....	449 00
E. Perry.....	Sawing, &c.....	107 00
H. McGinnis.....	Manure.....	182 45
G. M. Wight.....	Furniture.....	256 75
Pay-roll.....	Salaries.....	300 00
Pay-roll.....	do.....	550 00
Pay-roll.....	do.....	314 00
Pay-roll.....	do.....	550 00
William B. Todd.....	Rent.....	2,500 00
Pay-roll.....	Salaries.....	300 00
Pay-roll.....	do.....	600 00
Browne & Power.....	Plumbing.....	215 08
H. Richey.....	Stoves, &c.....	57 25
Kelly & Ward.....	Horseshoes.....	37 50
E. L. Savoy.....	Labor.....	19 00
John P. Green.....	Candles.....	19 50
W. H. Dice.....	Repairs.....	23 35
Gas Light Company.....	Gas.....	75 14
McCarthy & Griffin.....	Extra watch.....	11 50
G. M. Wight.....	Furniture.....	228 00
F. A. Lutz, jr.....	Repairs.....	157 50
L. F. Clark.....	Matting, &c.....	683 47
Rives & Bailey.....	Globes.....	348 00
W. H. & O. H. Morrison.....	Reports.....	318 00
French & Richardson.....	Books.....	55 85
Little, Brown & Co.....	do.....	65 62
Coyle & Towers.....	do.....	20 00
Mohun & Bestor.....	do.....	20 75
W. H. Brand.....	do.....	10 50
Philp & Solomons.....	do.....	56 50
A. W. Fletcher.....	do.....	5 00
Scott, Thompson & Hayne.....	do.....	13 50
John F. Trow.....	do.....	5 00
Franco-American.....	Subscription.....	20 00
Round Table Association.....	do.....	6 00
E. F. Bartle.....	Engraving.....	35 00

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
C. T. Reynolds & Co.....	Colors.....	\$39 00
J. L. Harrison.....	Map.....	12 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co.....	Books.....	34 00
W. W. Cox.....	do.....	10 50
French & Richardson.....	do.....	27 50
George W. Edelman.....	do.....	5 00
Philp & Solomons.....	do.....	172 75
Francis Lamb.....	Engravings.....	71 00
W. H. Braund.....	do.....	9 00
R. F. Bartle.....	do.....	40 00
Boston Post.....	Subscription.....	10 00
New York Times.....	do.....	12 00
Philp & Solomons.....	Books.....	185 15
J. B. Lippincott & Co.....	do.....	10 00
French & Richardson.....	do.....	32 25
W. H. Boyd.....	do.....	15 00
J. Disturnell.....	do.....	56 00
A. Stockman.....	do.....	15 00
H. Barnard.....	do.....	10 00
J. L. Harrison.....	Atlas.....	15 00
Christian Examiner.....	Subscription.....	5 00
Catholic World.....	do.....	5 00
Silliman's Journal.....	do.....	6 00
Army and Navy Journal.....	do.....	6 00
Historical Magazine.....	do.....	5 00
Evening Star.....	do.....	100 00
The Nation.....	do.....	5 00
D. & J. Bishop.....	do.....	91 02
Philadelphia Press.....	do.....	8 00
Law Times.....	do.....	24 00
Evening Post.....	do.....	12 00
Franco-American.....	do.....	12 00
New York Herald.....	do.....	12 00
El Cronista.....	do.....	16 00
Joel Munsell.....	Books.....	6 00
Amos Perry.....	do.....	12 00
W. H. Braund.....	Picture.....	9 00
J. L. Harrison.....	Atlas.....	15 00
J. H. Braund.....	Engraving.....	8 00
Amos Perry.....	Book.....	6 00
New York World.....	Subscription.....	12 00
New York Sun.....	do.....	6 00
Metropolitan Record.....	do.....	16 00
A. V. Grimes.....	Newspapers.....	5 25
Philp & Solomons.....	Books.....	609 50
W. H. & O. H. Morrison.....	do.....	54 00
Mohun & Bestor.....	do.....	20 00
D. G. Francis.....	do.....	31 25
Siouessa & Thompson.....	do.....	9 50
New York Commercial Advertiser.....	Subscription.....	55 00
De Bow's Review.....	do.....	6 00
Grimes & Herron.....	do.....	10 50
Hunt's Magazine.....	do.....	10 00
Home Journal.....	do.....	6 00
Franco-American.....	do.....	12 00
Alexander H. Gardner.....	Photographs.....	25 00
R. F. Bartle.....	Copper-plate.....	45 00
John Seys.....	Postage.....	3 50
New York and Washington Ship Company.....	Freight.....	27 00
J. S. Ridgway.....	Straps.....	6 00
Kelly & Ward.....	Horseshoes.....	40 00
Evening Star.....	Advertising.....	167 00
W. J. Murtagh.....	do.....	356 75
Sundry newspapers.....	do.....	34 25
C. C. Fulton & Son.....	do.....	12 25
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams.....	63 75
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company.....	do.....	4 51
Adams Express Company.....	Freight.....	10 55
Harnden Express Company.....	do.....	65 70
John F. Green.....	do.....	22 00
W. W. Farr.....	Soap, &c.....	32 00
S. Barrows.....	Clock, &c.....	50 17
G. F. Wassman.....	Expenses.....	106 25
W. S. Thompson.....	Locks, &c.....	70 00
P. W. Connor.....	Drugs.....	5 00
Elizabeth Brown.....	Labor.....	45 00
Mills & Lockie.....	Washing.....	17 10
F. W. Seward.....	Newspapers.....	13 75
E. W. Hansell.....	Expenses.....	51 25
Charles McCarthy.....	Car-tickets, &c.....	17 50
D. N. Burlbank.....	Postages, &c.....	171 00
	Services.....	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

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A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
William Hunter, jr.	Services.	\$78 00
Julius Viedt	Repairs.	13 00
E. F. Ensey	Matches, &c.	40 50
John F. Green	Soap and candles	41 91
Riley & Brother	Blankets	36 00
Boteler & Brother.	Furnishing	319 00
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	45 00
B. L. Bowen	Chimney sweep	14 80
George N. Rose	Reporter	10 00
C. D. Brent	Copying	6 00
Mills & Grimes	Newspapers.	21 00
Robert Coggins	do	7 00
Kelly & Ward	Farriery	98 90
Marshall Brown	Scavenger.	40 00
Samuel Lewis	Repairs, &c.	184 00
J. L. Galt.	Freight	23 66
Adams Express Company	do	17 00
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	Telegrams	5 30
E. M. McElderry	Copying.	31 25
Boston Advertiser	Advertising.	33 75
National Republican	do	28 50
Evening Star	do	30 00
The Chronicle	do	121 00
Sundry newspapers	do	18 50
C. T. & J. N. Chester	Telegraph.	47 95
E. W. Hansell	Car-tickets, &c.	51 25
Charles McCarthy	Postages, &c.	13 50
Dennis Reilly	Kindlings.	23 00
J. W. Woods.	Directory	4 25
J. L. Savage	Brooms, &c.	213 74
J. T. Constable	do	12 00
W. S. Thompson	Drugs, &c.	66 25
John Hamilton	Labor	15 00
G. F. Wassmann	Locks, &c.	98 50
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	34 50
Baltimore American	do	7 50
The Universe	do	19 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	77 25
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	do	7 32
G. W. Kingsbury	Advertising.	10 00
Peter Carlin	Soap, &c.	54 75
Adams Express Company	Freight	15 70
Harnden Express Company	do	104 65
Coggins & Mills	Newspapers.	19 05
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	45 00
B. H. Graham	Repairs, &c.	203 23
J. L. Savage	Hardware	187 59
F. A. Lutz, jr.	Saddlery	370 00
Ball & Shoemaker.	Feed	207 90
Marden & Rowell	Advertising	15 75
Kelly & Ward	Horse-shoes	47 25
H. Ricbey	Repairs	57 15
Browne & Powers	Plumbing	324 69
J. W. Boteler & Brother.	Brooms, &c.	37 00
C. G. Ball.	Repairs, &c.	284 50
Sundry persons	Hay.	81 75
Galt & Davidson	Freight	29 00
Thomas C. Cox	Expenses	24 00
E. W. Hansell	Car-tickets, &c.	63 00
Charles McCarthy	Postages, &c.	21 00
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	Telegrams	9 43
Adams Express Company	Freight	21 05
Harnden Express Company	do	69 50
Julius Viedt	Repairs	46 00
James Casey	Hay.	46 20
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	15 00
Kelly & Ward	Horse-shoeing	58 50
F. A. Lutz, jr.	Repairs, &c.	221 75
Ball & Shoemaker	Feed	87 61
J. L. Savage	Hardware.	6 35
E. Lake	Labor	10 00
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	61 87
Gas Light Company	Gas	223 04
Henry Harris	Wood-sawing	32 50
N. Dingley, jr., & Co.	Advertising.	13 00
Wheeler & Lynde	do	10 25
W. H. Dice	Repairs	69 00
Ball & Shoemaker	Feed	167 51
Daley & McCheaney	Straw	25 65
Gas Light Company	Gas	94 18
Adams Express Company.	Freight	12 60

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
H. Clay Stewart	Fuel	\$130 00
J. H. Clock	Paste	6 75
R. Richey	Stoves	38 00
Peter Carlin	Soap	10 00
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Crockery, &c	91 50
S. D. Castleman	Lime	5 50
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	31 14
Thomas Bush	Labor	40 00
J. M. Sarvis	do	12 00
James Willis	do	6 75
W. W. Farr	Repairs	5 00
George P. Goff	Hardware	12 71
Adams and Harnden Express	Freight	59 00
Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company	Telegrams	16 00
Elizabeth Brown	Washing	45 00
L. J. Middleton	Ice	22 13
Public Ledger, &c	Advertising	10 90
J. L. Galt	Freight	21 64
G. Thomas	Washing	11 75
E. W. Hansell	Car-tickets, &c	41 00
Charles McCarthy	Postages, &c	17 00
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	1,377 60
Pay-roll for year	Salaries	3,369 00
Pay-roll for year	do	13,301 34
United States Bunting Company	Flags	506 00
E. C. Cushman	Expenses	217 50
W. H. Dice	Boxes	103 40
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	4,852 50
E. C. Cushman	Expenses	217 50
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	2,021 25
C. A. Munro	Rent	143 02
Snow, Coyle & Co.	Intelligencer	173 16
National Republican	Papers	162 00
E. C. Cushman	Services	215 00
H. Richey	Tin boxes, &c	220 00
F. A. Lutz, jr.	Trunks, &c	427 50
National Republican	Newspapers	162 00
Herring, Farrell & Sherman	Safe	300 00
Philp & Solomons	Stationery	2,085 50
F. A. Lutz, jr.	Trunks, &c	416 50
George G. Galtner	Bearer of despatches	879 42
Jackson (Fla.) Times	Publishing laws	442 00
Salem (Ohio) Unionist	do	412 00
Olympia (Wash. T.) Standard	do	522 00
Virginia City (Mont. T.) Democrat	do	72 00
Alexandria (Va.) Journal	do	72 00
Concord (N. H.) Democrat	do	72 00
Meridian (Miss.) Chronicle	do	72 00
Salem (Ohio) Unionist	do	72 00
Augusta (Ga.) Republican	do	72 00
Charleston (S. C.) Advocate	do	72 00
Winona (Minn.) Republican	do	72 00
Austin (Tex.) Republican	do	412 00
The Chronicle	Papers to publishers	571 26
The Chronicle	Indian treaties	1,073 00
Concord (N. H.) Democrat	Publishing laws	602 00
Lebanon (N. H.) Press	do	602 00
St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger	do	602 00
Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle	do	602 00
Hartford (Conn.) Courant	do	602 00
Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard	do	602 00
Westerly (R. I.) Weekly	do	602 00
Lockport (N. Y.) Journal	do	602 00
Ballston (N. Y.) Journal	do	602 00
Jersey City (N. J.) Times	do	602 00
Paterson (N. J.) Press	do	602 00
Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle	do	602 00
Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune	do	602 00
Wilmington (Del.) Commercial	do	602 00
Smyrna (Del.) Times	do	602 00
Baltimore (Md.) American	do	602 00
Boonsboro (Md.) Odd Fellow	do	602 00
Washington (D. C.) Chronicle	do	602 00
Washington (D. C.) Star	do	602 00
Washington (D. C.) Republican	do	602 00
Richmond (Va.) New Nation	do	602 00
Alexandria (Va.) Journal	do	602 00
Martinsburg (W. Va.) Union	do	602 00
Clarksburg (W. Va.) Telegraph	do	602 00
Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer	do	602 00
Charlestown (S. C.) Advocate	do	602 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

7

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Augusta (Ga.) Republican	Publishing laws	\$608 00
Atlanta (Ga.) Era	do	608 00
Mobile (Ala.) Nationalist	do	608 00
Huntville (Fla.) Advocate	do	608 00
Jacksonville (Ala.) Union	do	608 00
San Antonio (Tex.) Express	do	608 00
Vicksburg (Miss.) Republican	do	608 00
Meridian (Miss.) Chronicle	do	608 00
New Orleans (La.) Republican	do	608 00
New Orleans (La.) Advocate	do	608 00
Homer (La.) Iliad	do	608 00
Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth	do	608 00
Mayville (Ky.) Republican	do	608 00
Nashville (Tenn.) Press	do	608 00
Memphis (Tenn.) Post	do	608 00
Springfield (Mo.) Patriot	do	608 00
Little Rock (Ark.) Republican	do	608 00
Stenberville (Ohio) Herald	do	608 00
Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph	do	608 00
Evansville (Ind.) Journal	do	608 00
Logansport (Ind.) Journal	do	608 00
Springfield (Ill.) Journal	do	608 00
Salina (Ill.) Gazette	do	608 00
Jackson (Mich.) Citizen	do	608 00
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle	do	608 00
Madison (Wis.) Journal	do	608 00
La Crosse (Wis.) Republican	do	608 00
Corydon (Iowa) Monitor	do	608 00
Vinton (Iowa) Eagle	do	608 00
Oregon City (Ohio) Enterprise	do	608 00
Salem (Ohio) Unionist	do	608 00
Albuquerque (New Mex.) Review	do	608 00
Olympia (Wash. T.) Tribune	do	608 00
Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune	do	608 00
Winona (Minn.) Republican	do	608 00
Leavenworth (Kans.) Bulletin	do	608 00
Topeka (Kans.) Record	do	608 00
Helena (Mont. T.) Post	do	608 00
Virginia City (Mont. T.) Democrat	do	608 00
Omaha (Nebr.) Republican	do	608 00
Yankton (Dak. T.) Union	do	608 00
Vermillion (Dak. T.) Republican	do	608 00
Central City (Col. T.) Register	do	608 00
Denver (Col. T.) News	do	608 00
Dubuque (Iowa) Times	do	412 00
Windsor (Vt.) Journal	do	565 00
Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard	do	72 00
Olympia (Wash. T.) Tribune	do	72 00
Washington (D. C.) Chronicle	Papers to publishers	316 00
Washington (D. C.) Star	Indian treaties	54 00
Washington (D. C.) Republican	do	54 00
Topeka (Kans.) Record	do	164 00
Denver (Col. T.) News	do	35 00
Bangor (Me.) Whig and Courier	Publishing laws	608 00
Lewiston (Me.) Journal	do	608 00
Fort Smith (Ark.) New Era	do	608 00
La Grange (Mo.) American	do	608 00
Lowell (Mass.) Journal	do	608 00
Nebraska City (Nebr.) Press	do	608 00
Westerly (R. I.) Weekly	do	246 00
Ballston (N. Y.) Journal	do	246 00
Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune	do	246 00
Wilmington (Del.) Commercial	do	246 00
Baltimore (Md.) American	do	246 00
Boonsboro (Md.) Odd Fellow	do	246 00
Charleburg (W. Va.) Telegraph	do	246 00
Martinsburg (W. Va.) Union	do	246 00
Stenberville (Ohio) Herald	do	246 00
Logansport (Ind.) Journal	do	246 00
Springfield (Ill.) Journal	do	246 00
Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth	do	246 00
Mayville (Ky.) Republican	do	246 00
Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times	do	246 00
Memphis (Tenn.) Post	do	246 00
Jackson (Mich.) Citizen	do	246 00
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle	do	246 00
Vinton (Iowa) Eagle	do	246 00
Winona (Minn.) Republican	do	246 00
St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch	do	246 00
Leavenworth (Kans.) Bulletin	do	246 00
Topeka (Kans.) Record	do	246 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A.—Contingent expenses of the Department of State, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Nebraska City (Nebr.) Press	Publishing laws	\$246 00
Marysville (Cal.) Appeal	do.	246 00
Yankton (Dak. T.) Dakotian	do.	246 00
Petersburg (Va.) Times	do.	246 00
Raleigh (N. C.) Standard	do.	246 00
Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer	do.	246 00
Darlington (S. C.) Southerner	do.	246 00
Jacksonville (Fla.) Union	do.	246 00
Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel	do.	246 00
New Orleans (La.) Republican	do.	246 00
Natchitoches (La.) News	do.	246 00
Vicksburg (Miss.) Republican	do.	246 00
Washington (D. C.) Star	do.	246 00
Washington (D. C.) Republican	do.	246 00
Washington (D. C.) Chronicle	do.	246 00
Raleigh (N. C.) Standard	do.	604 10
Austin (Tex.) Republican	do.	604 10
G. W. Kingsbury	Indian treaty	32 00
Aulbach & Co	do.	23 00
H. S. Johnson	do.	30 00

B.—Statement in relation to the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State on the 30th of June, 1869.

Appropriation.	Balance due from disb'g clerk.	Balance in favor of disb'g clerk.
Extra clerk hire in Department of State	\$4,907 14	
Copper-plate printing, books, maps, &c.	5,909 95	
Publishing the laws in pamphlet form, &c.		\$8,082 03
Proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws	1,381 68	
Miscellaneous items	2,103 16	

There were no balances of appropriations undrawn on the 30th June, 1869.

JOHN ALLISON, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
January 19, 1870.

C.—Analytical statement of all the moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

For contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing laws and documents, &c., viz:

For salaries of Secretary of State, Assistant Secretaries of State, and of the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office	\$64,472 42
For watchmen, laborers, rent, &c.	42,170 63
For contingent expenses of all missions abroad	15,035 15
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	62,092 76
For expenses of rescuing American citizens from shipwreck	4,969 50
For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for the payment of postage and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls	23,342 76
For office rent of those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade	15,919 32
Expenses under neutrality act	2,334 42
Expenses of Paris Exposition	6,579 65
Extra clerk hire and copying	13,301 34

Expenses of bringing home prisoners.....	\$4,820 78
Immigration, expenses of bureau.....	545 39
Miscellaneous items.....	7,509 81
Proof-reading and packing.....	3,369 00
Stationery, furniture, &c.....	1,377 80
Copper-plate printing, books, &c.....	3,064 09
Publishing laws.....	71,823 39
Total.....	347,804 94

D.—Statement of expenditures from the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse from December 31, 1868, to December 31, 1869, made agreeably to the second section of the act of May 9, 1836, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenditures of the government for the year 1836."

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
President's approval.....		\$7,594 59
Philip & Solomons.....	Stationery.....	2,660 90
Jo C. Derby.....	Dispatch agent.....	1,519 85
Jonathan Amory.....	do.....	100 00
Thomas Taylor.....	do.....	394 81
A Goodrich.....	Bearer of dispatches.....	257 25
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	Cable telegrams.....	171 05
Thomas Morrison.....	do.....	391 42
John Black.....	Expenses.....	60 00
New York Times.....	Subscription.....	19 30
W. B. Riley & Brother.....	Bagging.....	145 79
M. Meigs.....	Expenses.....	14 00
W. H. Dice.....	Boxes.....	131 75
E. H. Saulnier.....	Expenses.....	36 00
R. A. Faherty.....	Making bags.....	807 00
J. P. Finkelmeyer.....	Expenses.....	346 60
Hugh McGraw.....	Copying.....	209 00
L. B. Smith.....	do.....	178 20
C. D. Brent.....	do.....	57 85
The Chronicle.....	Advertising deaths.....	197 00
The Evening Star.....	do.....	130 00
The National Republican.....	do.....	119 25
The Commercial Advertiser.....	do.....	161 10
Thomas Morrison.....	Cable telegrams.....	949 75
W. H. Dice.....	Boxes.....	160 20
C. A. Alexander.....	Postage.....	942 94
Samuel Lewis.....	Presents.....	99 50
F. A. Lutz, Jr.....	Trunks.....	138 00
Jonathan Amory.....	Dispatch agent.....	100 00
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	66 00
L. B. Smith.....	Copying.....	64 80
T. C. Jutting.....	Expenses.....	170 00
H. L. Boutillier.....	do.....	10 00
Thomas Morrison.....	Cable telegrams.....	125 68
Thomas Taylor.....	Dispatch agent.....	328 00
E. G. Eastman.....	do.....	86 51
E. C. Coashman.....	Services.....	215 00
C. W. Brink.....	do.....	60 00
Caleb Cushing.....	do.....	1,250 00
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	102 00
Philip & Solomons.....	Stationery.....	1,469 45
Henry Levy & Brother.....	Treaty cases.....	810 00
President's approval.....		2,000 00
Philip & Solomons.....	Stationery.....	304 25
Thomas Morrison.....	Cable telegrams.....	56 46
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams.....	72 80
W. H. Dice.....	Boxes.....	210 00
Washington Post Office.....	Postage.....	164 92
Edgar Irving.....	Dispatch agent.....	2,256 40
Jonathan Amory.....	do.....	109 00
Samuel Lewis.....	Treaty boxes and seals.....	850 00
H. Kichey.....	Tin boxes.....	121 50
L. B. Smith.....	Copying.....	47 54
Hugh McGraw.....	do.....	90 00
C. D. Brent.....	do.....	63 35
R. N. Chilton.....	Expenses.....	39 25
National Republican.....	Advertising.....	49 50
The Chronicle.....	do.....	244 50
The Evening Star.....	do.....	92 00
William A. Read.....	Bearer of dispatches.....	351 00
Thomas Morrison.....	Cable telegrams.....	347 13

D.—Statement of expenditures for foreign intercourse, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	\$184 39
Adams Express Company	Freight	76 60
National Republican	Advertising	51 00
The Chronicle	do	60 00
R. S. Chew	Expenses	30 00
S. A. Brown	do	23 00
F. A. Lutz, Jr	Trunks	46 00
New York Tribune	Subscription	26 22
W. R. Riley & Brother	Bags	20 50
Samuel B. Ruggles	Expenses	300 00
Thomas Morrison	Cable telegrams	45 48
Samuel Lewis	Treaty boxes	744 00
E. L. Kingsbury	Expenses	51 13
E. G. Eastman	do	86 51
Thomas Taylor	do	324 13
J. L. Motley	do	157 50
Caleb Cushing	Services	1,250 00
President's approval		4,285 00
Edgar Irving	Dispatch agent	2,112 73
Jonathan Amory	do	100 00
The Republican	Advertising	49 50
Western Union Telegraph Company	Domestic telegrams	366 92
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams	1,121 33
Adams Express Company	Freight	114 25
Navy Department	Flags	46 00
Charles McCarthy	Labor, expenses, &c	132 70
C. W. Brink	Expenses	60 00
W. H. Dice	Packing boxes	132 60
Adams Express Company	Freight	62 60
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams	222 32
Franklin Telegraph Company	do	9 46
A. J. DeZeyk	Expenses	100 00
H. McGraw	Filing oaths, &c	120 00
S. N. Berynitzky	Translating	50 00
Isaac Kneeland	Services	20 00
Evening Star	Advertising	40 00
National Republican	do	31 50
City Post Office	Foreign postage	181 78
President's approval		100,000 00
Thomas Taylor	Dispatch agent	285 36
National Republican	Advertising	54 00
The Chronicle	do	93 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams	159 30
Western Union Telegraph Company	Domestic telegrams	37 41
Edgar Irving	Dispatch agent	2,193 55
Jonathan Amory	do	100 00
Washington Post Office	Postages	139 35
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams	142 34
Daniel E. Sickles	do	1,650 00
Evening Star	Advertising	35 00
National Republican	do	61 50
Fordyce Barker	Bearer of dispatches	447 55
President's approval		1,945 00

E.—Statement of the expenses of all missions abroad for contingencies and loss by exchange from the 1st of July, 1868, to the 30th June, 1869, as shown by accounts adjusted in this office, other than those which may have been paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State.

Mission.	Contingencies.	Loss by exchange.
Argentine Confederation		\$22 00
Austria	\$283 79	
Belgium	1,164 75	3 3/4
Bolivia	751 95	570 46
Brazil	1,000 00	
Chili	469 75	171 92
China	500 00	1,411 50
Costa Rica	226 54	218 46
Denmark	219 66	
France	3,934 94	51 21
Great Britain	1,763 54	
Guatemala	615 12	346 73
Hawaiian Islands	183 22	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. 11

E.—Statement of expenses of all missions abroad, &c.—Continued.

Mission.	Contingencies.	Loss by exchange.
Italy.....	\$410 93	.....
Japan.....	331 20	\$973 93
Liberia.....	137 67	.....
Mexico.....	1,787 93	.....
Netherlands.....	350 86	.....
Nicaragua.....	397 35	.....
Paraguay.....	776 12	570 50
Peru.....	571 12	531 25
Portugal.....	135 86	21 30
Prussia.....	1,083 21	.....
Russia.....	932 96	.....
Salvador.....	168 81	212 40
Spain.....	3,712 17	106 06
Sweden.....	230 49	1 40
Switzerland.....	415 10	.....
Turkey.....	3,070 02	289 35
United States of Colombia.....	1,361 20	.....
Venezuela.....	479 73	54 06

GEO. COWIE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
January 18, 1870.

F.—Statement of contingent expenses of foreign intercourse from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, as shown by adjustment of accounts in the Fifth Auditor's office, other than those which may have been paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State.

Officer.	Place.	Amount.
Jesse H. McMath, consul.....	Tangier.....	\$1,399 37
Thomas H. Dudley, consul.....	Liverpool.....	11,381 08
Thomas H. Dudley, acting consul.....	Manchester.....	2,322 12
M. E. Hollister, consul.....	Buenos Ayres.....	351 86
Zebina Zastman, consul.....	Bristol.....	85 18
J. G. Nicolay, consul.....	Paris.....	1,726 88
F. W. Behn, consul.....	Messina.....	65 00
E. L. Plumb, consul general.....	Havana.....	104 39
H. C. Hall, vice-consul general.....	Havana.....	220 62
Benjamin Le Fevre, consul.....	Nuremberg.....	147 06
B. F. Stevens, dispatch agent.....	London.....	25,445 36
Total.....		43,248 92

J. B. MANN,
Acting Fifth Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1870.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND DECADENCE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Report of Chief of the Division of Tonnage in the Treasury Department in relation to the foreign commerce of the United States and the decadence of American shipping.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a report made to the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., Chief of the Division of Tonnage in the Treasury Department, in relation to the Foreign Commerce of the United States and the Decadence of American Shipping.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Report to the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the foreign commerce of the United States and the decadence of American shipping, by Joseph Nimmo, jr., Chief of Tonnage Division, Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the commercial marine of the United States, in compliance with your order dated June 25, 1869:

In the performance of this duty during the months of August and September last, I visited Wilmington, Delaware; Chester, Pennsylvania;

Philadelphia; New York; Boston; Portland, Bath, and Eastport, Maine; and St. John, New Brunswick, for the purpose of conferring with persons who have been, or are now, largely engaged in shipping and ship-building, with most of whom I have since held correspondence. I have to acknowledge the very cordial and valuable co-operation of all with whom I have conferred.

Commercial exchange is the first necessity of social well-being, and the fundamental condition of national prosperity. Transportation hence arises, not as a source, but as a means of securing individual and national wealth. In a true sense transportation is the natural obstacle of commerce. That policy is, therefore, wisest which seeks to remove from it all burdens, and to afford it all the aids which the present or prospective demands of commerce may require. Transportation adds nothing to, but subtracts from, the value of every article of commerce, and this reduction in value is equal to its cost in time and human effort. One of the most important services, therefore, which an individual can render to society is to devise means of reducing the cost of transportation, and at the same time of promoting commercial exchanges. This can be accomplished in various ways: by the discovery of new and economical motive powers; by the invention of improvements in locomotive machinery, or in the form and capacity of the vehicles of commerce; by the carriage of commodities in bulk; by the opening of shorter or easier routes of commerce, or by such a distribution of the various industries of a nation as shall tend to bring producer and consumer nearer together. The extension of the telegraph to the large commercial ports of the world has also greatly reduced the cost of transportation by avoiding the risk of unprofitable voyages, thus reducing the amount of shipping required. The latest, and one of the most wonderful achievements of civil engineering in modern times, the Suez canal, may at first, by reducing the cost of transportation between Europe and the East Indies, throw thousands of tons of shipping out of employment, and individual fortunes may be lost, but that great work will ever be regarded as one of the most valuable improvements of the present age.

It is a matter of the highest national importance that the tribute necessarily paid in this country to transportation shall be paid to our own citizens. Besides pecuniary considerations, there are other very weighty reasons why our entire coasting trade and at least one-half of our trade with foreign nations should be carried on in American vessels.

At the beginning of this century "commerce among the States" embraced only the transportation of freight and passengers along the seacoast from Maine to Georgia in sailing-vessels, together with such exchanges as were made by teams over the public highways.

After the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, for the more convenient regulation of the "coasting trade," it was provided that the coast and navigable waters of the United States, from Maine to Georgia, should constitute one "great district," and that the coast and navigable waters on the Gulf of Mexico should constitute another "great district." After the purchase of Florida in 1821 the shores and waters of that Territory were created a third "great district."

But commerce in its mighty march has paid little heed to either State or "great district" lines. By its extension on inland waters, a vast interior territory has been developed, and to-day our merchant marine embraces three grand divisions, differing not only in the form and construction of the vessels employed, but separated by well-defined topographical and geographical limits. These divisions are the ocean, the

western rivers with their ten thousand miles of navigable waters, and the great lakes stretching from the State of New York to the center of the continent.

The power of steam has also struck out new commercial lines, crossing mountains and valleys, spanning navigable rivers, and traversing the continent itself. Besides the railroads of the country, that most important public improvement, the Erie Canal, whose magnitude and value have never yet been fully appreciated, has formed a connecting link of navigation between the great lakes and the Atlantic. One of the principal desiderata of internal transportation at the present time is the improvement of that great work, so as to admit of the passage of steam-vessels of six hundred tons burden between Buffalo and New York, the terminal depots of lake and ocean commerce. The small practical value of the other avenue of water communication between the West and the ocean, the St. Lawrence River, is shown by the following statement of direct shipments from American lake ports to ports in Europe:

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from ports on the northern lakes for ports in Europe, and the value of exports therein, from June 30, 1857, to June 30, 1869.

Fiscal year.	No.	Tonnage.	Value of exports.	Fiscal year.	No.	Tonnage.	Value of exports.
1857.....	2	505	\$25, 372	1864.....	2	808	\$147, 647
1858.....	12	4, 147	41, 795	1865.....	2	642	49, 654
1859.....	15	5, 212	34, 229	1866.....	2	458	4, 510
1860.....	3	942	9, 185	1867.....	1	316	36, 330
1861.....	5	1, 898	69, 682	1868.....	3	911	50, 222
1862.....	1	237	10, 661	1869.....	1	320	24, 760
1863.....	7	2, 306	100, 000				

The extension of interior lines has developed a commerce far exceeding in value our commerce with foreign nations. The statistics of internal commerce, excepting those of the New York Canals, are very crude in comparison with the systematic and accurate statistics of our foreign trade. The value and amount of the commerce of the Mississippi River and its tributaries are a mere matter of conjecture.

The statistics of the railroads of the country are made up from reports made by railroad officials to State governments. The relative value of our commerce with foreign nations, and our internal commerce, may be inferred from the following comparisons:

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTED.

Value of merchandise transported in foreign trade by American and foreign vessels, A. D. 1868.....	\$827, 598, 038
Value of merchandise transported on Erie Canal, A. D. 1868.....	239, 561, 569
Value of merchandise transported on railroads of New York, A. D. 1868.....	1, 444, 373, 495
Value of merchandise transported on railroads of the United States, A. D. 1868, (estimated)	10, 472, 250, 000

GROSS EARNINGS.

Estimated gross earnings: American and foreign vessels employed in foreign trade, A. D. 1869.....	\$97, 857, 752
Estimated gross earnings: Railroads of New York, A. D. 1867.....	49, 661, 572

Estimated gross earnings: Canals of New York for A. D. 1868, (embracing freight and tolls).....	\$9, 012, 659
Estimated gross earnings: Railroads of Massachusetts..	18, 279, 100
Estimated gross earnings: Railroads of United States..	400, 000, 000

COST.

Estimated cost: American and foreign vessels in foreign trade.....	\$243, 966, 000
Estimated cost: American vessels in coasting trade....	157, 271, 000
Estimated cost: Erie Canal.....	39, 152, 640
Estimated cost: Railroads of the United States.....	1, 869, 529, 313

A question of profound interest to the country arises at this time in regard to the value of the Pacific railroad as an avenue of commerce. He has studied the subject of transportation to little purpose who supposes that it will, to any great extent, supersede transportation by water. It is believed that a part of the teas, and the most valuable fabrics, may bear railroad transportation, especially to the interior of the country; but the general commerce between Asia and the eastern markets of the United States must still seek the cheaper route by water.

The effect which the Suez Canal will have upon the merchant marine and the foreign commerce of the United States is also at this time a subject of deep interest. France has undoubtedly gained an advanced position in ocean commerce, and Marseilles may ere long, as a commercial center, rival London and Liverpool.

The relative cost of the various modes of transportation by land and by water is a point of very great national importance, and one, indeed, worthy of thorough and careful investigation. Perhaps there are no available data on the subject more valuable than the results obtained by Hon. William J. McAlpine, in his report for 1855, as engineer of the State of New York. That statement is as follows:

Cost of transportation per ton per mile in 1852.

	Mills.
Ocean, long voyage	1
Ocean, short voyage.....	2 to 4
Lakes, long voyage	2
Lakes, short voyage.....	3 to 4
River, (Hudson)	2½
River, (St. Lawrence and Mississippi)	3
Canals, Erie enlargement	4
Railroads, transporting coal.....	6 to 10
Railroads, not for coal, favorable grades.....	12½
Railroads, not for coal, steep grades	15 to 25

The improvements made in the means of transportation have undoubtedly produced changes in these rates.

Time, as an element of transportation, has a speculative and therefore an unknown value. It is generally over estimated, the tendencies of the age being to reduce time even at the sacrifice of increased freight charges. Owing to improvements in permanent roadway and equipments, railroads are every year carrying more of the products before transported only on water lines, while on the ocean the trade between our large ports is rapidly passing to the prosperous steam lines which within a few years have sprung up all along the Atlantic and Gulf coast.

When steam lines were first started between the United States and Europe it was supposed that they could carry only first-class passengers and the most costly freights; but the improvements in ocean steam navigation have been so great that now the enterprising English and German lines are carrying emigrant passengers and goods, which but a few years ago could be carried only in sailing vessels. The whole carrying trade with Europe has thus been changed within the last ten years. It would, however, be as absurd to predict the entire superseding of sailing vessels by steamships, as it was a few years ago to suppose that the locomotive engine would in time render useless the labor of the horse and ox. There is work for all, and we may expect to see an increase rather than a diminution of both sailing and canal boat tonnage.

Undoubtedly the rapid introduction of steamers has at first had a tendency to reduce the tonnage of sailing vessels, and especially to reduce the amount of ship-building for ocean commerce. It is estimated that in the general trade between the United States and Europe eighteen tons of steam tonnage are equal to about thirty-two tons of sailing tonnage. The entire substitution of steam for sailing vessels would, therefore, require a little more than one-half the tonnage actually employed in order to perform the same amount of work.

The steam tonnage (American and foreign) employed between the United States and foreign countries being 31½ per cent. of the total tonnage so employed, it may be stated in general terms that if our entire commerce was now carried on in sailing vessels, the amount of tonnage employed would be increased 25 per cent.

The steam tonnage entered at the port of New York, from foreign countries, during the year ending June 30, 1869, was but 45 per cent. of the total tonnage entered at that port, whereas the value of imports in steam-vessels was 80.39 per cent. of the value of the total imports. Hence it is estimated that 56 per cent. of the value of the total imports into the United States was received in steam-vessels.

THE DECADENCE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Our ocean commerce is divided into two branches, the coasting trade and the foreign trade. American vessels in the coasting trade compete only with land lines of transportation—foreign vessels being debarred from all participation in this branch of our commerce. We, therefore, see no diminution of American tonnage so employed. American ships in the foreign trade, on the other hand, enter into free and equal competition with the ships of all nations holding relations of maritime reciprocity with the United States. The tonnage of American vessels thus employed has fallen off 43 per cent. since 1861. American vessels are not necessarily confined to either the home or foreign trade. They pass from one occupation to the other by simply exchanging their marine documents at the custom-house, the expense in neither case amounting to more than \$2 25.

Owing to the wars which prevailed in Europe from 1793 to 1815, English and French vessels were in constant danger of capture, and therefore foreign shippers sought the protection of the American flag. Thus our merchant marine had a rapid development in its very infancy. Not only did we gain almost the entire control of our own trade with foreign nations, but we became to a great extent common-carriers for the nations of Europe. Besides a considerable amount of the foreign trade of Europe was deflected to an indirect trade through ports of the United States. Owing also to the abundance and cheapness of ship-building

material in this country, the skill of our naval architects, and the enterprise of our ship-builders and merchants, American shipping enjoyed a long season of prosperity, culminating in the proud position which we held as a commercial nation in 1855, the tonnage of the United States being then nearly equal to that of England.

It was estimated that at that time the marine tonnage of the world was divided about as follows: the United States one-third, England one-third, and all other nations combined one-third.

A remarkable train of events led to the unprecedented prosperity of our merchant marine from 1846 to 1857, viz: the Mexican war in 1846, 1847, and 1848, the discovery of gold in California in 1848, and finally the Crimean war in 1854, 1855, and 1856, which, by engaging many of the merchant of England in the transportation of material of war, left an open field for our enterprising ship-owners. About the year 1850 our fast and elegant clipper-ships attained a world-wide fame. It was said that in 1853 they took the preference for freights over British ships even in the port of London. England looked with alarm at the wonderful maritime growth of her young rival of the West, for she saw in it the threatened loss of her commercial power. As the natural result of a supply greatly exceeding the demand, the ship-building interests of the country were utterly prostrated in 1858 and 1859, (see Chart 22,) while the shipping interest, as indicated by tonnage entered and cleared, (see Chart No. 19,) held up very nearly to the highest point ever attained until the year 1861, when the fortunes of war proved as disastrous to our maritime interests as they had been propitious in the early history of the country. Armed privateers, built in British ship-yards, and enjoying the protection of British ports, went forth on their errand of destruction, and in the course of three years well-nigh drove the American flag from the commerce of the seas. Whether the course pursued by England, at that important crisis of our history, may or may not be attributed to a desire of once more grasping the international commerce of the world, it is certain that she has gained the alluring prize. The statistical charts at the end of this report tell in graphic lines the story of our commercial downfall, and of her commercial triumph. During the dark period of civil war, (the year ending June 30, 1864,) for the first time in the history of the nation, the tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States from foreign countries fell below the tonnage of foreign vessels entered. This fact is illustrated by Chart No. 19. It is seen that the tonnage of British vessels entered at our seaports since 1861 has constituted 76 per cent. of the entire foreign tonnage entered.

Similar facts are exhibited by Chart No. 20, which is compiled from the statistics of our imports. It is also seen that during the year ending June 30, 1862, the value of imports in American vessels fell below that in foreign vessels, and that the percentage of imports in foreign bottoms since that date is greater even than the percentage of tonnage entered of American vessels. This is accounted for by the fact that a very large proportion of our most valuable foreign goods are imported in British steamers at New York. These two charts (Nos. 19 and 20) indicate, the one by the line of total tonnage entered, and the other by the line of total imports, that our foreign commerce has been subject to frequent and violent fluctuations, and that during the last four years it has been larger than ever before in the history of the country. Our misfortune is simply this: *British ships have superseded American ships not only in the international commerce of the world, but also to a very great degree in our own trade with foreign nations.*

The extent of the reverse which our merchant marine has suffered

may perhaps be better appreciated from the following statement: (See Chart 19.) During the six years ending June 30, 1861, the tonnage entered in American vessels amounted to 18,136,439 tons, and the tonnage entered in foreign vessels amounted to 8,622,226 tons, while during the six years ending June 30, 1869, the tonnage entered in American vessels amounted to 10,242,425 tons, and in foreign vessels to 17,561,352 tons; showing that American tonnage in our foreign trade had fallen from 210 to 58 per cent. of foreign tonnage in the same trade. Stated in other terms, during the six years ending June 30, 1861, 67 per cent. of the total tonnage entered from foreign countries was in American vessels, and during the six years ending June 30, 1869, only 37 per cent. was in American vessels, a relative falling off of nearly one-half. Similar facts are indicated by Chart No. 20, which is correlative with Chart No. 19. Comparing the two periods, we find that during the six years ending June 30, 1861, the value of imports in American vessels was \$1,358,619,000, and in foreign vessels \$636,104,000, and that during the six years ending June 30, 1869, the value of imports in American vessels was \$635,021,000, and in foreign vessels \$1,593,377,000, showing that the value of imports in American vessels had fallen from 213 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the imports in foreign vessels; or, stated in other terms, during the six years ending June 30, 1861, 68 per cent. of the total imports into the United States were received in American vessels, and during the six years ending June 30, 1869, only 28 per cent. were in American vessels. The charts from 1 to 20, inclusive, exhibit the incontrovertible fact that the loss of the United States has been the gain of England.

The supersedure of American by British ships is also exhibited by Charts 1 to 14 inclusive. Brief summaries of the facts indicated by the charts are presented as follows:

Comparative statement showing the decadence of American shipping at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

[Charts 1 to 6 inclusive.]

Ports.	Per cent. of total tonnage entered in American and foreign vessels.			
	1856 to 1861, inclusive.		1862 to 1869, inclusive.	
	Per cent. in American vessels.	Per cent. in foreign vessels.	Per cent. in American vessels.	Per cent. in foreign vessels.
Boston.....	50	50	30	70
New York.....	74	26	36	64
Philadelphia.....	83	17	57	43
Baltimore.....	79	21	49	51
New Orleans.....	74	26	43	57
San Francisco.....	75	25	72	28

Comparative statement showing the decadence of American shipping in the various branches of foreign trade.

[Charts 7 to 14 inclusive.]

	Per cent. of total tonnage entered in American and foreign vessels.			
	1856 to 1861, inclusive.		1862 to 1869, inclusive.	
	Per cent. in American vessels.	Per cent. in foreign vessels.	Per cent. in American vessels.	Per cent. in foreign vessels.
France.....	87	13	50	50
Great Britain.....	65	35	31	69
German States.....	28	72	10	90
The Mediterranean.....	68	32	40	60
West Indies.....	85	15	66	34
South American.....	90	10	72	28
East Indies, (exclusive of China).....	92	8	60	40
China.....	89	11	47	53

In 1862 the ship-building of the coast was less than it had been during any year since A. D. 1844, and there has been but little improvement since. The depression of our ocean ship-building is due almost exclusively to the great falling off in the building of large vessels designed for the foreign trade. This fact is shown by the following statement; ships and barks representing ocean or "foreign trade," and schooners the "home" or "coasting trade:—"

Statement showing the number of schooners and the number of ships and barks built in the United States each year from A. D. 1855 to A. D. 1869.

[The Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.]

Year.	No. of ships and barks.	No. of schooners.	Year.	No. of ships and barks.	No. of schooners.
1855.....	373	528	1863.....	83	153
1856.....	302	438	1864.....	106	222
1857.....	248	398	1865.....	105	350
1858.....	118	367	1866.....	84	419
1859.....	88	276	1867.....	81	476
1860.....	109	347	1868.....	69	454
1861.....	105	327	1869.....	91	506
1862.....	43	167			

Thus it is seen that while the building of ships and barks, which are employed chiefly in the "foreign trade," fell from 373 in the year 1855 to 91 in the year 1869, the building of schooners, which are generally employed in the "coasting trade," is quite as prosperous as it was from 1855 to 1860.

The falling off in the building of large vessels is further illustrated as follows: During the five years from 1853 to 1858, 65 per cent. of our total sea-going tonnage built on the coast consisted of ships and barks, while during the five years from 1863 to 1868 only 28 per cent. consisted of ships and barks. During the year 1855, the most prosperous year in the history of American ship-building, there were 305 ships and barks and 173 schooners built in the New England States, the aggregate tonnage built having been 326,429 tons; while during the year ending June 30, 1869, there were 72 ships and barks and 185 schooners built, the aggregate tonnage having been 92,750 tons. It is ascertained, more-

over, that the average tonnage of ships and barks built since the war has fallen off 10 per cent. The difference between the numerical expressions of tonnage under the "old" and "new" methods of admeasurement does not materially affect these results. Brigs, schooners, and sloops measure numerically less under the "new" than under the "old" admeasurement, while ships, barks, steamboats, and vessels, having closed-in spaces above their hulls, have their tonnage largely increased. The aggregate tonnage of the country under the "new" admeasurement is about five per cent. less than under the "old."

The following statement exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels captured and destroyed:

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
1861.....	37	11,789
1862.....	35	12,790
1863.....	97	51,710
1864.....	36	14,122
1865.....	34	14,194
Totals.....	239	104,605

Besides American ship-owners, on account of the advanced rates of insurance of American vessels, and for the purpose of avoiding the risk of capture, transferred their vessels to the citizens of other countries either by actual or fictitious sales.

The following statement exhibits the vessels sold to foreigners from 1821 to 1869:

Statement of vessels under American registry sold to foreigners from 1821 to 1869.

Year.	Registered.	Enrolled.	Total.	Year.	Registered.	Enrolled.	Total.
1821.....	8,350		8,350	1846.....	10,932		10,932
1822.....	5,710		5,710	1847.....	13,908	3,061	16,969
1823.....	9,269		9,269	1848.....	11,079	1,377	12,456
1824.....	12,818		12,818	1849.....	12,506	115	12,621
1825.....	9,949		9,949	1850.....	13,468		13,468
1826.....	13,994		13,994	1851.....	15,247		15,247
1827.....	19,043		19,043	1852.....	17,612	309	17,921
1828.....	14,678		14,678	1853.....	10,035		10,035
1829.....	14,093		14,093	1854.....	59,244	789	60,033
1830.....	10,059		10,059	1855.....	65,887		65,887
1831.....	9,750		9,750	1856.....	41,854	314	42,168
1832.....	6,083		6,083	1857.....	51,791	858	52,649
1833.....	2,932		2,932	1858.....	25,926	379	26,305
1834.....	4,725		4,725	1859.....	30,765	85	30,850
1835.....	7,617		7,617	1860.....	17,073	345	17,418
1836.....	10,509		10,509	1861.....	26,503	146	26,649
1837.....	9,916		9,916	1862.....	114,939	2,817	117,756
1838.....	5,386		5,386	1863.....	217,126	5,073	222,199
1839.....	5,769		5,769	1864.....	291,383	9,462	300,845
1840.....	13,837		13,837	1865.....	128,197	5,635	133,832
1841.....	12,713		12,713	1866.....	21,678	439	22,117
1842.....	7,770		7,770	1867.....	9,016	72	9,088
1843.....	8,818		8,818	1868.....	10,664	3,093	13,757
1844.....	7,227		7,227	1869.....	18,652	411	19,063
1845.....	8,023	346	8,369				

It appears that during the four years of the war 774,652 tons were sold to foreigners, while during the preceding forty years, embracing the period of our highest prosperity in ship-building, only 671,377 tons were sold to foreigners.

But nearly five years have elapsed since the last hostile flag was hauled down, and our merchant marine engaged in foreign trade still

remains in the low condition to which it fell in 1864. In a nation like ours, possessed of unsurpassed resources, abounding in ship-building material, and exhibiting in almost every other pursuit an unprecedented degree of prosperity, we must seek other causes for the continued depression of our maritime interests than those which terminated with the war. A careful investigation of the changes which have taken place in "ocean commerce" may perhaps lead to a solution of the difficulty.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Steam navigation between the United States and Europe* dates from the year 1838, when the *Sirius* and the *Great Western*, the pioneer ships, arrived at New York. Since that time, there has been uninterrupted transatlantic steam communication.

In A. D. 1840 the Cunard line was established with five steamers, receiving from the British government a postal subsidy of £85,000 (\$413,666) per annum.

The English government inaugurated the system of subsidies rather from political than from commercial considerations. The first grant to the Cunard line was for carrying the British mails from England to Halifax; the owners, however, extended their voyages to Boston and New York without extra compensation. Nearly all the other subsidized lines of England were those connecting her colonies with each other and with the mother country.

During the year 1841 the Cunard subsidy was increased to £110,000. Even with this additional grant the proprietors failed. The government, however, came to the rescue, increasing the subsidy to £145,000 (\$705,666) in 1846, so that the line was continued. In 1862 the line had increased to eleven steamers, making weekly trips, with a subsidy of £176,340, (\$858,176), or \$16,503 per trip. At the present time this line is running twenty-one steamers, making one hundred and four trips per annum, and receiving from the British government a subsidy of only £70,000 (\$340,662) per annum, or \$3,275 per trip.

The history of American ocean steam lines is brief and by no means creditable to us as a great commercial nation.

1st. In 1850 the Collins line was started, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Baltic, and the Arctic having been completed during that year. The Adriatic was added in 1856. In 1852 this line received a subsidy of \$858,000 for twenty-six trips a year, being at the rate of \$33,000 per trip, or \$4 70 per mile run. In 1857 the subsidy was reduced to \$385,000 for twenty-nine trips per annum, being at the rate of \$13,276 per trip, or \$3 10½ per mile run, the gross postage being \$415,867.

At the same time the Cunard line received a subsidy of £173,340 (\$843,576) for fifty-two trips per annum, being at the rate of \$16,222 per trip, or \$2 38½ per mile run, the gross postage being £143,667, (\$699,169.)

The American steamers surpassed their rivals of the Cunard line in elegance and speed and also in popular favor. The career of the Collins line, though brilliant, was short, terminating in 1858 in the bankruptcy of the company and the withdrawal of the ships. The Arctic went down in 1854, the Pacific left Liverpool in 1858, and was heard from no more. Extravagance and bad management, added to these fearful disasters, completed the ruin of the company.

2d. The Havre line was established in the year 1847.

* The statistics of steam lines between the United States and Europe prior to 1863 are taken from a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York to Congress in February, 1864.

This line also met with very serious misfortunes in the loss of the Franklin and Humboldt. It continued until the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, when the remaining steamers, the Arago and Fulton, were withdrawn and chartered to the United States government. This company was a successful one. By strict economy and good management the proprietors were enabled to retrieve their misfortunes. The compensation received from the government for carrying mails amounted to about \$3 25 per mile run. One of the owners and managers of this line has informed me that he always was, and still is, opposed to government subsidies upon principle, believing them to be detrimental to the general interests of commerce.

The Bremen line, the pioneer of the American lines, was established in 1846, but withdrew in 1858, for the reason that it did not pay. Thus it appears that American steam navigation to Europe failed before the outbreak of the war. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, there was no American steamer running between the United States and Europe.

Since the war three attempts have been made to establish American lines. A company in Boston built two wooden-screw steamers, the Erie and Ontario, of about three thousand tons each. The Ontario was finished in August, 1867, and made three trips to Liverpool. The Erie was finished in February, 1868, but never went to sea. These vessels, which cost about \$750,000 each, have been sold within a few weeks for less than half their original cost.

An American line was started in New York, in the year 1866, by Messrs. Ruger Brothers. The vessels of this line made twelve voyages in 1866, fourteen in 1867, eight in 1868, and seven in 1869. During the early part of the year 1869 the proprietors extended the voyages of their line to Copenhagen, Denmark, and to Stettin, Prussia. This line has also failed for the following reasons, as stated by the owners: "A combination was formed by the English and German steamship lines to put on a steamer for New York at the same port, and on the same day that the vessels of this line were advertised to sail, and to take freight and passengers to New York at reduced rates. The result of this combination was death to their line." It is proper to state that the steamships of this line were old side-wheel wooden ships, and not at all adapted for competition with the improved iron screw-steamers of the foreign lines.

An American line was established between Baltimore and Liverpool in 1866, but has been withdrawn during the present year, for the reason that it did not pay. The steamers of this line were also wooden vessels, purchased from the government.

Two other ocean steamship companies have been organized in this country during the last two years, but I believe that neither of them has yet laid a keel.

Were it not that the trade between San Francisco and New York, via the Isthmus, is declared to be a part of our "coasting trade," there is reason to believe that British iron screw-steamers would long since have monopolized the route now occupied by the magnificent American steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To-day there is not a single steamer running between the United States and Europe which wears the American flag, whereas there are twelve foreign lines, comprising 117 steamers, whose aggregate tonnage is 268,437 tons.

From the proportion of the value of imports in steam-vessels at the

port of New York, (80½ per cent.,) it is estimated that during the year ending June 30, 1869, 49½ per cent. of the imports (value) into the United States have been received in foreign steamers.

The value of the ships so engaged is estimated at \$36,991,918, and the gross receipts for freight at \$28,470,000.

While Americans are unable to maintain lines of ocean steamers between our own and foreign ports, English steam lines have been established in all parts of the world. In opposition to the wealthy, subsidized Cunard line, other British lines have also been established between ports of the United States and Great Britain which do not now and never have received any subsidy from the British government, but depend entirely upon their receipts from passengers and freights.

These lines have enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, due to improvements in the construction of their vessels and to the enterprise and economy with which their business has been conducted.

The names of these lines, together with the date when started, number and tonnage of steamers, &c., are shown in the following tabular statement:

Statement of foreign steam lines between ports of the United States and Europe.

Name of lines.	To what foreign port.	Nationality.	When established.	Number of steamers.	Number of trips.	Subsidy per trip.	Tonnage.
PORTLAND.							
Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.	3 Glasgow } 7 Liverpool }	British.....	1856	10	52	None.	23,630.91
NEW YORK.							
Cunard line.....	Liverpool.....	British.....	1840	21	104	\$3,275	47,747.63
Inman line.....	Liverpool.....	British.....	1850	14	72	2,365	32,229
Hamburg and American line	Hamburg.....	North German..	1856	10	52	None.	26,641
North German line.....	Bremen.....	North German..	1858	11	52	None.	31,633
London and New York Steamship Company.	London.....	British.....	1863	4	26	None.	7,422
Anchor line.....	Glasgow.....	British.....	1863	11	70	None.	16,457
National line.....	Liverpool.....	British.....	1864	9	60	None.	26,540
General Transatlantic line..	Havre.....	French.....	1864	7	26	22,320	15,142
Liverpool and Great Western line.	Liverpool.....	British.....	1866	6	52	None.	18,504
New York and Bremen line..	Bremen.....	North German..	1868	1	.....	None.	1,797
Total to New York.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	225,692.63
BALTIMORE.							
North German line.....	Bremen.....	North German..	1868	4	26	None.	9,275.96
NEW ORLEANS.							
Liverpool and Southern Steamship Company.	Liverpool.....	British.....	1867	9	26	None.	10,417.54
Thirteen lines.....	.....	.....	.....	117	618	.....	268,437.04

Average tonnage, 2,308.66.

The following is a statement of American steam lines making regular trips between ports of the United States and foreign ports:

Statement of American steam lines making regular trips between ports of the United States and foreign ports.

Name of line.	To what foreign port.	When established.	No. of steamers.	No. of trips.	Tonnage.
PORTLAND.					
Portland and Halifax line	{ 1 Halifax	1867	2	52	1, 096. 71
	{ 1 St. John				
BOSTON.					
T. Nickerson & Co	Charlotte Town	1868	3	About 38	1, 840. 36
J. G. Hall & Co.	St. John	1866	1	About 40	449. 27
International Steamship Co	St. John		3		3, 067. 34
Total Boston			7		5, 356. 97
NEW YORK.					
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Co.	Vera Cruz	1868	2	18	2, 141. 23
New York and Bermuda steamship line	Bermuda	1868	1	20	601. 00
Atlantic Mail Steamship Co	Havana		4		5, 544. 16
Pacific Mail Steamship Co	Aspinwall	1849	6	26	17, 067. 99
United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co.	Rio de Janeiro	1865	3	12	6, 435. 17
New York and Port au Prince line	Port au Prince	1864	1	12	490. 00
Total New York			17		32, 279. 55
NEW ORLEANS.					
Alliance line	Havana	1866	4	52	1, 678. 09
SAN FRANCISCO.					
Pacific Mail Steamship Co	Panama	1849	6	24	18, 023. 59
Do	Hong-Kong	1867	4	12	16, 369. 67
North Pacific Transportation Co	Victoria		4		3, 620. 25
Do	Mazatlan		2		2, 883. 50
Do	Honolulu		1		1, 077. 13
Total San Francisco			17		41, 974. 14

Total number of steamers, 47; total tonnage of steamers, 82,385.46; average tonnage, 1,733.

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of steamers plying regularly between the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and foreign ports.

Nationality.	To ports in Europe.		To foreign ports other than ports in Europe.		To all foreign ports.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United States			47	82, 385. 46	47	82, 385. 46
England	84	184, 488. 08			84	184, 488. 08
France	7	15, 142. 00			7	15, 142. 00
North Germany	26	68, 806. 96			26	68, 806. 96
Total	117	268, 437. 04	47	82, 385. 46	164	350, 822. 50

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The forty-seven American steamers running to ports other than ports in Europe during the year 1869 were as follows:

	No.		No.
Havana	10	Prince Edward Island	3
St. John, N. B.	5	Aspinwall	6
Panama	6	Rio de Janeiro	3
Halifax	1	Port au Prince	1
Bermuda	1	Hong-Kong	4
Victoria	4	Honolulu	1
Mazatlan	2		

Condensed statement of American and foreign steamers plying regularly between ports of the United States and foreign ports.

Name of port.	American steamers.		Foreign steamers.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Portland	2	1,096.71	10	23,050.91	12	24,147.62
Boston	7	5,356.97			7	5,356.97
New York	17	32,279.55	94	225,692.63	111	257,972.18
Baltimore			4	9,275.96	4	9,275.96
New Orleans	4	1,674.09	9	10,417.54	13	12,091.63
San Francisco	17	41,974.14			17	41,974.14
Total	47	82,385.46	117	268,437.04	164	350,822.50

NOTE.—This statement includes the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company running between New York and Aspinwall, and San Francisco and Panama.

The rapid increase of steam navigation is clearly illustrated by Charts Nos. 16, 17, and 18, which exhibit the humiliating fact of the failure of the United States in this important branch of ocean commerce. The statistics of steam tonnage for these three charts were obtained by means of special investigations made at the custom-houses of the country within the last three months, the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered never having been kept separately in our statistics. It is a matter of high importance that this distinction should be observed in the future.

These statistics from 1844 to 1869 have been compiled with much care and labor.

The only subsidized lines now running between ports of the United States and Europe are the Royal Mail Steamship Company, (Cunard line,) the Inman line, and the General Transatlantic Company, subsidized by the French government.

The compensation paid these lines is as follows:

The Cunard line (British) receives £70,000, (\$340,662,) and makes one hundred and four trips per annum, being at the rate of \$3,275 per trip, or 53 cents per mile run.

The Inman line (British) receives £35,000, (\$170,331,) and makes seventy-two trips per annum, being at the rate of \$2,365 per trip, or 38 cents per mile run.

The General Transatlantic Company (French) makes about twenty-six trips per annum, and receives 120,000 francs per trip, being at the rate of \$22,320 per trip, or \$3 41 per mile run.

At the present time there are three subsidized lines running between ports of the United States and Europe, and nine lines not subsidized.

the subsidized lines embracing forty-two steamers, and the lines not subsidized seventy-five steamers.

During the past year the following steam lines have carried the United States mail to Europe:

1. Hamburg and American Packet Company (N. G. Union) every Saturday.
2. The Cunard line (British) every Wednesday.
3. The North German Lloyd (N. G. Union) every Thursday.
4. The Inman line (British) every Saturday.
5. The General Transatlantic Company (French) every alternate Saturday, taking a direct mail to France only.

The Inman and Cunard lines have received 20 cents per ounce for letters and 6 cents per pound for printed matter, &c. The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg and American Packet Company have been paid 20 cents per ounce for letters and 6 cents per pound for printed matter, &c., except that portion of the mail designated direct mail to Germany, for which they have received 5 cents for each letter rate and 10 cents per kilogramme on all printed matter, &c.

The General Transatlantic (French) steamers have received all but the United States postage. The mails have been given to the above-named lines for their speed and regularity, the United States having no postal contract with any line of steamers to Europe. The only lines which have brought European mails to the United States are the Inman, Cunard, North German Lloyd, Hamburg American Packet Company, and the General Transatlantic Company.

Statement of amounts paid by the United States government to foreign steamship lines for carrying mails.

Name of line.	Number of trips.	Average pay per trip.	Rate of pay per annum.
Cunard line	52	\$1, 500	\$78, 000
Inman line	52	1, 600	83, 200
Hamburg line	52	1, 400	72, 800
Bremen line	52	1, 200	62, 400

It is seen that the Cunard and Inman lines have received at the rate of \$6.400 per ton for letters, and \$120 per ton for newspapers.

Comparing these rates with the rates paid for express freights, it will be seen that the United States government has really given a subsidy to all these lines.

Within a few weeks the former postal arrangements with foreign steam lines have been broken up by the refusal of the above-named companies to carry the mails at the rates offered by the Postmaster General. New arrangements have been effected with other lines.

The relative cost of operating British and American steam lines depends upon the difference in cost of vessels in the two countries, the difference in running expenses, and the difference in the value of annual depreciation and repairs. The cost of building in the two countries is fully referred to on pages 19 to 26, inclusive.

The following estimate in regard to the cost of running American and

British steam lines has been computed from data furnished by persons of large practical experience:

Relative annual cost of operating American and British lines of steamers.

	Percentage on capital invested.	
	British.	American.
Insurance.....	8	8
Depreciation and repairs not covered by insurance.....	5 iron	10 wood
Profits required by stockholders.....	12	16
Percentage of original stock required to be earned annually.....	25	34

The foregoing is merely a general expression, and is not, of course, supposed to be strictly accurate.

The difference in the profits required on commercial ventures in England and the United States is due to the difference in the ruling rates of interest in the two countries. Beside the taxes imposed upon shipping in the United States by the general government there are State, county, and city taxes.

The following statement upon this point is furnished to me by Mr. Edward Hincken, president of the Ship-owners' Association of New York:

Estimated amount of taxation of an American line of steamers.

State, county, and city taxes at New York on vessels, wharves, machine shops, offices, and floating capital, estimated at \$3,000,000, 2½ per cent.....	\$75,000
Advantage gained by British vessels on imported goods free of duty, estimated.....	25,000
(This amount embraces only the drawback in England on sugar, coffee, tea, spirits, wines, and tobacco.)	
United States tax on gross receipts from passengers, 2½ per cent., (estimated on a fair amount of business).....	37,500
United States tax 5 per cent. on profits of company, supposing net dividend of 12 per cent. on a capital of \$3,000,000....	18,000
Total.....	155,500

Estimated amount of taxation of English line of steamers.

Income tax of stockholders, 1½ per cent. on dividend of 12 per cent. on \$3,000,000.....	\$45,000
Tax on rental value of premises, estimated.....	4,000
Total.....	49,000

Mr. Hincken adds: "Although the port of New York owes its pre-eminence to commerce, there is no State in the Union that has done so much to encourage it as New York. It has grown up in the face of enormous sums paid yearly to the commissioners of emigration, com-

sioners of quarantine, enormous rates of postage, and unserviceable wharves, for which large sums are fleeced out of vessel owners."

In the efforts which are being made to revive our maritime interests, besides those remedies which may possibly be applied by the general government, an interesting question arises as to the share of the work devolving upon States, counties, and cities which are directly benefited by foreign commerce.

The British government allows goods used on ship-board to be imported free of duty. The amount of this subsidy to the shipping of the kingdom during the year 1867 was \$2,328,762 in gold. (See page 51.)

WOODEN AND IRON VESSELS.

From the earliest ages until a period within the memory of living men wood was the material chiefly used for the construction of sea-going vessels, and only within the last twenty years has iron been substituted to any great extent. Iron vessels were built for canal and river navigation in England and Scotland as early as 1787; but iron ship-building may be said to date from about the year 1830. Few sea-going iron vessels were built prior to 1843, when the steamer *Great Britain* was launched, then the largest steamship in the world. She demonstrated the safety of iron vessels upon the ocean, and their fitness for the severe trials of the stormy Atlantic. The peculiar advantages possessed by iron as a ship-building material are:

1. Iron vessels are more rigid than wooden vessels. All wooden vessels change their form in the course of years, owing to the action of the sea, the strain of cargoes, the unequal expansion and contraction of the inner and outer planking, and the unequal bearing of different parts of the hull. In steam vessels the strain caused by the weight of the engine and boilers, and the rack of machinery, is so great that the application of the screw, the most economical method of propulsion, to wooden ocean steamers of more than two thousand tons, is generally considered impracticable.

2. Iron is much more durable than wood. The average lifetime of wooden sailing vessels is fourteen years; that of wooden ocean steamers is about twelve to fourteen years. The lifetime of iron vessels for ocean navigation cannot be accurately stated, merely from the fact that sufficient time has not elapsed since they were first built in order to determine that point. Iron vessels thirty years old are yet afloat and in good condition. Many iron vessels which were built fifteen to twenty years ago are still so well preserved that it is believed they will, with ordinary care, last twenty years longer. The steamer *Great Britain*, built in the year 1843, is still in service. In a recent communication I am informed that she is now employed on the line between Liverpool and Australia, and that she is considered the best ship of the line. This vessel ran on the north coast of Iceland in 1849, where she lay for months on a rocky shore exposed to the fury of a winter's storms. The damage done to her bottom being entirely local, she was soon put in a condition as good as new.

3. Iron ships are superior to wooden ships in buoyancy, and hence are able to carry a greater weight of cargo. It is stated by Mr. Moorsom, late surveyor general for tonnage in England, that iron ships constructed according to British Lloyd rules, owing to their superior buoyancy, can carry a greater weight of cargo than wooden ships by thirteen per cent. The ordinary cargo of a wooden ship of one thousand tons, United States admeasurement, being about sixteen hundred tons, of

twenty-two hundred and forty pounds, an iron ship of one thousand tons, loaded to the same depth would carry about eighteen hundred tons.

4. Iron vessels have greater internal capacity than wooden vessels, owing to the fact that their sides are thinner. Mr. Moorsom states that a one thousand ton iron ship has 14 per cent. greater stowage capacity than a wooden ship of the same tonnage and dimensions.

The commercial value of this advantage in favor of iron vessels is very great, owing to the fact that a large proportion of the cargoes of ocean commerce are estimated by the ton of forty cubic feet. As stated in a recent work by John Grantham, London, Vertue & Co., 1868, the engine, boilers, and coals of a steamer constitute about one-half the load. A gain, therefore, of 14 per cent. in internal capacity would add 28 per cent. to the available cargo space.

5. Iron ships are stronger than wooden ships of corresponding Lloyd rates. This results from the greater strength of iron, its capability of being bent into any of the various forms required in naval architecture, and its uniform tenacity in all directions. Iron also admits of a method of construction which is impossible in wooden ships. The plates of the sides and bottom are firmly bolted to the adjoining plates, whereas, in a wooden ship, the plauk, on which the strength of a ship mainly depends, are driven apart both at their ends and edges by the oakum which is required in order to make the ship water-tight. From its superior adaptability for fastening, iron also affords great facilities for the insertion of intercostal beams and water-tight bulkheads, which add very much not only to the strength, but to the safety of a ship in case of accident.

Iron offers peculiar advantages for the construction of ocean steamers. In fact, the success of the foreign transatlantic steam lines of to-day is due in great measure to the fact that they are built of iron. All the steamers now plying between the United States and Europe (one hundred and seventeen in all) are built of iron.

The desiderata in ocean steam navigation are speed and the largest amount of space available for passengers and cargo. An important commercial advantage possessed by iron steamers consists in the great length which it is possible to give them with safety. Vessels differ very much in speed owing to the form of their models; but it may be stated in general terms that the resistance offered to the passage of a ship through the water is in direct proportion to the area of the greatest transverse section.

The advantage possessed by iron steamers over wooden steamers in increased length are well known, and generally acknowledged by the English naval architects and builders. The conditions of speed being so variable, depending upon the model and construction of a vessel, it is found impossible to assign any general value to increased length of hull which would be applicable to all vessels. To it is opposed increased lateral friction, the value of which element is not yet well defined. Many steamers have been lengthened amidships, thus adding very much to their carrying capacity without materially affecting their speed under the same applied power.

The actual difference in the proportion of length to breadth has been determined in the case of twenty-six wooden steamers, all American, and nine iron steamers, all foreign. (See page 41.) The average ratio of length to breadth of the wooden steamers is seven, and of the iron steamers eight and three-tenths; the average difference in favor of the iron vessels being one and three-tenths. Without attempting to determine a point upon which there are differences of opinion, for the

sake of illustration, I assume a net gain in increased capacity of hull arising from an additional length equal to one breadth, in the case of a wooden steamer whose length is 360 feet, breadth 47.4, internal midship section 1,341.73 square feet, and tonnage 3,881.83 tons. Multiplying the area of the midship section by the breadth, we have 63,598 cubic feet, or 636 tons of increased carrying capacity arising from the additional length. But 636 tons affords a gain of 16 per cent. of the capacity of the ship as now constructed.

We have then the advantages of iron steamers as follows :

In thinner sides	14 per cent.
In greater length	16 per cent.
	<hr/>
Total gain	30 per cent.

Supposing the space occupied by the engines, boilers, and coals to be 40 per cent. of the hull, the total gain of 30 per cent. would afford a *net gain of 50 per cent. in the space available for freight and passengers.* I am informed that iron steamers are proposed for the Suez route, whose length shall be thirteen to fourteen times their breadth.

A great advantage in the construction of iron ships arises from the fact that a very large proportion of the work is done by machinery. All the plates, beams, and frames are cut, shaped, and punched by machinery. The principal manual labor consists in bolting the plates together.

The proportion of skilled labor in the construction of a wooden ship is estimated at about 66 per cent., and the proportion of skilled labor on an iron ship at only about 25 per cent. of the total labor employed.

COST OF BUILDING IRON VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN ENGLAND.

The most important commercial consideration in regard to shipping is the cost of construction. The iron ship-building interest of the United States is still in its infancy. There are but seven or eight establishments in the country which have built iron vessels, and the interest has barely had an existence during the last four years. Contracts have been made in this country not upon any well-established Lloyd rules, but according to such specifications and at such prices as parties could agree upon. Builders are unwilling, in the present state of changing values, to state definitely the terms upon which they are prepared to build vessels of established weight of metal. Relying upon the well-known superiority of American ship-plate, they have in most cases used iron of less weight and thickness than that required by the English and French Lloyd rules. It is therefore impossible to state precisely the difference in the cost of iron vessels in the United States and in England. Upon this point of so much importance I think it best to state such facts as I have been able to obtain. The prices stated by builders in this country are generally the lowest possible rates. These I compare with the lowest rates mentioned in England for A 1 ships at the time the facts were ascertained, viz: £15 per ton, (\$94 90 currency,) the premium on gold at that time being \$1 30.

The following estimates have been given to me by responsible parties who have built iron ships :

1. An estimate was made about six months ago by an American builder for the construction of an iron ship of one thousand and three tons. His price for the finished ship, built exactly in conformity with

English Lloyd's specifications, with one suit of sails, was \$121,000, or \$120 64 per ton. This, compared with the English rate, £15 or \$94 90 per ton, shows the cost of the American ship to be 25 per cent. more than that of the English. Add, perhaps, for English extra suit of sails 5 per cent., making the difference 30 per cent.

2. Mr. Franklin W. Smith, treasurer of the Atlantic Works of Boston, in a recent pamphlet on iron ship-building, estimates the cost of an American iron ship of one thousand tons, built according to the requirements of British Lloyds, at \$125 per ton, or 32 per cent. more than the English price, \$94 90 per ton.

3. Bids were made about six months ago for the building of a ship of one thousand and thirty-one tons for a Boston merchant. The lowest offer in this country was \$138,000, (\$133 85 per ton.) A bid was also received for the same ship from a builder in Scotland of \$87,000 currency, or \$84 38 per ton; the American estimate being 58 per cent. greater than the Scotch. It is believed, however, that the Scotch bid was due to a sudden depression in the iron ship-building interest, and probably also to an inferior quality of iron. Compared with the ruling rate for first-class ships, viz: £15 per ton, the comparison would stand thus:

American \$138,000; Scotch \$97,842. American 41 per cent. more than Scotch.

4. Messrs. Tupper and Beattie, proprietors of the iron bark *Iron Age*, inform me that "the price of Messrs Harlan & Hollingsworth, (builders of their vessel,) for a first-class ship, is \$85 per ton, register for hull, spars, and top iron works. The outfit would cost \$25 per ton more."

This would amount to \$110 currency for the finished ship. Messrs. Tupper & Beattie add, however: "We are satisfied that the English put more material in their vessels than we do." I have reason to believe that the cost here stated would be increased to \$125 per ton for a ship built in conformity with the rules of British Lloyds. This would be 32 per cent. higher than the prices in England and on the Clyde.

Another iron ship-builder in this country gave me, as the general results of his calculations, the present cost of an A 1 iron sailing ship in the United States about \$125 per ton. This, compared with the English rate, \$94 90 per ton, shows a difference of \$30 10 per ton, or 32 per cent. in favor of the English.

These facts are stated as they were received. They seem to indicate an advantage in building iron vessels on the side of England of about 33 per cent. It is stated, however, that owing to the limited demand for iron ships, and falling prices in England, vessels of inferior quality have been constructed, using the cheapest grades of iron.

Every iron vessel built in the United States, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has been constructed of American iron of superior quality.

At present the British builders enjoy a great advantage over us in what they technically term their "plant," viz: their stock of tools and machinery, buildings, &c. Especially is this true in regard to the building of marine engines.

It is believed that if our shops were as well furnished with tools and machinery as are many of the large establishments in England and Scotland, and a sufficient amount of work were done to secure the advantages of labor skilled in routine, that the cost of building ships and engines would be reduced from 7 to 10 per cent.

It is claimed by builders in this country that the superiority of American iron gives us a decided advantage in iron ship-building.

A valuable series of experiments have recently been made at the

Watertown arsenal by Captain O. E. Michaelis, United States Army, under the orders of Brevet Brigadier General Charles B. Kingsbury, showing the superiority of American ship plate. The average results arrived at from thirteen specimens of English and eight specimens of American iron were as follows :

Average tensile strength of all the English specimens, 41,505 pounds per square inch.

Average tensile strength of all the American specimens, 45,272 pounds per square inch.

Showing that the American ship plate has 9 per cent. greater tensile strength than the English. Captain Michaelis adds: "So far as I could judge, the American iron is more homogeneous than the English." A full statement of these experiments in detail may be found on page 42. At present we cannot avail ourselves of any advantages arising from a superior quality of iron because the British and French Lloyds refuse to recognize the fact in rating vessels.

The precise difference in the cost of American and English iron ships can only be arrived at by means of an extensive examination of the materials and methods of construction adopted in the two countries.

The foregoing estimates are all for sailing vessels.

It is probable that the relative cost of building iron ocean steamers in England and in the United States does not differ far from the above estimate, viz., 33 per cent.

At present first-class three thousand ton ocean steamers cost in England about \$145, gold, per ton. The difference in weight, style, and power of engines built in the two countries is so great that it is impossible to calculate the actual difference from a few particular vessels.

The relative cost of operating wooden and iron ships depends upon *first cost*, annual depreciation, annual repairs not covered by insurance, and relative advantages in the carriage of freights.

While it may be stated in general terms that the cost of first-class wooden sailing vessels in the United States, and of iron vessels in England is about the same at the present time, it is difficult to compare the cost of wooden and iron steamers, the actual cost of wooden steamers in this country being generally known only to the proprietors and builders. The cost per ton differs very widely according to finish, style of engine, model, &c.

The annual *depreciation* of both wooden and iron vessels depends upon their average life-time or term of actual service. The average life-time of wooden steamers being about fourteen years, the annual depreciation is about 7 per cent. per annum. From the best available data it is estimated that the average life-time of iron steamers is thirty years, the annual depreciation being about $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum.

The relative cost of ordinary repairs is estimated at 7 per cent. for wooden steamers, and 2 per cent. for iron steamers.

The relative advantages of iron vessels in insurance is stated upon reliable authority as follows :

Insurance of wooden sailing ships, voyage to Europe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

Insurance of iron sailing ships, voyage to Europe, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Insurance of wooden sailing ships, beyond Cape Good Hope, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Insurance of iron sailing ships, beyond Cape Good Hope, 3 per cent.

Insurance of wooden steamers, transatlantic voyage, 3 per cent.

Insurance of iron steamers, transatlantic voyage, 2 per cent.

It seems to be a fact generally admitted by merchants and Lloyds' surveyors that iron vessels are growing in favor, on account of their seaworthiness, and the manner in which they carry cargoes. Upon this

point, of so much interest to our merchant marine, I submit the following extracts from letters of recent date. Captain Samuel Harding, surveyor of French Lloyds' at New York, in a letter dated December 10, says: "I am informed by merchants who know, that iron ships in East Indies trade (except China) command a preference and higher rates of freight than wooden ships. Wooden ships are preferred for cargoes of tea. A part of the English tea ships are 'composite,' (iron and wood.) For cargoes of wheat and all cereals from California to England, iron ships have the preference. So far as my observation goes, iron ships at New York turn out cargoes in far the best order."

Edward Hincken, esq., president of the Ship-owners' Association of New York, in a letter dated December 10, mentions several merchants largely engaged in East India trade in that city, who give iron ships \$1 to \$1 50 more per ton for freights than they give to wooden ships. Recent quotations of freights from Calcutta to New York being \$11 50 to \$12, the difference in favor of iron vessels amounts to 8½ per cent. of the rates paid to wooden vessels; he adds: "The difference at Calcutta is a fair estimate of the East India ports. In the trade between the United States and Europe there is not so much difference, but the preference given to iron vessels compels wooden vessels to lower their rates." Mr. Jas. W. Elwell, merchant of New York, states that iron vessels receive five shillings (\$1 21) more per ton for freight than wooden ships at the port of San Francisco.

Captain John C. Cremony, of San Francisco, a gentleman of long experience in shipping, states as follows: "At San Francisco a decided preference is given to iron vessels, both by shippers and by insurance companies. The average freight charge to England is £3 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton more is given to iron than to wooden vessels." This shows an advantage of 4 to 5 per cent. in favor of iron ships.

In the ports of England certain classes of freights are advertised "for iron vessels only." Thus it appears that the relative condition of American and British ships in international commerce has been reversed since 1853. *Then American ships were preferred at the port of London; now British ships take the preference at the port of New York.*

The practical substitution of iron for wood by other nations in the building of ocean steamships is shown by the fact that all the foreign steamers now plying between ports of the United States and ports in Europe are built of iron, and all, I think, built in England or on the Clyde.

On page 42 will be found a statement concerning the cost of operating wooden and iron sailing vessels, by Mr. F. W. Smith, of Boston, which is inserted upon the authority of that gentleman. The results there shown are, of course, only approximate.

A statement of the ship-building of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from 1853 to 1868, may be found on page 46.

There are no reliable data in regard to the iron ship-building of the United States prior to 1868, the distinction of "wood" and "iron" not having been observed in the returns to the tonnage office.

The following is a statement of the iron ship-building of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1869:

One bark.....	680 tons.
One brig.....	359 tons.
One ocean propeller.....	1,453 tons.
Seven river steamers.....	2,092 tons.
Total.....	<u>4,588 tons.</u>

During the past year the first *iron sailing vessels* designed for ocean commerce have been built in this country.

First. The brig *Novelty*, of 359 tons, built by the Atlantic Works of Boston, for Messrs. Nash, Spaulding & Co., of that city. Her owners and constructors are entitled to great credit for the successful introduction in this vessel of a method of transporting liquids in bulk in sea-going vessels. She has seven tanks in her hold, of a combined capacity of 90,000 gallons, being designed solely for the molasses trade.

A saving has thus been effected of \$6,365 on a single voyage, or 15 per cent. of the value of the entire cargo at Boston, equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. Her owners inform me in a recent letter that they expect to have two molasses vessels built in the United States during the present year. They state that in so doing they can save \$30,000 in cost of construction. This saving would amount to 45 per cent. of the cost in Scotland.

Second. The bark *Iron Age*, of 680 tons, built by Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Delaware, for Messrs. Tupper and Beattie, of New York. She was built for general commerce. Her owners inform me that she has made one voyage, and has proved a perfect success. They are fully convinced of the superiority of iron ships.

The following is a statement of the iron vessels now belonging to American citizens, and sailing under the American flag:

Number and tonnage of American iron sailing and steam vessels.

Class.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Class.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Ships.....			River steamers.....	64	22,810
Barks.....	1	680	Ocean steamers.....	49	41,881
Brigs.....	1	359			
Barques.....	1	244	Total.....	118	68,299
Lake steamers.....	2	2,325			

These vessels, with the exception of a few captured blockade runners sold by the government, have been built in the United States of American iron.

Thus far no vessel has been built in the United States of imported iron.

Grantham, the distinguished English writer on iron ship-building, estimated in 1857 that iron vessels could be built in England for 10 per cent. less than first-class wooden ships. The same difference in prices is believed to exist at the present time. Just the reverse of this is the case in the United States. England resorted to iron as a necessity in order to maintain her place as a maritime nation upon the seas; but that necessity has been the mother of an invention which I think is destined to revolutionize the ocean shipping of the world. With all the light which I have been able to gain from a careful investigation of this subject, I hesitate not to say that the age of ocean commerce in wooden ships is passing away, and that the future success of the United States as a maritime nation will depend very much upon her ability to compete with other nations in the building of iron vessels. There is a method of building called "composite." Vessels of this kind are built with iron frames and beams, and wooden planking. These vessels are highly spoken of in some quarters, but none having been built in this country I am unable to give any facts in regard to them.

RELATIVE COST OF BUILDING WOODEN VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

There are very wide differences in the cost of wooden ships, owing to difference in the material used, the manner of construction, the workmanship, outfitting, rates of wages at different points, rent, &c.

In one locality ships are built for \$60 per ton, and in other places as high as \$110 per ton. It is necessary that these differences be considered in any statements which may be made upon the subject. The wooden vessels of the United States are built principally of oak. In Canada and new Brunswick, spruce, hackmatack and pine are chiefly used. Such ships are of course much inferior to those built in the United States, and are built at much less cost.

The relative cost of wooden vessels in this country ten years ago and at the present time is indicated by the following statements:

1. Messrs. Houghton Brothers, long-established ship-builders at Bath, Maine, state in a recent letter that the cost of building a one-thousand-ton first-class white-oak ship at Bath ten years ago, furnished with one suit of sails, and ready for sea, was \$48 per ton; he also states the cost of the same ship now \$65 per ton. Reducing the price in 1869 to gold basis, (premium on gold 130,) and we have cost, in 1859, \$48 per ton, and cost in 1869 \$50 per ton, an increase in cost of \$2 (gold) per ton, or 4½ per cent.

2. The deputy collector at Thomaston, Maine, states that the cost of building a one-thousand-ton oak ship ready for sea, with anchors, chains, and one suit of sails, which would rate 3-3 for seven years in French Lloyds, at that place, in 1856, was from \$50 to \$55 per ton. The cost of building a like ship in 1869 would be about \$80 per ton. Reducing the present price to gold rates (130) we have cost in 1859, \$55 per ton; cost in 1869, \$62 per ton, an advance of \$7, or 13 per cent.

3. The collector at Kennebunk, Maine, states in like manner for such vessels as have been built at that place: cost in 1856, \$45 per ton; cost of same ship in 1869, \$65 per ton; allowing for the premium on gold, cost in 1856, \$45 per ton; cost in 1869, \$50 per ton; showing an advance of 11 per cent.

4. The collector at Waldoboro, Maine, states cost of one-thousand-ton white-oak ship in 1856, \$58, and cost of same ship in 1869, \$80; reducing the latter price to gold rates, cost in 1856, \$58 per ton; cost in 1869, \$62 per ton; an advance of \$4 per ton, or 7 per cent.

The above mentioned custom officers have all obtained their facts from long-established ship-builders in Maine.

5. Mr. William H. Webb, of New York, states as follows: A first-class ship of one thousand tons, built at this port ten years ago, cost about \$65 per ton. The same ship would now cost \$90 per ton, allowing for the premium on gold; cost in 1859, \$65 per ton; cost in 1869, \$70 per ton, an advance of \$5 per ton, or 8 per cent.

The exact difference between the cost of building vessels in 1859 and 1869 cannot of course be stated from any special case, for no man can build two ships precisely alike or at precisely the same cost. Any general statement upon the subject must of course be derived from a number of special statements. I believe it is safe to state, therefore, that the cost of building wooden vessels in this country is now about 9 per cent. greater than in 1859. Our most formidable rival in the building of wooden vessels is the Dominion of Canada. The ship-building interest in that province, as in the United States, is greatly depressed.

In a recent communication, the United States consul at St. John,

New Brunswick, says: "The ship-building interests of the province are in a low, almost an expiring state. In 1863 a great impetus was given to ship-building in the province, growing out of the war, shippers preferring other than American ships on account of the war risk, but at the close of the war the business suddenly broke down." The following statistics are given by the same gentleman in regard to the ship-building at St. John:

Vessels built and registered at St. John, New Brunswick.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1863	119	67, 437	1866	86	34, 717
1864	103	66, 157	1867	84	28, 913
1865	113	48, 239	1868	65	22, 890

The vessels of St. John are built principally of spruce and hackmatack, pitch pine being used for keelsons, water-ways, and rails. Many of their large ships have iron hanging knees, which are imported from Scotland. The small quantity of oak and pitch pine used is imported from the United States free of duty, there being no duties laid on imported ship-building materials. The average cost of ships is stated at \$42 per ton, gold, the estimate having been made upon a careful investigation of the subject.

The American consul at Quebec states as follows: "This interest has been declining for several years. This is generally attributed to the rapid increase of iron ships, and the general desire of ship-owners to substitute iron for wood." The cost of building is about the same as in 1860. The materials used, and the style of building, are very much the same as at St. John, and much inferior in all respects to vessels built in the State of Maine. The average cost in Canada is stated at \$38 50, gold.

Owing to the differences in the methods of construction, and in the materials used, it is difficult to compare the cost of building in the two countries. Several ship-builders of Maine state that they can build such vessels as are built in the provinces about as cheaply as they can be built at St. John or Quebec. Messrs. Houghton Brothers, of Bath, Maine, state that they believe that a spruce ship, similar to those built in New Brunswick, could be built in Maine for \$45, currency, per ton.

The advantages of our extensive coasting trade, embracing the trade between the eastern ports and California, give to our own vessels a superior value. New vessels in the New York market, which wear the American flag, are on that account worth about 10 per cent. more than vessels under a foreign flag.

In the building of wooden ships we have not lost our former ascendancy. Drive the iron steamships of England from the seas, and abolish the use of iron as a ship-building material, and the merchant marine of the United States would soon rise to its former prosperous condition.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The statistics of our foreign commerce are probably more comprehensive and accurate than any other statistics published in this country. Their general accuracy is shown by a remarkable verification of the statistics of the movement of tonnage, and of the value of imports in American and foreign vessels during a period of forty-eight years. It is evident that the tonnage entered annually from foreign countries should exhibit

a development corresponding with the increase in the value of the annual imports from foreign countries, the tonnage employed each year corresponding with the amount of shipping. There have, of course, been wide differences in these developments from year to year, but in comparing long periods we should expect to find a substantial agreement. Such an agreement is found to exist. The statistics of navigation show that during the twenty-four years from 1822 to 1845, the total tonnage entered from foreign countries amounted to 31,083,474 tons, and during the twenty-four years from 1846 to 1869, to 93,583,360 tons, an increase of 198 per cent. A similar comparison of commercial statistics, during the same two periods of twenty-four years each, shows that the value of imports from foreign countries into the United States rose from \$2,053,026,000 to \$6,173,384,000—an increase of 201 per cent. The returns from which these statistics are derived are entirely distinct from each other, and were compiled by different persons.

LLOYDS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The object of Lloyds' associations is to survey and classify vessels, upon such conditions and by means of such arbitrary symbols as they may choose to adopt. They have, or should have, no connection with insurance companies. The rate of the insurance of both vessel and cargo depends upon the class which they assign to a vessel. The Lloyds' rate is a general guide to shippers in all parts of the world; vessels of the highest rate having always an advantage in procuring remunerative freights. Many of the cargoes of commerce seek only vessels of the highest class. The oldest association of the kind is the British Lloyds', whose principal office is at London.

Several years ago an American Lloyds' association was established at New York, in order to meet the wants of American ship-owners, the British Lloyds' adhering to antiquated rules of construction, having refused to give to American vessels as high a rate as they gave to inferior ships of British build, a discrimination which operated very much to the disadvantage of American ship-owners. Unfortunately, the American Lloyds' is now divided into three rival associations, which, in the general estimation of shippers and ship-owners, suffer the ill repute of a house divided against itself. Within a few years, the French Lloyds', or "Bureau Veritas," has come rapidly into popular favor in all parts of the world, under the able administration of its energetic and talented president, M. Charles Bal, of Paris. At the present time the French Lloyds' is the classification most extensively adopted in the United States, and also to a very great extent in New Brunswick and Canada.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SHIP-BUILDING AND MARINE ENGINE-BUILDING INTERESTS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN TIME OF WAR.

The protection of the merchant marine of the United States is a traditional policy of the government, having for its object the promotion of commerce and the maritime defense of the nation in time of war.

In time of peace our permanent navy has always been small, the nation depending upon the merchant marine for vessels, officers, and seamen to meet the exigencies of war.

At a very early day, (act July 29, 1813,) in aid of the merchant marine, the government established bounties for vessels employed in the fisheries, that choicest school of seamanship.

By act June 20, 1864, that provision was changed to the more equitable plan of a drawback on imported salt used in curing fish.

The acts December 31, 1792, and February 18, 1793, for the registration and enrollment of vessels, prohibited all foreign-built vessels from being documented as vessels of the United States.

By act March 1, 1817, the coasting trade was confined to American vessels, and it is also provided by law that all the owners, and the master of every American vessel, shall be American citizens.—*Acts December 21, 1792, February 18, 1793, June 24, 1864.*

Under the favorable influence of these laws, which still stand upon our statute books, the merchant marine and the ship-building enterprises of the country enjoyed a long season of prosperity.

Within half a century the tonnage of the United States attained to an equal rank with that of England, the nation which, for two hundred years, had enjoyed the naval and commercial supremacy of the seas.

No array of figures or comparison with material resources can express the value of the services rendered by the naval branch of the war power during the late struggle for national life. Nor can we estimate the value of that aid and re-enforcement which the government drew so quickly and so fully from the merchant marine, and from the ship-building and marine engine-building interests of the country. We may, however, compute the amount of this added force in ships and men, and the relative share of the work which they served to accomplish.

From an official statement of the Navy Department I have compiled the following table, showing the relative amount of work done for the government during the late war at the navy yards and at private establishments. The total cost of steamers (hull and engines) is stated in a report by the Navy Department. The relative cost of hull and engines has been computed for me by Mr. Thomas F. Rowland, proprietor of the Continental Works of Greenpoint, New York, from estimates made by himself and other contractors for government ships:

Statement showing the amount and nature of work done for the United States Navy during the war, distinguishing work done at navy yards and at private establishments.

Class of vessels.	Built at navy yards.		Built at private establishments.		Percent. built at private establishments.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Screw sloops	29	\$7, 110, 540	2	\$780, 083	9.8
Gunboats			23	1, 166, 485	100.0
Paddle-wheel steamers, (double enders)	19	2, 035, 884	20	1, 437, 944	44.0
Paddle-wheel steamers, (iron)			8	1, 419, 064	100.0
Tugs			11	874, 806	100.0
Iron-clad, (sea-going casemated)			2	1, 299, 573	100.0
Iron-clad, (sea-going single turret)			2	2, 518, 311	100.0
Iron-clad, (sea-going double turret)	4	3, 571, 686	5	1, 851, 093	35.0
Iron-clad, (single turret)			44	18, 090, 265	100.0
Iron-clad, (casemated)			4	585, 007	100.0
Torpedo vessel			1	30, 024	100.0
Powder tugs	2	38, 496			
Iron-clads first completed			2	408, 200	100.0
Total	54	12, 756, 606	124	30, 461, 755	70.0
Engines	2	121, 160	175	20, 978, 256	99.0
Vessels purchased			439	19, 674, 508	100.0
Grand total of all naval vessels proper, engines and vessels purchased	56	12, 877, 766	738	71, 114, 519	84.5

Thus it appears that during the war the value of vessels built in the navy yards was \$12,756,606, and in private establishments \$30,461,755, 70 per cent. of the ship-building having been done at private establishments; also that there were but two marine engines built in the navy yards, (both built at the Washington navy yard,) whereas there were 175 built outside.

It also appears that 84½ per cent. of the entire work of building vessels and engines for the Navy Department was done at private establishments. In addition to the vessels supplied to the Navy Department there were 343 vessels built for or purchased by the War Department, (all built at private establishments,) whose total tonnage was 100,583 tons, and aggregate value \$9,397,125; besides, 2,503 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 757,611 tons were chartered as government transports. The tonnage of the navy in 1865, built at the navy yards before or during the war, amounted to 280,517 tons, whereas the total force added from the merchant marine during the war amounted to 1,175,132 tons, or 419 per cent. of the entire marine force built by the government. These facts are clearly shown by the following statement:

Statement of tonnage employed by the United States government during the late war, which was built at the navy yards and at private establishments.

VESSELS BUILT AT NAVY YARDS.

	Tons.
Tonnage of navy in 1861.....	218, 016
Tonnage built at navy yards during the war.....	62, 501
	<hr/>
Total tonnage employed during the war which was built by the United States government.....	280, 517
	<hr/> <hr/>

VESSELS BUILT AT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Tonnage of vessels built during the war for the Navy Department at private establishments.....	100, 963
Tonnage of vessels purchased by the government during the war for Navy Department.....	215, 975
Tonnage of vessels purchased or built for War Department during the war.....	100, 583
Tonnage of vessels chartered by the War Department during the war.....	757, 611
	<hr/>
Total tonnage employed during the late war which was built at private establishments.....	1, 175, 132
	<hr/> <hr/>

The foregoing statement shows that of the 1,455,649 tons of shipping employed by the government during the war 280,517 tons, or 19 per cent., was built at the navy yards, and 1,175,132 tons, or 81 per cent., was built at private establishments.

Statement of the value of work done during the late war in the building of vessels and marine engines for Navy Department, at the navy yards and private establishments.

AT NAVY YARDS.

Value of ships built.....	\$12,756,606
Value of marine engines built	121,160
Total work done at navy yards	<u>12,877,766</u>

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Value of vessels built for Navy Department.....	\$30,461,756
Value of marine engines built for Navy Department.....	20,978,256
Total work done at private establishments.....	<u>51,440,012</u>

The above statement shows that during the late war the value of work done for the navy in the building of vessels and marine engines amounted to \$64,317,778, of which 20 per cent. was done at navy yards and 80 per cent. at private establishments.

Besides, all the vessels built for the War Department during the war were built at private establishments. The exact value of this work cannot be stated from the published reports of the Quartermaster General.

Several of the most extensive machine shops where this work was performed are now closed. Others, formerly engaged in building marine engines, have gone into the manufacture of architectural and other iron works. There has also been a large falling off in the number of skilled laborers employed in the building of steamship machinery.

But the government is no less dependent upon the merchant marine for seamen than for ships. In 1861 the entire forces of the navy embraced but 7,600 men. To meet the necessities of the war, the number was increased to 51,500 in 1865. Besides, there were employed by the War Department 24,000 seamen upon transports, making the total force 75,500 men, or about ten times the force employed in 1861.

The substitution, within the last ten years, of iron for wood in the construction of ships of war has rendered the development of iron ship-building in the United States a matter of peculiar national importance in so far as relates to the maritime defense of the nation.

It seems to be impossible for the government, under an economical administration of the Navy Department, to maintain, in time of peace, the skilled labor, the requisite machinery, or the ships necessary to meet the possible exigencies of war. The education of constant labor is necessary in order to maintain in any country a large force of mechanics skilled in the manufacture of iron ships and marine engines, and this can be accomplished only through the ordinary demands of a prosperous merchant marine. The naval architects and the mechanics employed in our navy yards have acquired their practical education at private establishments. Sometimes our navy yards have exhibited great activity, and again a sweeping discharge has left all stillness, where but yesterday was heard the noise of hundreds of busy mechanics. These sporadic efforts displayed by the government are certainly unfavorable to the development of genius or of a high degree of mechanical skill. It is a question of national policy whether it is not bet-

ter for the government, in order to meet the requirements of its ordinary navy, to contract for the construction of iron war ships and marine engines at private establishments.

I have it upon good authority that all the marine engines and all the iron war ships of England have been built outside the navy yards, and that the naval ships of nearly all the other nations of Europe are built at private contract, the greater part of them in England or on the Clyde.

Upon this important subject I add the valuable testimony of the Secretary of the Navy in his recent annual report.

There is another element of defense against the time of danger, perhaps as effective as any other, available to wise and liberal statesmanship. Nations, like men, hesitate to attack those who are prepared to do them serious injury, and in the means of destructive aggression is often found the surest defense against all who have anything to lose. Such means would be at hand if we had lines of ocean-going steamers established, running out of our ports in the peaceful pursuit of commercial enterprise, but carrying our own flag, and available to our government in time of need.

The attention of thoughtful men has been much directed to this subject, and all are looking to the national government for encouragement. To provide and protect the great means of commercial intercourse, both domestic and international, is one of the direct purposes of government for which it is established, and to which its resources may properly be directed. Enterprises of such magnitude are undertaken at great expense and risk of capital. Important elements of the public wealth and prosperity, they are in their nature subject to the vicissitudes of public policy. They thus assume a national character, and are, I think, the proper subjects for government aid and direction.

It will not become me to discuss in this report the many arguments of national prosperity and pride which press the subject upon us, but I may be permitted to urge it as an important element of national safety. In support of this view, I call attention to the fact that there are now running from the ports of New York, Boston, and Baltimore, for those of Europe, over sixty (60) powerful screw steamers, averaging nearly three thousand (3,000) tons each. These steamers, carrying the English, and French, and German flags, are most of them the results of wise liberality on the part of their respective governments; and they now absorb a very large proportion of the carrying trade across the Atlantic. Their average time in crossing, to and fro, in all weathers, is not more than eleven days. Any one of them could be quickly converted into an efficient and powerful ship of war, capable of carrying full sail power, and keeping the sea for any length of time. Here, then, is a heavy tonnage of possible war vessels, larger than that of our whole navy on the 1st of January, 1868.

Had our mercantile marine possessed such lines at the breaking out of the late war, we might, instead of permitting the rebels to introduce a vast amount of war material before we could collect the means to prevent it, have quickly closed every southern port.

A comparatively small force of this kind, appropriately armed and let loose on the ocean, under the command of bold and intelligent officers, would be a dangerous foe to the commerce of any country. Our own was substantially driven from the seas by two or three roughly equipped vessels, much inferior in power to those of which I have spoken. Thus it will be seen that, in giving up this field to the occupation of other nations, and yielding to them the commercial advantages which naturally belong to our own position and resources, we at the same time relinquish our own weapons, and arm our possible enemies.

Upon recent and very careful inquiry, it appears that instead of sixty steamers as stated by the Secretary, there are ten foreign steamers running from Portland, ninety-four from New York, four from Baltimore, and nine from New Orleans, to ports in Europe. There are in all one hundred and seventeen foreign steamers plying between ports of the United States and ports in Europe, whose average tonnage is 2,208.86, and aggregate tonnage 268,437.04, and not a single one wearing the American flag. Besides, England has steam lines in successful operation in all parts of the world.

It appears by the Annual Report of Trade and Navigation for 1868, that there are now registered in the United Kingdom 594 ocean steamers, whose tonnage exceeds 500 tons, all, or very nearly all, constructed of iron.

CONCLUSION.

I should depart from the purpose and limits of this report if I were to enter upon any extended discussion of the means to be adopted for the upbuilding of our merchant marine. A few statistical facts upon this point may, however, be admissible. Three methods have been proposed for restoring the shipping interests of the United States:

1. *The admission of foreign vessels to American registry.*—This subject has already been alluded to. The importation of ships, while it might afford temporary relief to ship-owners, would consign our ship-building interests to destruction, in the interest of the nation to whose complicity in the late rebellion, more than to any other cause, we owe the decadence of our ship-building and shipping interests. It is apprehended that the American people may be deterred by motives of self-respect, as well as of self-interest, from patronizing those very establishments which sent forth blockade runners to aid in the attempted work of disrupting the republic and those armed corsairs of the ocean which committed many of our best ships to the flames, and drove hundreds of others to the protection of foreign flags.

2. *The importation of ship-building materials free of duty;* and

3. *The payment of a bounty on vessels built of American materials, equal to the amount of duty which would be paid on such materials if imported.* These two methods may be referred to in the same connection.

The principal imported materials used in the building of wooden vessels are chains, cables, anchors, copper, zinc, tin, lead, paints, glass, felt, canvas, cordage, and in some cases 20 per cent. of the timber, almost exclusively hackmatack. Mr. William H. Webb, of New York, upon a careful examination of this subject, states that the amount of duty which would be paid on a first-class oak ship of one thousand tons, provided such materials were used to as great an extent as they have ever been used at any time within the last ten years, would be about \$8,000 in gold, or \$8 per ton. His estimate of the present cost of such a ship being \$90 currency per ton, the amount of duty would be $11\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of the entire cost, (gold and exchange 132.)

One of the principal builders in Maine estimates the amount of duties on imported materials at \$3,000 gold, or \$3,900 currency, on a ship costing \$65,000 currency, or 6 per cent. of the entire cost of the ship.

The following statement was made to the legislature of the State of Maine, about two years ago: "By a careful investigation of the duties upon materials entering into the construction of a ship, we find they would amount in round numbers to \$7 per ton, in gold." This on a one-thousand-ton ship would amount to \$7,000, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire cost of the ship at \$80, currency, per ton.

In a recent publication, Mr. Donald McKay, a well-known ship-builder of Boston, estimates the amount of duty on imported materials used in a wooden ship of one thousand tons, at \$8,665 33 in gold, which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$64, gold, about the present cost of wooden vessels at Boston.

It appears from the above estimates that the amount of duty which would be paid on materials entering into the construction of a wooden ship, provided that foreign materials were used to as great an extent as they have been used at any time during the last ten years, would be about 10 per cent. of the entire cost of the ship.

Owing to the superior advantages enjoyed by the builders of the United States in materials and skilled labor, wooden vessels can be built in this country as cheaply, or cheaper, than in the British Provinces.

But the privilege which all our large vessels, built for general commerce, enjoy, of engaging in our coasting trade whenever it may be to their interest so to do, is believed to give them a value in our own markets 10 per cent. greater than that of foreign vessels. At the present time our wooden ships suffer no disadvantage in competition with the wooden ships of any other nation on the globe.

The declension of our sailing tonnage entered, would not appear so unfavorable if allowance were made for American-built vessels, actually owned by American citizens, but now sailing under foreign flags.

In regard to the amount of duties which would be paid on an iron ship of one thousand tons, provided all the materials were imported, Mr. Thomas F. Rowland, proprietor of the Continental Works, Green Point, New York, has furnished the following statement:

Duties on materials for a 1,000-ton iron ship.

53 per cent. plates.....	530,000 lbs., duty, 1½ cent..	\$7,950 00
18 per cent. refined iron and rivets..	180,000 lbs., duty, 1 cent..	1,800 00
26 per cent. T and angle or beam..	260,000 lbs., duty, 1½ cent..	3,250 00
3 per cent. forgings.....	30,000 lbs., duty, 2 cents..	600 00
100	1,000,000	13,600 00
Add 33¼ per cent. exchange and premium on gold.....		4,533 33
		<u>\$18,133 33</u>

Rigging:

35,000 pounds chain cable, duty, 2½ cents, gold.....	}	1,075 00
8,000 pounds small rigging-chain, duty, 2½ cents, gold.....		
8,000 pounds anchors, 2½ cents, gold.....		180 00
8½ tons Russian hemp, \$40 ton, gold duty; or if cordage be imported, 10 tons, 2,000 pounds each, 20,000 pounds, at 3 cents..		600 00
5 tons Manila hemp, or if (2,240 pounds, 25 cents gold) cordage be imported, 1,200 pounds, at 2½ cents gold.....		300 00
		2,155 00
Add 33¼ per cent., exchange and premium on gold.....		718 33
		<u>2,873 33</u>
		<u><u>21,006 66</u></u>

Were the government to allow drawback of duties, or a bounty equal to this amount, (\$21,006 66, or \$21 per ton,) the cost of American vessels would be reduced to \$104 per ton, or only 9½ per cent. more than the assumed current English price of £15 per ton. This difference, however, would be met by the advantage enjoyed by sailing vessels employed in general commerce of engaging in our coasting trade, which advantage, as before stated, is estimated at 10 per cent. of the value of British vessels in our own markets.

A drawback of duties or bounty on American ships equal to the full amount of the present duties on imported materials, would, therefore, enable us to enter into competition with the English and Scotch builders. But the full development of the iron ship-building interest in this country would enable our builders to construct ships from 5 to 8 per cent. cheaper than they can afford to build them now.

But that most important branch of shipping, ocean steam navigation, cannot enjoy any of the advantages of participating in the coasting trade. Owing to the immense cost of building and operating ocean steamers, they can be profitably employed only on regular lines between large cities. Supposing the same difference to exist between the English and American steamships as exists in regard to sailing vessels, viz, 33 per cent., if a drawback of duty on imported materials, or bounty in lieu

thereof, were allowed, provided that American materials were used, there would still remain a difference in cost of 10 to 12 per cent. against us.

Any drawback or bounty which might be established in favor of both wooden and iron vessels would apply not only to vessels in the "foreign trade," but also to vessels in the home or "coasting trade," there being no line of distinction between the ships employed in the two branches of commerce. This is readily apprehended.

Sailing vessels on the coast of less than two hundred tons are, for the most part, engaged in the coasting trade; vessels above seven hundred tons are, to a very great extent, employed in foreign trade; while vessels between two hundred and seven hundred tons, as well as vessels above seven hundred tons, frequently change their occupation. Every American vessel above thirty tons may engage in the foreign trade if her owner so desires. The privilege of passing from the coasting trade to the foreign trade, and *vice versa*, being estimated as worth at least 10 per cent. of the value of all large ships, to adopt any policy which would confine American vessels to either the one or the other of these employments, would tend greatly to depress our merchant marine in both its branches. This is easily understood. A vessel arriving at a port of the United States from a foreign port, finds a paying cargo to another port of the United States. She avails herself of the opportunity by simply surrendering her register and taking out an enrollment. A foreign ship upon her arrival at an American port is dependent entirely upon cargoes to foreign ports. It is owing to this protective measure alone that we have been able to maintain any of our vessels in foreign commerce. Mr. William H. Webb having consulted with several of the oldest ship-owners of New York upon this point, states in a recent letter: "These men, whose ships carried our flag all through the war, are unanimously of the opinion that to remove this restriction which excludes foreign ships would be to annihilate our commerce, the coasting trade being the only thing that has kept our shipping alive."

Mr. Webb estimates the advantages of American ownership at 20 per cent. Other ship-owners of New York estimate it as low as 5 per cent.

The advantages of the coasting trade are especially enjoyed by vessels of from two hundred and fifty to five hundred tons, which at times trade with the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America, and also engage in domestic commerce. Our larger sailing ships, which are adapted only for long voyages in foreign trade, seldom engage in the coasting trade, and hence this privilege affords but little aid to the building and navigating of such ships.

If the aid afforded by the government were to be extended to the vessels of the northern lakes and western rivers, which are embraced in the home trade, the relief granted to the different branches of the merchant marine would be in proportion to the tonnage employed, as follows:

Vessels in foreign trade, (coast,) 34 per cent. }	74
Vessels in home trade, (coast,) 40 per cent. }	
Vessels of the northern lakes	16
Vessels of the western rivers	10
Total	100

No fears need be indulged of excessive prices arising from protection against foreign competition, for we have in this country at the present time all the competitive elements of home industry, which would surely keep the prices of ship-building within the range of fair commercial

profits. On pages 51 and 58 will be found statements prepared by men of large practical experience in regard to the relative cost of operating American and foreign sailing vessels and steamers.

The following estimates are intended to show the value of our ship-building on the coast and the value of the American and foreign shipping employed in our trade with foreign countries.

Estimated value of American vessels employed in our foreign trade.

Value of American sailing vessels employed in foreign trade, estimated at \$45 per ton	\$60, 892, 605
Value of foreign sailing vessels employed in our foreign trade, estimated at \$45 per ton	67, 089, 015
Value of American steamers employed on lines making regular trips between ports of the United States and foreign ports, estimated at \$100 per ton, currency	8, 238, 500
Value of foreign steamers employed on lines making regular trips between ports of the United States and foreign ports, estimated at \$137 per ton, currency	36, 991, 918
Total value of American vessels (sail and steam) employed in our foreign trade	69, 131, 105
Total value of foreign vessels (sail and steam) employed in our foreign trade	104, 080, 933

Estimated gross earnings of American and foreign vessels in our foreign trade.

American sailing vessels, currency	\$31, 825, 470
American steam vessels, currency	2, 500, 000
Total American	<u>34, 325, 470</u>
Foreign sailing vessels, currency	\$35, 062, 282
Foreign steam vessels, currency	28, 470, 000
Total foreign	<u>63, 532, 282</u>
Total gross earnings of American and foreign	<u>97, 857, 752</u>

Percentage of earnings of American and foreign vessels in our foreign trade.

Per cent. of gross earnings of sailing tonnage in American vessels ..	48
Per cent. of gross earnings of sailing tonnage in foreign vessels ..	52
Per cent. of gross earnings of steam tonnage in American vessels ..	8
Per cent. of gross earnings of steam tonnage in foreign vessels	92
Per cent. which the total earnings of American sailing and steam vessels are of the total gross earnings of American and foreign vessels	36
Per cent. which the total earnings of foreign sailing and steam vessels are of the total gross earnings of American and foreign vessels	64

Estimated number of men employed in our foreign trade.

Number of men employed on American sailing vessels.....	33,829
Number of men employed on foreign sailing vessels	37,272
Number of men employed on American steam vessels making regular trips	2,471
Number of men employed on foreign steam vessels making regular trips	8,100
Total number of men employed on American vessels in our foreign trade	36,300
Total number of men employed on foreign vessels in our foreign trade	45,372

Our merchant marine employed in foreign trade occupies a peculiar, and, in some respects, an anomalous position.

Among the various industries which constitute the sources of individual and national wealth, some there are, such as the construction of railroads, canals, and permanent structures, in which competition upon foreign soil is impossible. There are others in which foreign competition is possible, but not profitable, owing to the weight and bulk of the finished product, and the consequent cost of transportation, or the fact that the raw materials used are produced in this country cheaper than if imported. But there is a third class of industries, also fruitful sources of wealth and of profitable employment to American laborers, in which foreign competition is not only possible, but which can be developed in this country only under the protection of tariff duties or of other legal enactments. Striking illustrations of the third class of industries are found in the building of vessels for the foreign trade and of employing them in that occupation.

When an American vessel leaves our shores, bound for a foreign port, she enjoys no special protection from the government, but enters at once into free and equal competition with the ships of all the world. Precisely the reverse of this exists in regard to vessels employed in our coasting trade, foreign competition being entirely prohibited. The value of American vessels in the coasting trade is therefore determined solely by the demands of home commerce, while the value of our ships in foreign trade is determined by their cost in the country which can build them cheapest. Twenty years ago the advantage in cost was on the side of the United States, but England, by substituting iron for wood, and by building extensive ship yards, and machine shops, supplied with tools at a vast expense, and by educating a large class of skilled laborers, has again thrown the advantages on her side. Besides, our national debt, the advantages of popular education, and the superior modes of living enjoyed by the laboring classes of this country, of necessity add to the cost of every product of labor. But the natural advantages of the United States, both in the production of iron and coal, and in the building of iron ships, are unsurpassed by England, or by any other nation. It is susceptible of proof that a given amount of labor in this country can produce a greater quantity of iron than is produced by the same amount of labor in England, the American product being superior to the English.

The difference in the cost of the same product of labor in different countries is due mainly to differences of social and political institutions, giving rise to differences in the remuneration of labor.

That the ship-building and shipping enterprises of the United States are of vast importance in the development of national wealth; that they are powerful agencies in maintaining the national influence abroad

and that they are invaluable sources of defense in time of war, are facts which no one can question or deny. That the prosperity of this important interest should be maintained, at all events, is a proposition that admits of no argument. It is evident that unless each nation in some way protects its own maritime interests, the nation which can build vessels cheapest will eventually drive the ships of all other nations from the seas. This fact is deeply graven upon our commercial statistics of the last eight years. The present necessity of protecting these important interests of our country by the strong arm of the government is, therefore, a truth so obvious that to state it is to prove it.

All nations, in some way, secure to themselves their own coastwise trade, and if each nation does not also secure to itself at least one-half of its shipping in foreign trade, the maritime and commercial supremacy of England upon the ocean will again become more absolute than ever before.

Were we to abolish the protection afforded to our extensive coastwise trade, England would in a few years become, not only the ruler, but the monopolist of the seas. Our prosperity as a commercial people, and our safety as an ocean-bound country, forbid that we should suffer such a disaster. If our commerce is to be carried on in British ships, Liverpool and London must become, to a great extent, points of distribution for a commerce which we now hold direct with other nations, and British merchants will do the business.

Our shipping interests, though depressed, are not irretrievably fallen. We have all the national resources, the mechanical skill, and the commercial enterprise, which are requisite to place our merchant navy in the front rank of international commerce. We have along our extended coast a large population who naturally look to the sea for occupation and gain. Our brave whalers, and daring fishermen, have preserved their occupations as peculiarly American enterprises. If we can compete with other nations in building ships, we can maintain them upon the seas.

At this day, when ocean steam navigation is highly advanced, and is rapidly superseding the use of sailing-vessels between all the large commercial ports of the globe, let us see to it that we no longer suffer the loss of the profits of our own commerce, and the burning disgrace of being obliged to subsidize foreign steam lines for the carriage of our own mails. *No measures for restoring our commercial marine can be effective which do not clearly recognize the fact, that at this day a prosperous steam marine is the first necessity of the maritime interests of any nation.*

This is an important epoch in the history of commerce. By means of the Suez Canal, our trade with the East Indies will probably be greatly increased. We are also at this time especially interested in that great international project, the Darien Ship Canal, which, when completed, like the Suez Canal, will tend greatly to the development of steam navigation. To hesitate now, is to surrender entirely.

Let us rebuild our merchant navy. Let the flag of the United States again be seen in all the large ports of the world, at the masthead of our merchant ships, those messengers of peace, and we shall need but little display of the war power abroad in order to maintain the national honor, or to protect the rights of American citizens.

At this time of our commercial decline let us emulate the brave example of our old maritime rival, when twenty years ago she saw the international shipping of the world rapidly passing into our hands. Her course at that important crisis of her history is thus described by Hon. Freeman H. Morse, United States consul at London, in a dispatch to the

State Department, Ex. Doc. No. 283, fortieth Congress : "Comprehending her position she clearly foresaw the absolute necessity of great, prompt, and persevering efforts to recover and maintain her maritime prestige, or she might almost calculate the time when her lead on the ocean would pass permanently to other hands. She, therefore, went into a more close and thorough investigation, practical and theoretical, of the whole question of her commercial future, and without delay set about the application of such remedies as the nature of the case seemed to require. She made no serious attempt to revive restrictions on foreign commerce, but sought to obtain advantages for her own by great improvements in the models and construction of her ships, by removing, as far as practicable, all restrictions against it, and by giving it all the encouragement which favorable legislation can afford. The whole nation watched its commercial marine with care and anxiety, for it contained the ark of their safety, and the government performed its duty of guardian and protector with more vigilance, perhaps, than ever before. The government board of trade, the local boards, parliamentary committees, intelligent merchants, ship-builders, engineers, and men of commercial knowledge, all contributed their quotas of investigation, and thought to unfold its deficiencies and remedies; while the representatives of the government in foreign countries explained the resources of the countries to which they were accredited, and how English trade could be expanded therein."

Let the interest, then, manifested in England be felt by the people of the United States, and we shall, within a few years, retrieve our fallen fortunes upon the ocean. It must not be that the ships of the nation to whom we mainly attribute our maritime disasters shall continue to supersede the American flag in our own ports, and bear off from us the prizes of our own commerce with other nations. Rather let us follow that line of policy which the President indicated in his inaugural address: "A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR.,
Chief of the Division of Tonnage.

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STATISTICS

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19 per cent. of the tonnage employed during the war built by the government; 81 per cent. built at private establishments.....	28
The value of the vessels and marine engines built for the navy during the war was \$64,317,778.....	29
20 per cent. of this work was done at navy yards; 80 per cent. at private establish- ments.....	29
Force of navy in 1861, 7,600 men.....	29
Force of navy in 1865, 51,500 men.....	29
Force employed on transports, 24,000 men.....	29
Total force in 1865, 75,000, or ten times that employed in 1861.....	29
Foreign steamers making transatlantic voyages, 117 in all; average tonnage, 2,209 tons; aggregate tonnage, 268,437 tons.....	30
Ten steamers from Portland, 94 from New York, 4 from Baltimore, and 9 from New Orleans; 594 British ocean steamers over 500 tons in 1865, all iron.....	30
Classification of American tonnage:	
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{ Vessels in home trade, 40 per cent. }	
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Vessels on the western rivers.....	10 per cent..... 33
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20. Statement of the quantities of, and amount of drawback allowed on goods delivered out of bonded warehouses in Great Britain for the use of merchant vessels, 1867.
21. Comparative cost of manning an English and an American sailing vessel of one thousand tons, prepared by Captain Samuel Harding, surveyor of Bureau Veritas, New York.

22. Comparative cost of operating an American and an English sailing ship of one thousand tons, supposing each to have cost \$90,000 currency, prepared by Captain Samuel Harding, surveyor of Bureau Veritas, New York.

23. Statement of steamers making regular trips between the ports of the United States and foreign ports.

24. Comparative statement of the cost of manning an American and a British steamer of three thousand tons.

No. 1.—*Wooden vessels.—Ratio of length to breadth.*

Name of vessel.	Screw or side-wheel.	Home port.	Tonnage.	DIMENSIONS.			Ratio of length to breadth.
				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	
Chase	Screw	Portland	547. 04	146	27	17	5. 4
Victor	do	Mystic	1, 396. 76	203. 5	36	19	5. 7
Henry Chauncy	Side-wheel	New York	2, 656. 67	319. 45	43	20. 8	7. 2
Arizona	do	do	2, 793. 44	323. 8	44. 8	41	7. 2
Ocean Queen	do	do	2, 715. 34	324	42. 8	23. 3	7. 5
Alaska	do	do	4, 011. 64	346	47. 6	23. 5	7. 2
Northern Light	do	do	2, 056. 53	254	38. 8	22. 6	6. 5
Rising Star	do	do	2, 726. 66	303. 45	43. 66	23	6. 9
Mary M. Roberts	do	do	1, 170. 77	235	33. 5	19	7
North America	do	do	2, 150. 53	256	38. 5	24. 1	6. 6
North America	do	do	2, 085. 09	262	37. 5	27. 8	7
Golden City	do	do	3, 589. 69	340	45. 6	21. 6	7. 4
China	do	do	3, 836. 12	360	47. 4	22. 8	7. 6
Colorado	do	do	3, 727. 80	340	45. 6	22. 6	7. 4
Constitution	do	do	3, 575. 36	340. 5	45. 2	22. 4	7. 5
Montana	do	do	2, 676. 82	318	42. 5	20. 6	7. 4
St. Louis	do	do	1, 771. 91	266. 4	35. 6	15. 9	7. 5
Great Republic	do	do	3, 881. 63	360. 3	47. 4	22. 8	7. 6
Sacramento	do	do	2, 682. 92	299	42. 5	18. 7	7
Japan	do	do	4, 351. 72	362	49	23	7. 4
Baltic	do	do	2, 644. 44	280. 6	46	25	6. 1
Moses Taylor	do	San Francisco	1, 354. 00	240	34	19. 6	7
Oriflamme	do	do	1, 082. 31	228	32	18. 7	7. 1
X-rada	do	do	2, 143. 82	281	40	16. 3	7
California	do	do	673. 51	168	28. 5	15. 5	5. 8
Idaho	do	do	1, 077. 13	198	31. 2	16. 9	6. 9

Average ratio of length to breadth of the above twenty-six wooden steamers, 7.

No. 2.—*Iron vessels.—Ratio of length to breadth.*

Name of vessel.	Nationality.	Screw or side-wheel.	Tonnage.	DIMENSIONS.			Ratio of length to breadth.
				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	
City of Brooklyn	British	Screw	2, 973. 90	250	42. 5	26. 8	8. 2
Columbia	do	do	1, 716. 01	278	34	22. 5	8. 2
Minnesota	do	do	2, 965. 30	330	41. 8	28	7. 6
France	do	do	3, 586. 11	375	42	29	8
Atlanta	do	do	2, 109. 75	334. 2	34. 2	24	9. 7
Java	do	do	2, 780. 86	332	42	28	8
Samana	do	do	2, 605. 31	320. 6	39. 5	26. 6	8. 1
Rhein	North German	do	3, 017. 51	352	40. 8	26. 6	8. 1
Holstein	do	do	3, 025. 90	335	40. 6	26. 9	8. 2

Average ratio of length to breadth of the above nine iron steamers, 8. 3.

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No. 3.—Statement in regard to the cost of building and operating wooden and iron vessels.

[Prepared by Franklin W. Smith, esq., treasurer of Atlantic Works, Boston, Massachusetts.]

Cost of building and annual expenses.	Iron.	Wood.
BUILDING.		
Cost of building a 1,000-ton ship.....	\$125,000	\$86,000
Seventeen per cent. greater carrying capacity of iron vessel.....		21,250
Balance against iron.....		17,750
ANNUAL EXPENSES.		
Interest on increased cost in iron.....	\$2,662 50	
Recoppering, &c., wooden vessel.....		\$2,000 00
Scraping and painting iron vessel, and dockage.....	600 00	
Depreciation of wooden vessel 7 per cent. of cost.....		6,020 00
Depreciation of iron vessel 3 per cent. of cost.....	3,750 00	
Repairs of wooden vessel, 7 per cent. of cost.....		6,020 00
Repairs of iron vessel, 2 per cent. of cost.....	2,500 00	
Balance in favor of iron vessel.....	4,527 50	

The annual saving here stated (\$4,527 50) is 3.6 per cent. of the cost of the iron ship, (\$125,000,) or 5.3 per cent. of the cost of the wooden ship, (\$86,000.)

The annual saving in the expense of operating the iron ship would equal the extra cost of the iron ship in 3.1 years.

No. 4.—Statement of a series of experiments made at the Watertown arsenal, Massachusetts, in December, 1869, for the purpose of determining the relative tensile strength of American and British ship plate-iron, by Captain O. E. Michaelis, United States Army.

No. of specimen.	Kind of iron.	How cut from plate.	Stretching strain per square inch.	Breaking strain or tensile strength, per square inch.	Dimensions of section before applying strain.		Dimensions of section after rupture.	
					Width.	Depth.	Width.	Depth.
			<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>In.</i>
1	English.....	Crosswise.....	21,761	41,781	1.332	0.345	1.328	0.340
2	English.....	Crosswise.....	21,540	40,730	1.502	0.340	1.498	0.335
3	English.....	Crosswise.....	21,256	39,034	1.500	0.345	1.470	0.336
5	English.....	Lengthwise*	19,608	40,784	1.500	0.340	1.495	0.334
7	English.....	Lengthwise*	19,454	42,021	1.503	0.342	1.492	0.340
8	English.....	Lengthwise†	30,000	44,250	1.386	0.481	1.377	0.477
9	English.....	Lengthwise*	30,973	35,738	1.738	0.483	1.730	0.482
10	English.....	Lengthwise†	31,736	45,729	1.392	0.498	1.378	0.477
11	English.....	Crosswise*	36,421	39,946	1.730	0.492	1.725	0.484
12	English.....	Crosswise.....	29,667	44,056	1.390	0.485	1.375	0.475
13	English.....	Crosswise.....	31,974	42,594	1.390	0.495	1.380	0.475
14	American.....	Crosswise.....	25,098	43,742	1.383	0.605	1.377	0.590
15	American.....	Lengthwise.....	25,699	49,685	1.385	0.590	1.380	0.561
16	American.....	Lengthwise.....	25,830	47,479	1.385	0.587	1.377	0.565
17	American.....	Lengthwise.....	32,801	39,736	1.755	0.608	1.750	0.593
19	American.....	Lengthwise.....	31,438	48,798	1.383	0.552	1.345	0.510
22	American.....	Crosswise.....	30,856	44,226	1.755	0.554	1.740	0.545
23	American.....	Crosswise.....	27,236	46,323	1.385	0.558	1.365	0.540
28	American.....	Crosswise.....	31,123	44,645	1.991	0.234	1.950	0.225

* Broke at eye. † Broke at eye; commenced breaking at center.

O. E. MICHAELIS,
Brevet Captain United States Army.

FOREIGN COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, ETC. 43

No. 5.—*American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at seaports of the United States from foreign countries, 1821 to 1869.*

Year.	American.	Foreign.	British.	Year.	American.	Foreign.	British.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1821.....	90	10	6½	1846.....	69	31	23
1822.....	88	12	8½	1847.....	62	38	28
1823.....	86	14	10	1848.....	64	36	25½
1824.....	89	11	7	1849.....	59	41	32
1825.....	90	10	6½	1850.....	55	45	33½
1826.....	90	10	6½	1851.....	54	46	31
1827.....	87	13	9	1852.....	60	40	28 4-5
1828.....	85	15	10	1853.....	60	40	26½
1829.....	88	12	8½	1854.....	65	35	25½
1830.....	87	13	7½	1855.....	69	31	21½
1831.....	80	20	14	1856.....	70	30	21½
1832.....	74	26	17	1857.....	71	29	20½
1833.....	73	27	17	1858.....	69	31	21 4-5
1834.....	74	26	17	1859.....	66	34	23
1835.....	76	24	15	1860.....	64	36	26
1836.....	80	20	17½	1861.....	65	35	26
1837.....	73	27	13½	1862.....	61	39	22 3-5
1838.....	79	21	12½	1863.....	52	48	34
1839.....	78	24	14½	1864.....	35	65	49
1840.....	78	24	16½	1865.....	37	63	50
1841.....	74	26	17 4-5	1866.....	34	66	51
1842.....	71	29	20 2-5	1867.....	36	64	48½
1843.....	71	29	22 3-5	1868.....	40	60	45
1844.....	69	31	22 1-5	1869.....	36	64	48
1845.....	70	30	21 4-5				

No. 6.—Comparative statement of tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at ports of the United States from foreign ports—1840 to 1889.

Year.	UNITED STATES.		BRITISH.		SWEDISH.		GERMAN.		ITALIAN.		PRUSSIAN.		SPANISH.		DANISH.		DUTCH.		FRENCH.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.	Tonnage.	Per cent. of total.
1840	1,983,771	75.5	976,481	18.5	15,376	95	45,481	7.9	687	55	1,384	1.1	15,927	1	4,289	3.3	2,629	55	30,701	1.8	3,532	25
1841	1,284,284	71.8	205,891	17.8	19,080	1.1	46,268	7.9	7,077	5.7	1,679	1.2	14,376	7	4,953	3.7	2,752	57	17,030	1.9	10,532	25
1842	1,252,432	71.8	247,339	20.4	19,353	1.1	48,369	8.2	7,018	5.7	1,516	1.1	11,677	4	4,950	3.7	2,752	57	15,876	1.9	19,802	1.2
1843	1,261,735	71.8	403,797	32.1	3,444	1.5	53,259	8.2	6,618	5.7	1,316	1.1	6,449	4	4,950	3.7	2,752	57	13,562	1.9	31,536	1.8
1844	1,260,886	69.7	471,785	37.5	34,706	2	53,259	8.2	6,618	5.7	1,316	1.1	6,449	4	4,950	3.7	2,752	57	17,257	1.9	16,044	8
1845	1,376,180	70.5	424,523	31.6	38,070	2	53,259	8.2	6,618	5.7	1,316	1.1	6,449	4	4,950	3.7	2,752	57	11,356	1.9	12,431	6
1846	1,350,028	69.3	433,379	32.8	34,477	1.2	53,259	8.2	6,618	5.7	1,316	1.1	6,449	4	4,950	3.7	2,752	57	13,966	1.9	12,155	6
1847	1,474,456	67.9	636,303	43.8	34,272	1.3	91,140	11.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	20,704	1.3	15,799	7
1848	1,566,844	65.7	921,505	59.5	30,173	1.3	92,714	12.3	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1849	1,666,835	65.7	921,505	59.5	30,173	1.3	92,714	12.3	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1850	1,566,835	65.7	921,505	59.5	30,173	1.3	92,714	12.3	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1851	1,651,264	65.7	921,505	59.5	30,173	1.3	92,714	12.3	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1852	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1853	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1854	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1855	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1856	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1857	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1858	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1859	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1860	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1861	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1862	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1863	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1864	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1865	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1866	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1867	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1868	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1869	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1870	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1871	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1872	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1873	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1874	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1875	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1876	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1877	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1878	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1879	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7
1880	1,227,749	64.9	1,033,918	84.8	42,491	2.6	131,441	16.9	7,446	5.7	1,117	1	18,832	1.2	4,353	3.2	2,752	57	24,446	1.3	17,576	7

* Included in German.

No. 7.—Statement of the tonnage entered at various countries from foreign ports, distinguishing home and foreign vessels, A. D. 1895.

Countries.	TONNAGE ENTERED.		PER CENT.
	Home vessels.	Foreign vessels.	
United States.....	1,339,405	9,903,991	63
Great Britain.....	7,985,417	1,137,495	87
France.....	2,048,313	3,179,983	38
Spain, (1894).....	633,900	1,047,412	37
Russia.....	410,690	1,946,343	17
Italy.....	1,171,799	2,084,368	36
Hamburg and Bremen.....	573,742	1,536,050	30
70			

No. 8.—Statement in regard to the dimensions, tonnage, carrying capacity, &c., of nine iron screw steamers belonging to lines running between New York and foreign ports.

[Prepared by Major Henry Galus, measurer of vessels at New York.]

Name of vessel.	Nationality.	Name of line.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	TONNAGE.				Carrying capacity in tons weight.	Tons of coal for voyage.	Tonnage of engine space.	Nominal horse-power.	Average passage (in days) for year 1895.	Distance in nautical miles.	Foreign terminl.
						Under deck.	Between decks.	Inclosed above upper deck.	Total.							
City of Brooklyn.....	British.	Iman.	350.0	42.5	36.8	1,902.15	804.92	268.83	673.90	1,100	1,000	993	450	11	800	Queensdown.
Columbia.....	do.	Anchor.	278.0	34.0	32.5	1,472.08	804.92	268.83	773.01	1,300	925	346	150	14	915	Queensdown.
Minnesota.....	do.	Liverpool and Great Western.	320.0	41.8	38.0	1,910.40	735.89	315.81	963.30	900	900	1,015	350	13	800	Queensdown.
France.....	do.	National.	320.0	43.0	38.0	1,921.50	735.89	315.81	963.30	900	900	1,158	450	13	800	Do.
Atlanta.....	do.	London and New York.	324.9	44.2	38.0	1,982.06	1,024.79	325.76	1,008.75	850	600	375	300	17	908	Havre.
Avon.....	do.	Cunard.	322.6	43.0	38.0	1,982.06	843.79	317.04	750.84	1,000	1,050	1,000	550	13	800	Queensdown.
Savannah.....	do.	do.	320.0	43.5	38.0	1,971.15	843.79	317.04	750.84	1,000	700	910	300	13	800	Do.
Rhein.....	North German.	North German Lloyd	332.0	46.8	38.6	2,274.69	893.53	424.65	1,017.51	900	1,100	1,150	600	10	1,163	Southampton.
Holstein.....	do.	Hamburg	335.0	46.6	38.9	1,704.94	893.13	423.83	993.94	900	1,100	1,150	600	10	1,068	Havre.

No. 9.—Statement of the ocean steamers of the United States.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Portland	4	2,659.13	Baltimore	19	14,958.09
Saco	1	204.14	Mobile	2	782.81
Boston	20	22,625.65	New Orleans	36	23,526.03
Fall River	2	904.88	Galveston	4	3,292.31
Stonington	3	2,712.14	San Francisco	16	15,285.95
New London	3	1,368.08	Astoria	2	625.00
Middletown	1	354.07	Alaska	3	825.96
New York	144	185,899.14	Total	272	286,440.99
Sag Harbor	1	630.96			
Philadelphia	11	10,082.65			

N. B.—This statement embraces only steamers which have ship-like hulls, have no overhanging guards, and are capable of making transatlantic voyages.

No. 10.—Value of the ship-building of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts of the United States, from 1850 to 1869, estimating the cost at \$55 per ton prior to 1862, and at \$61 per ton since 1862.

Year.	Dollars.	Year.	Dollars.	Year.	Dollars.
1850	13,631,585	1857	15,699,915	1864	18,935,621
1851	14,540,845	1858	9,754,415	1865	16,795,496
1852	16,537,235	1859	7,331,170	1866	14,175,662
1853	19,620,315	1860	9,340,990	1867	14,079,410
1854	25,032,480	1861	9,687,185	1868	10,523,232
1855	27,777,960	1862	6,861,707	1869	11,662,534
1856	20,277,455	1863	13,145,805		

No. 11.—Statement of iron and wooden vessels built in the United Kingdom from 1853 to 1868.

Year.	Total.		Wood.		Iron.		Pr. cent iron.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1853	798	203,171	671	149,685	127	53,486	26
1854	802	196,942	614	117,897	188	79,045	40
1855	1098	323,900	856	914,990	242	108,910	33
1856	1150	244,578	942	178,119	208	66,466	27
1857	1278	250,472	1085	187,181	193	63,291	25
1858	1000	208,080	863	144,058	137	64,022	30
1859	939	185,970	799	130,116	140	55,854	30
1860	1016	211,068	835	147,969	181	64,099	30
1861	975	200,839	773	109,744	202	91,095	45
1862	1048	241,399	798	121,049	250	120,350	50
1863	1160	360,967	772	148,076	382	212,911	59
1864	1241	431,673	745	149,176	496	282,697	65
1865	1504	415,204	844	152,767	660	262,437	63
1866	1523	341,189	865	115,067	658	226,122	66
1867	1156	289,080	795	100,435	363	168,645	61
1868	1019	316,197	635	88,285	384	227,912	72

The above statement includes only vessels built and registered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, omitting vessels built for foreigners. The statistics for the years 1866, 1867, and 1868 include composite vessels under the head of iron.

No. 12.—Vessels built in the United Kingdom for foreigners.

Year.	No.	Tons.	Year.	No.	Tons.	Year.	No.	Total.
1855	48	26,359	1860	36	13,903	1865	75	32,965
1856	75	34,061	1861	29	7,487	1866	81	32,350
1857	101	36,302	1862	44	20,533	1867	69	36,499
1858	73	28,474	1863	33	17,390	1868	102	46,131
1859	81	26,774	1864	47	28,960			

No. 13.—*Vessels built in Great Britain and Ireland for foreigners, distinguishing war and merchant vessels.*

Year.	War.		Mercantile.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1864.....	5	6,497	42	22,463
1865.....	5	3,700	70	29,285
1866.....	6	10,301	75	28,049
1867.....	3	3,604	59	33,295
1868.....	11	10,254	91	35,877

No. 14.—*Statement of vessels built in the United States, Great Britain, and the British North American Provinces, respectively, 1853 to 1868.*

Year.	United States.		Great Britain.		British N. American Provinces.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1853.....	1,710	425,571	798	203,171	.....	.....
1854.....	1,774	535,636	802	196,942	.....	.....
1855.....	2,047	583,450	1,146	349,559	.....	.....
1856.....	1,703	469,394	1,225	278,639	.....	.....
1857.....	1,434	378,805	1,379	286,774	.....	.....
1858.....	1,225	242,287	1,073	236,554	.....	.....
1859.....	870	156,602	1,020	212,744	.....	.....
1860.....	1,071	212,892	1,052	225,871	.....	.....
1861.....	1,143	233,184	1,004	208,326	451	108,338
1862.....	864	175,076	1,092	261,932	399	109,802
1863.....	1,823	310,884	1,193	378,307	612	222,293
1864.....	2,366	415,741	1,288	460,833	731	218,459
1865.....	1,788	378,246	1,379	448,169	759	196,591
1866.....	1,888	336,147	1,404	379,539	774	163,855
1867.....	1,519	303,529	1,220	305,979	618	132,044
1868.....	1,802	285,305	1,019	316,197	513	130,489

No. 15.—*Statement of iron sailing and steam vessels built in England and Scotland, each year, from 1853 to 1868.*

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1853.....	10	8,576	117	44,910	127	53,486
1854.....	36	16,880	152	62,165	188	79,045
1855.....	47	30,299	195	77,911	242	108,210
1856.....	33	11,646	175	54,820	208	66,466
1857.....	38	13,351	155	49,940	193	63,291
1858.....	25	14,516	112	49,506	137	64,022
1859.....	34	19,694	106	36,160	140	55,854
1860.....	32	13,584	149	51,115	181	64,699
1861.....	43	22,797	159	68,368	202	91,095
1862.....	69	44,047	181	76,303	250	120,350
1863.....	142	107,074	240	105,837	382	212,911
1864.....	154	125,716	342	156,981	496	282,697
1865.....	116	85,055	344	177,392	460	262,437
1866.....	112	69,539	299	129,653	411	199,192
1867.....	99	59,033	224	90,823	323	149,856
1868.....	102	131,731	188	75,109	350	206,840

NOTE.—Composite, i. e., wood and iron, not included in the above.

No. 16.—*Value of imports from various countries and geographical districts from 1850 to 1869.*

Year.	United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland.	France.	Spain.	Portugal.	Germany, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium.	The Mediterranean, including France and Spain on the Mediterranean.	The East Indies, exclusive of China.	China.	South America.
1850	\$75,159,424	\$27,538,025	\$2,042,395	\$339,763	\$13,374,852	\$7,232,793	\$5,048,885	\$6,593,462	\$16,549,452
1851	83,147,866	31,715,553	3,162,573	367,548	15,298,917	8,246,823	5,000,570	7,063,144	20,831,701
1852	90,626,339	35,680,966	1,796,071	296,864	12,207,636	7,173,820	5,879,370	10,593,950	26,461,977
1853	120,265,340	32,455,942	2,194,595	411,155	18,777,453	8,191,897	6,464,113	10,573,710	22,894,573
1854	146,438,537	35,791,383	2,117,578	943,592	22,738,650	9,296,968	9,445,942	10,506,396	22,894,586
1855	106,445,090	31,469,154	2,398,511	186,087	16,931,955	9,705,916	9,363,616	11,048,736	27,552,339
1856	129,566,093	49,016,082	2,292,466	987,166	20,620,343	9,983,416	11,348,931	10,454,436	31,943,947
1857	120,802,983	47,792,821	2,743,016	429,836	23,367,755	10,193,592	15,713,036	8,356,939	34,909,179
1858	95,720,658	35,292,521	3,092,577	142,056	20,675,897	18,789,497	16,114,214	10,570,536	27,595,811
1859	122,754,421	41,201,147	2,735,517	152,339	24,713,085	12,177,233	13,486,041	10,791,381	34,496,143
1860	136,596,464	43,210,549	3,047,951	146,813	19,138,985	9,909,045	11,355,523	13,566,587	35,252,797
1861	120,855,945	39,594,823	3,921,983	159,634	18,179,770	*5,702,638	*4,799,694	9,511,534	27,434,810
1862	107,968,520	7,835,466	1,262,348	160,889	18,179,770	*6,073,346	*7,860,446	7,519,283	28,863,308
1863	113,136,700	10,591,624	2,013,030	945,540	18,094,931	*7,391,096	*7,692,992	11,007,407	22,734,756
1864	143,195,714	11,479,627	2,210,766	444,599	18,170,129	5,394,053	8,226,066	10,408,453	31,687,607
1865	85,232,492	6,688,663	1,022,983	110,965	11,139,146	5,313,921	12,441,281	5,130,453	22,092,833
1866	908,440,242	92,890,269	2,675,009	247,015	31,761,227	11,313,921	19,441,281	10,132,683	30,843,678
1867	178,915,955	31,208,734	3,050,812	944,039	31,906,284	11,554,836	17,668,569	12,112,440	31,493,983
1868	123,168,139	26,921,951	2,879,367	226,964	24,298,131	11,989,857	15,772,535	11,365,024	34,923,253
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Estimates.

No. 17.—Statement of the imports from Canada and other British North American possessions into the United States from 1850 to 1869.

Year.	Imports from British North American Provinces.	Total imports.	Per cent. which imports from British North American Provinces are of total imports.
1850	\$5,644,462	\$178,138,318	3
1851	6,693,122	216,224,932	3
1852	6,110,299	208,296,855	3
1853	7,550,718	267,978,647	2 8-10
1854	8,927,560	301,494,094	2 9-10
1855	15,136,734	261,406,520	5 7-10
1856	21,310,421	314,639,942	6 7-10
1857	22,124,296	360,890,141	6
1858	15,806,519	282,613,150	5½
1859	19,727,551	338,768,130	5 4-5
1860	23,851,381	362,166,254	6½
1861	23,062,933	335,650,153	6 4-5
1862	19,299,985	205,771,729	9 3-10
1863	24,021,264	252,919,920	9½
1864	38,922,015	329,562,695	11 4-5
1865	37,308,468	234,434,167	16
1866	54,704,959	437,640,354	12½
1867	33,604,178	417,831,571	8
1868	30,361,221	371,624,808	8 1-10
1869	32,090,314	437,309,868	7 3-10

No. 18.—Statement of total exports and exports of foreign and colonial products from Great Britain to the United States, and the percentage which the exports of foreign and colonial exports are of the total exports.

Year.	Total.	Foreign and colonial products exported.	Per cent.
1850	\$95,720,658	\$6,302,905	6½
1851	118,182,597	9,024,117	7½
1852	138,596,484	6,004,581	4½
1853	120,255,245	9,492,106	7½
1854	86,481,430	23,454,819	27
1855	113,136,700	21,065,098	19
1856	143,195,714	16,762,445	11½
1857	76,990,285	19,063,302	25
1858	202,440,242	16,186,518	8
1859	178,915,255	11,113,163	6

No. 19.—Statement of gross imports and exports of ten commercial nations.

Nation.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Russia.....	\$117, 149, 359	\$138, 969, 391	\$118, 550, 929	\$118, 379, 382	\$124, 347, 593	\$143, 108, 975	\$185, 912, 406	\$160, 333, 546	\$157, 319, 031	\$170, 822, 040
Holland.....	178, 450, 360	151, 141, 478	178, 450, 360	151, 141, 478	191, 316, 321	147, 811, 343	901, 679, 778	177, 086, 753	1, 499, 904, 998	1, 156, 303, 501
Belgium.....	206, 847, 994	103, 316, 048	206, 847, 994	103, 316, 048	943, 817, 647	115, 538, 456	984, 253, 037	116, 679, 740	75, 183, 249	88, 495, 473
France.....	626, 489, 690	682, 323, 600	626, 489, 690	682, 323, 600	659, 672, 640	739, 243, 120	683, 904, 640	792, 146, 400	90, 189, 036	93, 159, 014
Spain.....	91, 887, 928	50, 041, 756	91, 887, 928	50, 041, 756	96, 309, 568	68, 393, 013	927, 208, 790	131, 617, 331	427, 311, 196	334, 498, 710
United States.....	243, 335, 815	184, 413, 950	243, 335, 815	184, 413, 950	316, 447, 283	141, 645, 677	1, 311, 986, 859	1, 059, 144, 698	1, 499, 904, 998	1, 156, 303, 501
Great Britain.....	1, 301, 568, 057	953, 007, 660	1, 301, 568, 057	953, 007, 660	1, 320, 763, 512	1, 028, 927, 077	1, 311, 986, 859	1, 059, 144, 698	1, 499, 904, 998	1, 156, 303, 501
Austria.....	129, 954, 259	147, 929, 615	129, 954, 259	147, 929, 615	137, 946, 513	161, 536, 476	198, 292, 197	167, 911, 637	75, 183, 249	88, 495, 473
Brasil.....	53, 999, 536	66, 692, 715	53, 999, 536	66, 692, 715	66, 396, 629	71, 395, 048	71, 656, 452	76, 811, 783	90, 189, 036	93, 159, 014
Chili.....	17, 884, 110	52, 331, 737	94, 497, 220	23, 011, 920	52, 394, 371	30, 800, 038	52, 293, 380	92, 677, 353	90, 189, 036	93, 159, 014
Total.....	1, 317, 641, 034	1, 304, 374, 747	2, 975, 580, 948	2, 469, 568, 184	3, 191, 918, 977	2, 685, 407, 317	3, 039, 390, 469	2, 711, 602, 355	2, 109, 217, 461	1, 775, 278, 738

Nations whose exports exceed their imports: Russia, France, Austria, Brazil, and Chili. Nations whose imports exceed their exports: Holland, Belgium, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States.

No. 20.—Statement of the quantities of and amount of drawback allowed on goods delivered out of bonded warehouses in Great Britain for the use of merchant vessels.

Articles.	Quantities.	Drawback.
Cocoa.....	pounds..... 2, 279	\$45 96
Coffee.....	pounds..... 1, 656, 601	100, 345 36
Currants.....	cwts..... 3, 215	54, 462 10
Raisins.....	cwts..... 5, 449	92, 306 06
Rum.....	galls..... 161, 210	396, 576 60
Brandy.....	galls..... 76, 554	192, 916 06
Geneva.....	galls..... 21, 610	54, 961 20
Sugar, raw.....	cwts..... 34, 723	104, 643 37
refined.....	cwts..... 5, 334	15, 383 26
British.....	cwts..... 20, 569	49, 321 00
Molasses.....	cwts..... 5, 422	4, 603 28
Tea.....	lbs..... 728, 943	88, 202 10
Tobacco, manufactured.....	lbs..... 101	76 76
unmanufactured.....	lbs..... 907, 219	1, 097, 734 98
Wines.....	galls..... 127, 577	77, 184 08
Total value of drawback.....		2, 328, 762 20

No. 21.—Comparative cost of manning an English and an American sailing ship of 1,000 tons.

[Prepared by Captain Samuel Harding, surveyor of Bureau Veritas, New York.]

Captain, officers, men, and boys.	AMERICAN SHIP.		ENGLISH SHIP.	
	Per month.	Total.	Per month.	Total.
Captain.....	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$120 00	\$120 00
First mate.....	60 00	60 00	54 00	54 00
Second mate.....	40 00	40 00	36 00	36 00
Third mate.....	35 00	35 00	30 00	30 00
Carpenter.....	40 00	40 00	30 00	30 00
Steward.....	35 00	35 00	30 00	30 00
Cook.....	35 00	35 00	30 00	30 00
Fifteen seamen..... each.....	25 00	375 00	15 00	225 00
Five boys..... do.....	15 00	75 00	9 00	45 00
Total for one month.....		845 00		600 00
Total annual cost of manning the American ship.....				\$10, 140 00
Total annual cost of manning the British ship.....				7, 200 00
Difference in favor of English ship.....				2, 940 00

No. 22.—Comparative cost of operating an American and an English sailing ship of 1,000 tons, supposing each to have cost \$90,000, currency.

[Prepared by Captain Samuel Harding, surveyor of Bureau Veritas, New York.]

	English iron ship.	American wooden ship.
Insurance on American ship, per annum, 10 per cent.....		\$9, 000 00
Insurance on English ship, per annum, 7 per cent.....	\$6, 300 00	
Depreciation of wooden ship, per annum, 7 per cent.....		6, 300 00
Depreciation of iron ship, per annum, 2 per cent.....	1, 800 00	
Cost of victualing American ship.....		5, 832 00
Cost of victualing English ship.....	4, 374 00	
Wages for captain, officers, &c., American ship.....		10, 140 00
Wages for captain, officers, &c., English ship.....	7, 200 00	
Internal revenue tax, American ship.....		540 00
Total.....	19, 674 00	31, 812 00

One year's difference in favor of English ship, \$12,138.

No. 23.—Statement of steamers making regular trips between ports of the United States and foreign ports.

Name of line.	To what nation belonging.	In what year started.	Termini of route.		Name of each steamer.	Wood or iron.	Screw or side-wheel.	Tonnage of each steamer.		Total tonnage of each line.
			In the United States.	In foreign countries.				Tons.	100ths.	
PORTLAND.										
Portland and Halifax.	United States.	1867.	Portland.	Halifax St. John's.	Carlotia. Chase.	Iron Wood.	Screw do.	549 547	25 46	1,096
* Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.	British.	1856.	Portland.	Liverpool.	North American Peruvian Moravian Danaeus Danaeus Hibernian Hibernian St. Andrews Prussian Nova Scotian	Iron do do do do do do do do do do	Screw do do do do do do do do do do	1,816 2,566 2,727 1,358 2,665 2,444 2,449 1,344 3,033 2,481	36 84 94 75 58 76 62 74 46	71
Total to Portland.										23,050
BOSTON.										
T. Winchereen & Co.'s line.	United States.	1863.	Boston.	Charlottetown, P. R. I.	Oriental Alhambra Commerce	Iron do do	Screw do do	740 764 335	83 54	94,147
J. G. Hall & Co.'s line.	United States.	1866.	Boston.	St. John, N. B.	Linda.	Wood.	Screw.	449	37	1,940
International Steamship Company.	United States.	1866.	Boston.	St. John, N. B.	New England New York New Brunswick	Wood do do	Screw do do	1,081 1,110 935	67 39 28	449
Total to Boston.										3,067
NEW YORK.										
† New York and Mexican Mail & S. line.	United States.	1868.	New York.	Vera Cruz.	City of Mexico. Guatemala	Wood do	Screw do	1,098 1,045	93	3,141

Line	Country	Year	Port of Origin	Port of Destination	Cargo	Tons	Value	Passengers	Cargo	Tons	Value	Passengers
New York and Bermuda Steamship line	United States	1886	New York	Bermuda	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1886	New York	Havana	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company	United States	1886	New York	Havana	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1886	New York	Havana	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Pacific Mail Steamship Company	United States	1889	New York	Aspinwall	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1889	New York	Aspinwall	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
United States and Brazil Mail S.S. Co.	United States	1885	New York	Rio de Jan.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1885	New York	Rio de Jan.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
New York and Port au Prince line	United States	1884	New York	Port au Prince	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1884	New York	Port au Prince	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
London and New York steamship line	British	1883	New York	London	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1883	New York	London	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Anchor line	British	1883	New York	Glasgow	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1883	New York	Glasgow	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Iman line	British	1880	New York	Liverpool	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		1880	New York	Liverpool	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

* All the steamers of this line touch at Halifax, and run to Portland six months in the year, when navigation is closed in the St. Lawrence. † Calls at St. Paul and Havana. 18 trips per annum. ‡ 90 trips per annum. § Monthly. ¶ Steamers leave New York every Saturday. For carrying mails have received 90 cents per ounce for letters, and 6 cents per pound for printed matter. Received subsidy of \$2,333 per trip from the British government. †† 73 trips.

No. 23.—Statement of steamers making regular trips between ports of the United States and foreign ports—Continued.

Name of line.	To what nation belonging.	Is started year	Termini of route.		Name of each steamer.	Wood or iron.	Screw or side-wheel.	Tonnage of each steamer.		Total tonnage of each line.		
			In the United States.	In foreign countries.				Tons.	100ths.	Tons.	100ths.	
NEW YORK—Continued.												
Inman Line.....	British.....	1850.	New York.....	Liverpool.....	City of New York.....	Iron.....	Screw.....	2,094		32,929		
					City of Cork.....	do.....	do.....	1,540				
					City of Brussels.....	do.....	do.....	3,106				
					Etna.....	do.....	do.....	2,208				
* Cunard line.....	British.....	1840.	New York.....	Liverpool.....	Russia.....	do.....	do.....	3,013		47,747	63	
					Scotia.....	do.....	Side-wheel	3,865				
					China.....	do.....	Screw.....	2,661				
					Cuba.....	do.....	do.....	2,781				
					Java.....	do.....	do.....	2,781				
					Tarifa.....	do.....	do.....	2,118				
					Siberia.....	do.....	do.....	2,538				
					Aleppo.....	do.....	do.....	2,103				
					Samaria.....	do.....	do.....	2,605				
					Tripoli.....	do.....	do.....	2,081				
					Palmyra.....	do.....	do.....	2,059				
					Kedar.....	do.....	do.....	1,825	63			
					Hecla.....	do.....	do.....	1,784				
					Malta.....	do.....	do.....	2,206	66			
					Atlas.....	do.....	do.....	1,793				
					Marathon.....	do.....	do.....	1,819	68			
					Calabria.....	do.....	do.....	2,760				
					Olympus.....	do.....	do.....	1,850	98			
					Palestine.....	do.....	do.....	1,468	62			
					Morocco.....	do.....	do.....	1,784	63			
Sidon.....	do.....	do.....	1,850	07								
† Liverpool and Great Western steamship line.	British.....	1866.	New York.....	Liverpool.....	Manhattan.....	do.....	do.....	2,985		18,504		
					Minnesota.....	do.....	do.....	2,965				
					Nebraska.....	do.....	do.....	3,392				
					Colorado.....	do.....	do.....	3,015				
					Nevada.....	do.....	do.....	3,125				
‡ National steamship line.....	British.....	1864.	New York.....	Liverpool.....	Idaho.....	do.....	do.....	3,132		47,747		
					England.....	do.....	do.....	3,441				
					The Queen.....	do.....	do.....	3,560				
					Helvetia.....	do.....	do.....	3,327				
					Denmark.....	do.....	do.....	3,178				

General transatlantic line.	French	1844.	New York.	Havre	Britn	do	2,324	26,540
					Pennsylvania	do	2,365	
					Louisiana	do	2,393	
					France	do	2,586	
					Virginia	do	2,937	
					Napoleon III.	do		
					Europe	do	2,374	
					Periere	do	1,929	
					St. Laurent	do	1,809	
					Ville de Paris	do	2,048	
					Lafayette	do	1,809	
					Washington	do	1,923	
						do	3,250	
North German Lloyd line.	North German	1858.	New York.	Bremen	America	do		15,148
					Hermann	do	2,614	
					Union	do	2,774	
					Hansa	do	2,870	
					Deutschland	do	2,909	
					Weeser	do	2,881	
					Rhine	do	2,871	
					Main	do	3,019	
					Donau	do	3,018	
					New York	do	2,528	
					Bremen	do	2,551	
Hamburg and American packet line.	North German	1856.	New York.	Hamburg	Borussia	do		31,053
					Saxonia	do	2,133	
					Hammonia	do	2,591	
					Allemania	do	2,964	
					Bavaria	do	2,620	
					Teutonia	do	2,535	
					Cimbria	do	2,027	
					Holsatia	do	2,964	
					Westphalia	do	3,026	
					Silesia	do	3,054	
						do	3,067	
New York and Bremen Steamship Company.	North German	1863.	New York.	Bremen	Smidt	Wood		26,681
							1,797	
Total to New York.								1,797
								257,972
								18

* Steamer leaves New York every Wednesday. For carrying mail have received twenty cents per ounce for letters, and six cents per pound for printed matter. Receives subsidy of \$3,257 per trip from the British government. 104 trips.

N G Lloyd Co runs two steamers, the **Trenton** and **Hanover**, from New Orleans to Houston during the season between March and September.
Takes a direct mail to France only. Receives subsidy of \$22,390 per trip from the French government. 24 trips.
 † 52 trips. ‡ 60 trips.

two weeks. Steamer leaves New York every Thursday. For carrying mails have received twenty cents per ounce for letters, and six cents per ounce for printed matter, except that portion of the mail designated direct mail to Germany, for which they are paid five cents for each letter rate and six cents per kilogram on all printed matter, &c. 34 trips. If Steamer leaves New York every Thursday. For carrying mails receive twenty cents per ounce for letters, and six cents per pound for printed matter, &c., except that portion of the mail designated direct mail to Germany, for which they are paid five cents for each letter rate, and ten cents per kilogram on all printed matter. 32 trips.

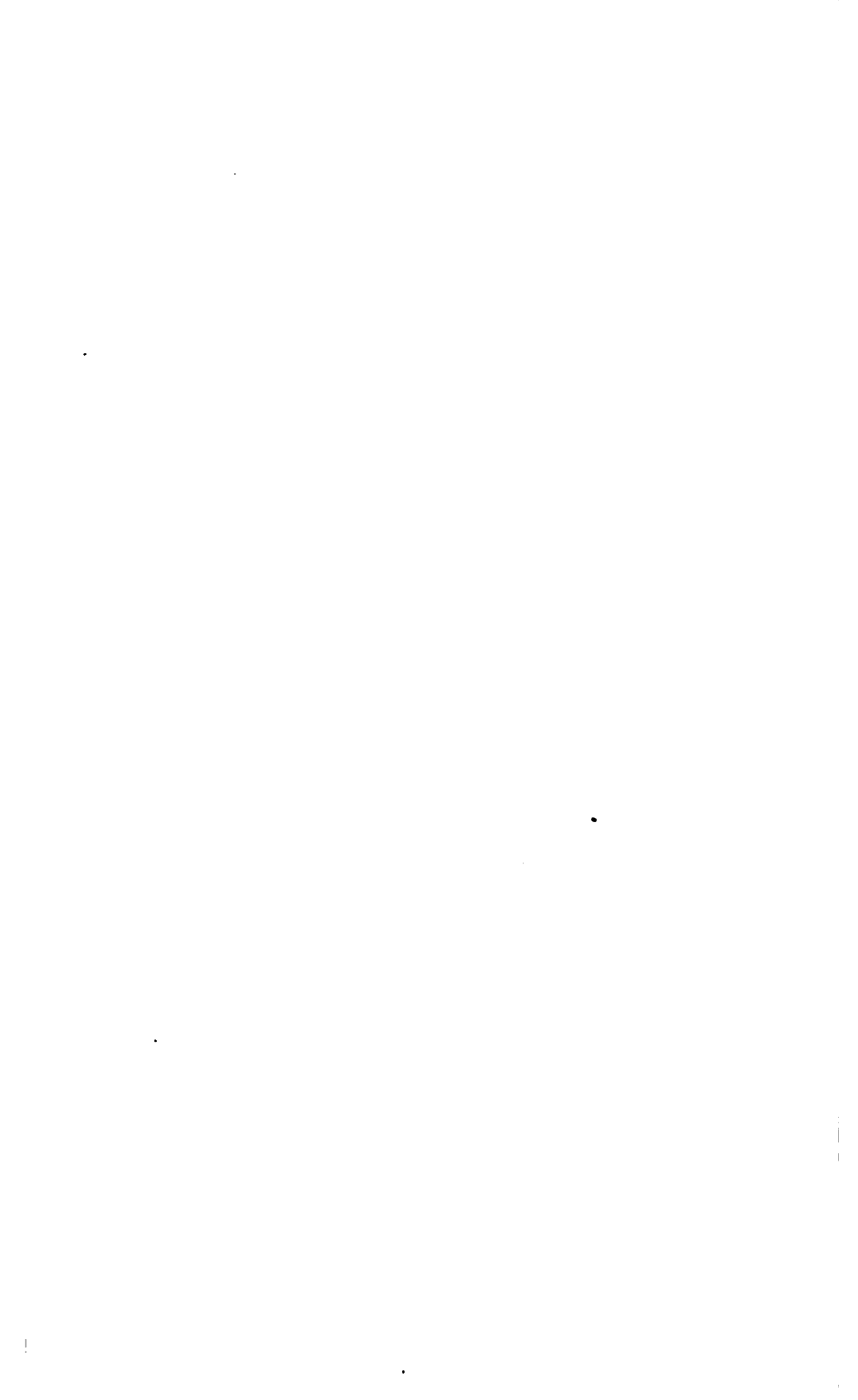
58 FOREIGN COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

No. 24.—*Comparative statement of the cost of manning an American and a British steamer of 3,000 tons.*

No. of men.	Occupation.	MONTHLY PAY.	
		British.	Ameri- can.
1	Master	£ s. d. 33 6 8	\$300
1	Chief officer	15	115
1	Second officer	9 10	75
1	Third officer	7 10	60
1	Fourth officer	5 10	55
1	Purser	8	125
1	Surgeon	9	100
1	Carpenter	7	65
1	Boatswain	7	65
1	Boatswain's mate	5 10	50
4	Quartermasters	4 5	45
23	Able seamen	4	40
2	Ordinary seamen	1 10	12
1	Chief engineer	18 5	180
1	Second engineer	14 5	105
1	Third engineer	12 5	90
1	Fourth engineer	10 5	75
1	Fifth engineer	10 5	75
6	Firemen	5	55
11	Firemen	4 10	45
7	Trimmers	4	40
1	Donkeyman	5	60
1	Lamp trimmer	4 5	50
1	Storekeeper	4 5	75
1	Barkeeper	5	60
1	Chief steward	10	100
1	Second steward	5	50
1	Steerage steward	6	40
1	Steerage steward	4 10	40
3	Steerage stewards	4	35
10	Steerage stewards	3	30
2	Steerage stewards	9 10	25
2	Steerage stewards	1	15
1	Chief cook	8	75
1	Chief cook	5	60
1	Chief cook	4	55
1	Chief cook	3 10	45
1	Chief cook	3	35
1	Baker	6	60
1	Baker's mate	3	50
1	Butcher	4	55
1	Stewardess	3	30
101			

British steamer, £590 11s. 8d. per month, or £6,247 per year, gold and exchange 132, equal to (in United States currency) \$36,649 06. American steamer, \$5,149 per month, equal to \$61,796 per year.

STATISTICAL CHARTS.





DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL CHARTS.

The statistical charts forming a part of this report are intended to present at a glance a historical exhibit of the foreign commerce and shipping of the United States.

Charts 1 to 6, show the foreign commerce of our six principal sea-ports: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, distinguishing the American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at these ports from foreign ports from 1850 to 1869. The charts 2 and 6, showing the foreign commerce of New York and San Francisco, include the entrances from New Granada and the Isthmus of Panama.

Chart 7 shows the tonnage of American, foreign, and French vessels entered at ports of the United States from France; and charts 8 to 14, inclusive, entrances of American, foreign, and British tonnage, from Great Britain, the German States, embracing Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Austria, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, South America, the East Indies, and China. These charts, 1 to 14, inclusive, show the tonnage entered from 1850 to 1869, inclusive.

Chart 15 is a resumé of the first six, showing at a glance the relative importance of the commerce of the six principal sea-ports, and of all other ports, giving the total tonnage entered from foreign ports at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and at all other ports, from 1850 to 1869.

Chart 16 shows the total tonnage entered at the port of New York, from foreign ports, (not including the Isthmus of Panama,) from 1844 to 1869, distinguishing sail, steam, American steam, foreign steam.

Chart 17 shows the sailing tonnage and steam tonnage entered at all the sea-ports of the United States from foreign ports, (not including the Isthmus of Panama,) from 1844 to 1869.

Chart 17½ shows the sailing tonnage entered at sea-ports of the United States from foreign countries, (not including the Isthmus of Panama,) from 1844 to 1869, distinguishing American and foreign sailing tonnage.

Chart 18 shows the tonnage of steam vessels entered at sea-ports of the United States from foreign countries, (not including the Isthmus of Panama,) from 1844 to 1869, distinguishing American and foreign steam.

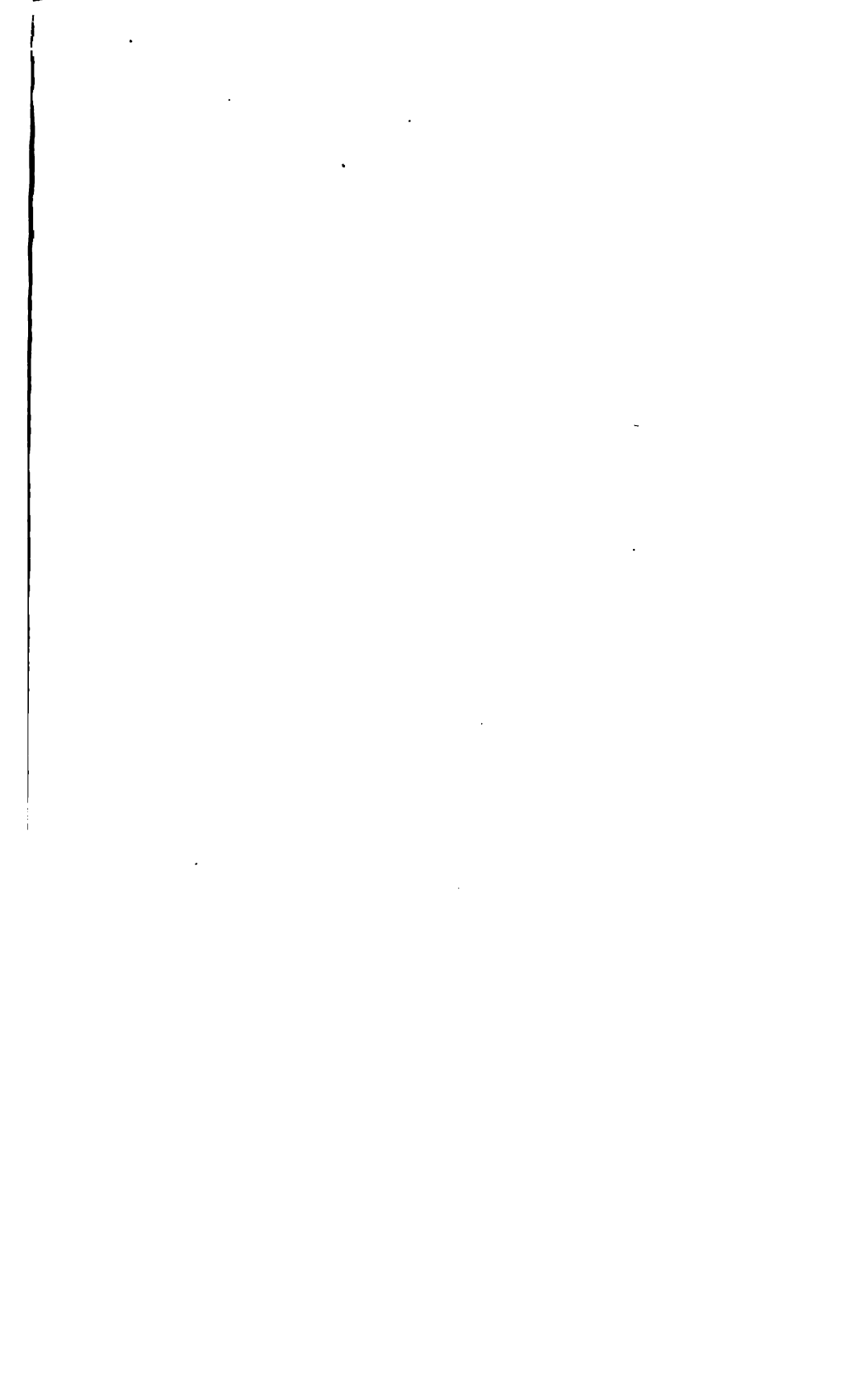
Chart 19 shows the total American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at sea-ports of the United States from foreign countries, from 1821 to 1869. It does not embrace tonnage entered from New Grenada and Nicaragua, nor from Canada.

Chart 20 shows the value in thousands of dollars of the total imports of the United States, (including coin and bullion,) in American and foreign vessels, from 1821 to 1869.

Chart 21 shows the foreign commerce of the United States since 1821, giving the value of the annual exports, imports and total of exports and imports in thousands of dollars. The value of exports stated is the

declared gold value of domestic merchandise, (not including coin and bullion,) exported. The value of imports is the estimated gold value, on which duties are levied, of foreign merchandise, (not including coin and bullion,) imported for consumption.

Chart 22 shows the tonnage of vessels built annually since 1827, distinguishing the tonnage built on the coast, the lakes, the western rivers, and the New England States.



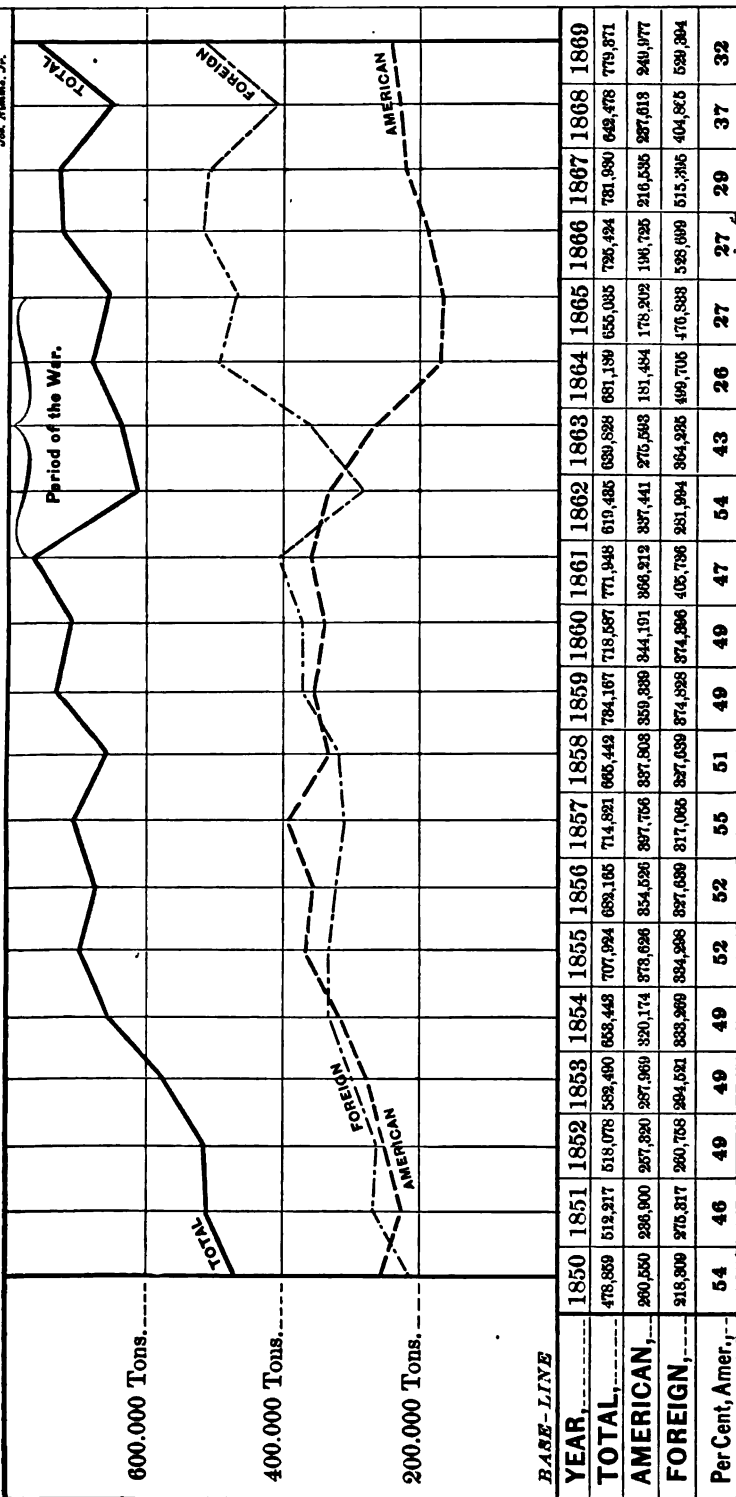
INDEX OF CHARTS.

Nos.		Years inclusive.	
		From—	To—
1	Tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Boston from foreign countries.....	1850	1869
2	Tonnage of vessels entered at the port of New York from foreign countries.....	1850	1869
3	Tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Philadelphia from foreign countries.....	1850	1869
4	Tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Baltimore from foreign countries.....	1850	1869
5	Tonnage of vessels entered at the port of New Orleans from foreign countries.....	1850	1869
6	Tonnage of vessels entered at the port of San Francisco from foreign countries.....	1850	1869
7	American, foreign, and French tonnage entered at ports of the United States from France.....	1850	1869
8	American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at ports of the United States from Great Britain.....	1850	1869
9	American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at ports of the United States from the German States, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium.....	1850	1869
10	American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at the ports of the United States from the Mediterranean.....	1850	1869
11	American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at the ports of the United States from the West Indies.....	1850	1869
12	American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at the ports of the United States from South America.....	1850	1869
13	American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at the ports of the United States from the East Indies, (exclusive of China).....	1850	1869
14	American, foreign, and British tonnage entered at the ports of the United States from China.....	1850	1869
15	Statement showing the total tonnage entered at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, New Orleans, and other ports.....	1850	1869
16	The tonnage of sailing and of steam vessels entered at the port of New York from foreign countries.....	1844	1869
17	The tonnage of sailing and of steam vessels entered at the ports of the United States from foreign ports.....	1844	1869
17½	The tonnage of American and foreign sailing vessels entered at seaports of the United States from foreign ports.....	1844	1869
18	The tonnage of American and foreign steam vessels entered at seaports of the United States from foreign ports.....	1844	1869
19	The decadence of American shipping; total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at seaports of the United States from foreign countries.....	1821	1869
20	The decadence of American shipping; value of imports into the United States in American and foreign vessels.....	1821	1869
21	The foreign commerce of the United States, the net imports of foreign merchandise, and exports of domestic merchandise.....	1821	1869
22	The progress of ship-building in the United States.....	1821	1869

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF BOSTON, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1850 TO 1869.

Journal of Commerce, September, English, N. Y.

Geo. H. Moore, Jr.

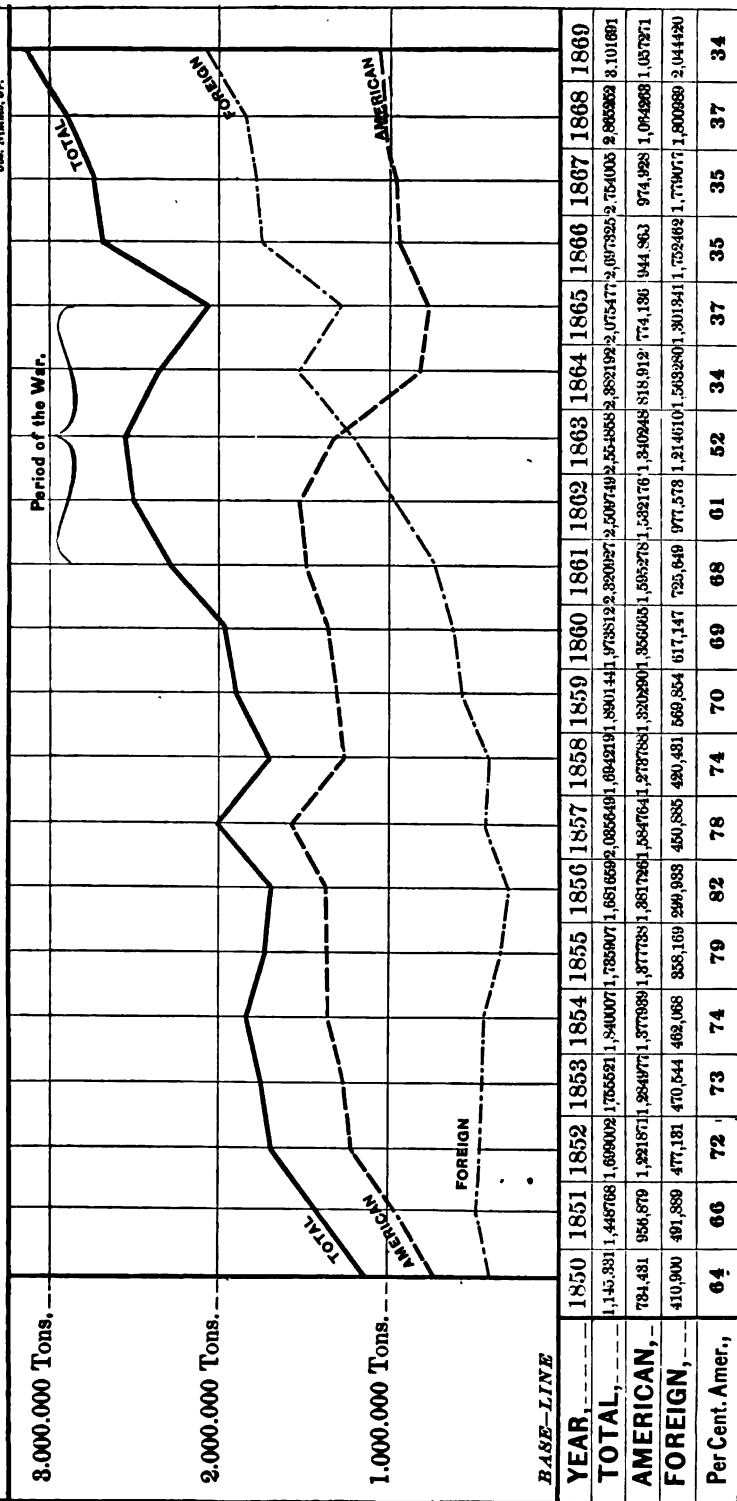


BASE-LINE

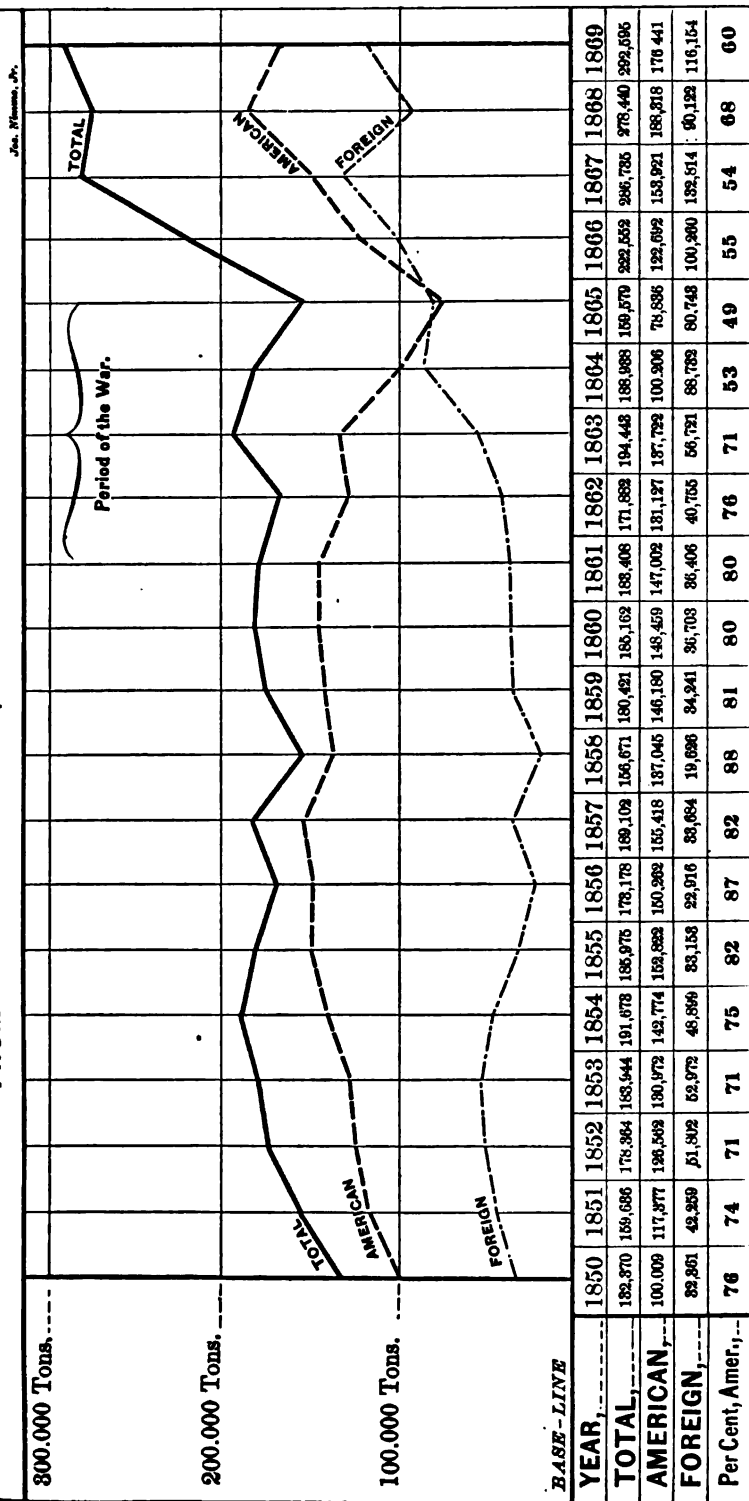


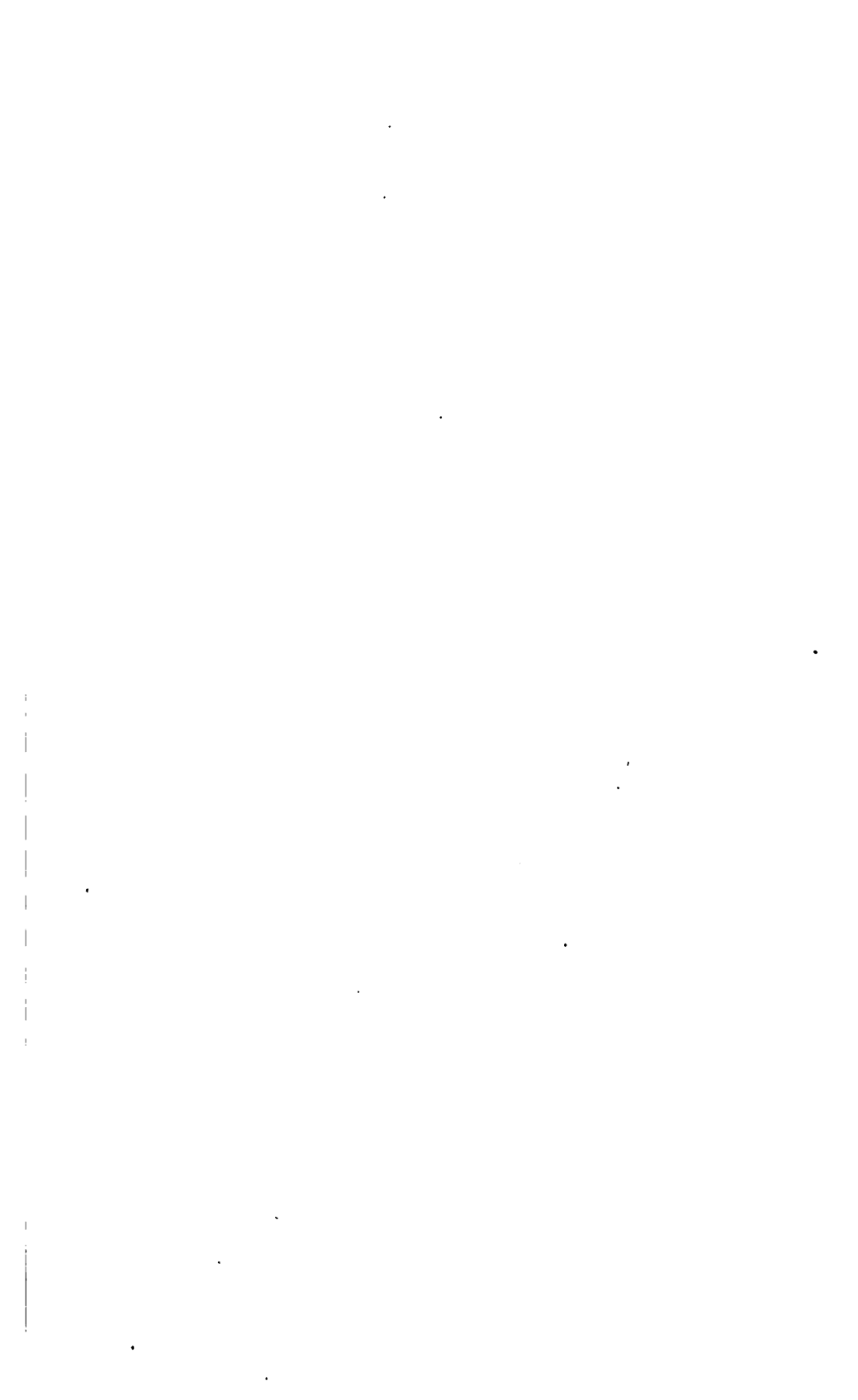
TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1850 TO 1869.

Jas. H. Kinsley, Jr.



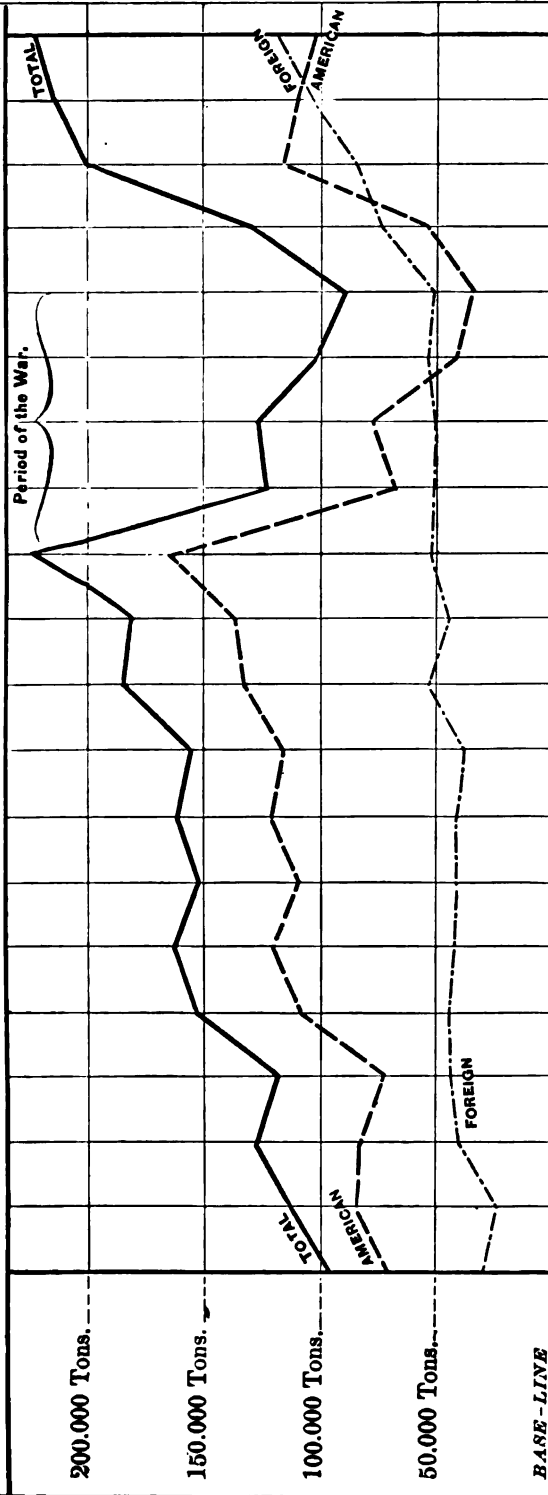
TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1850 TO 1869.



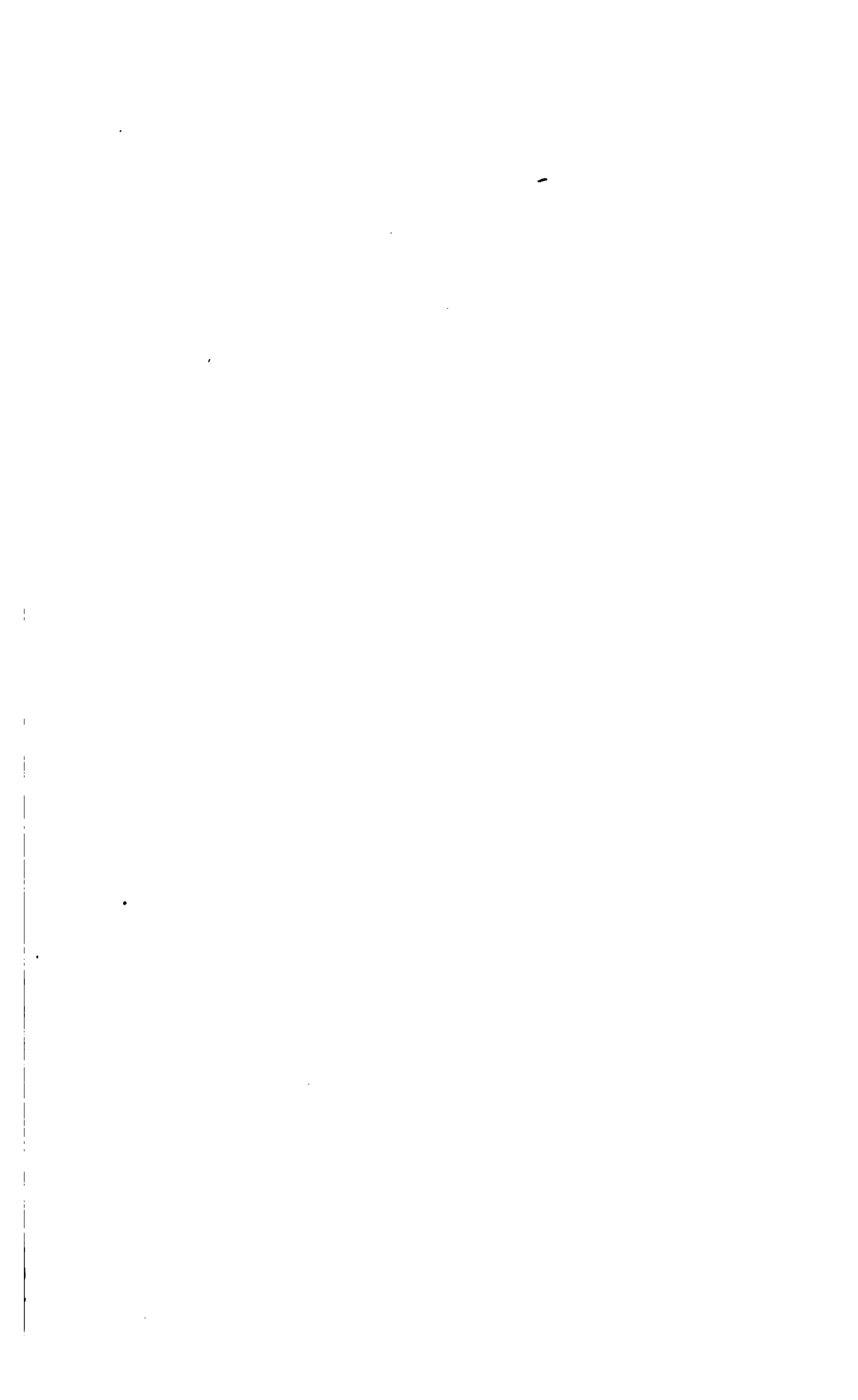


TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1850 TO 1869.

Jas. Thomas, Jr.

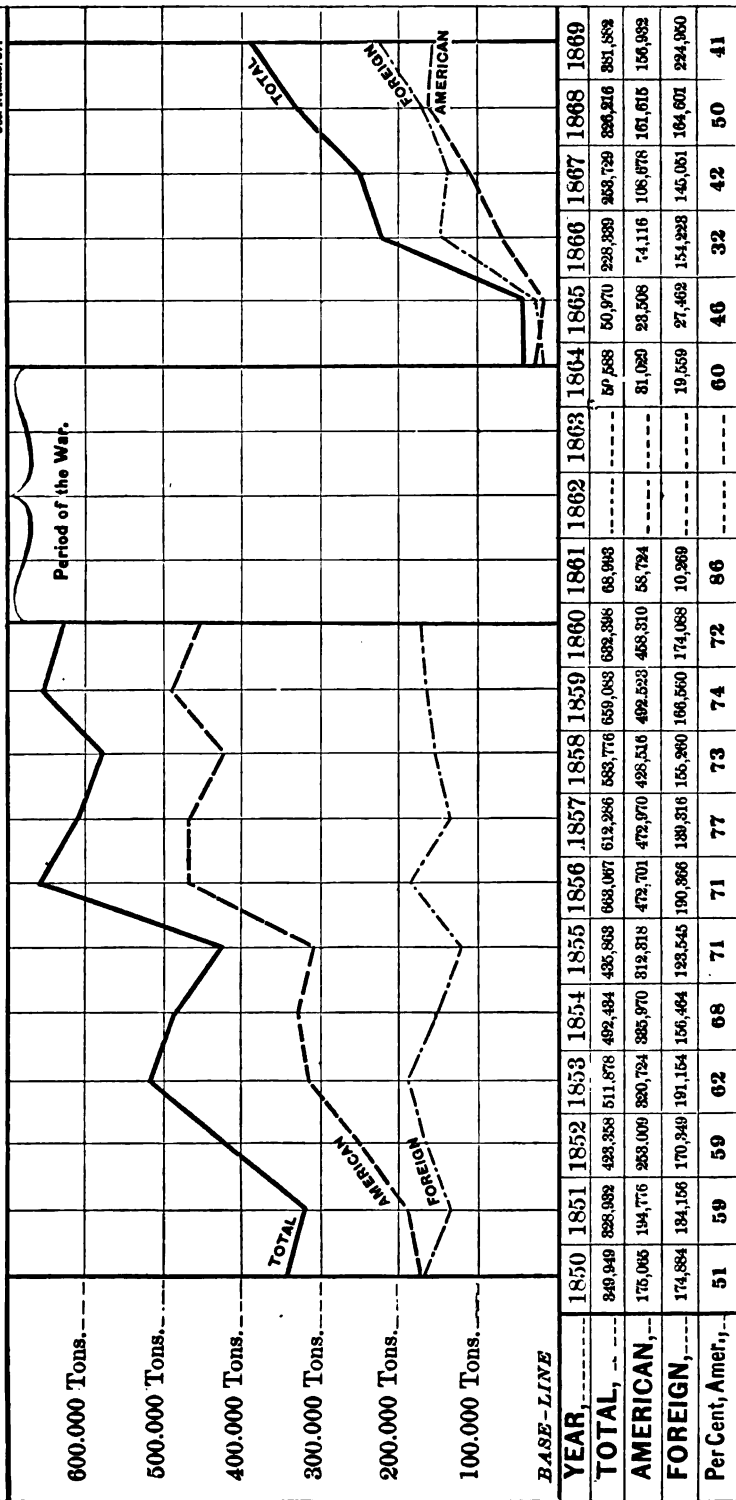


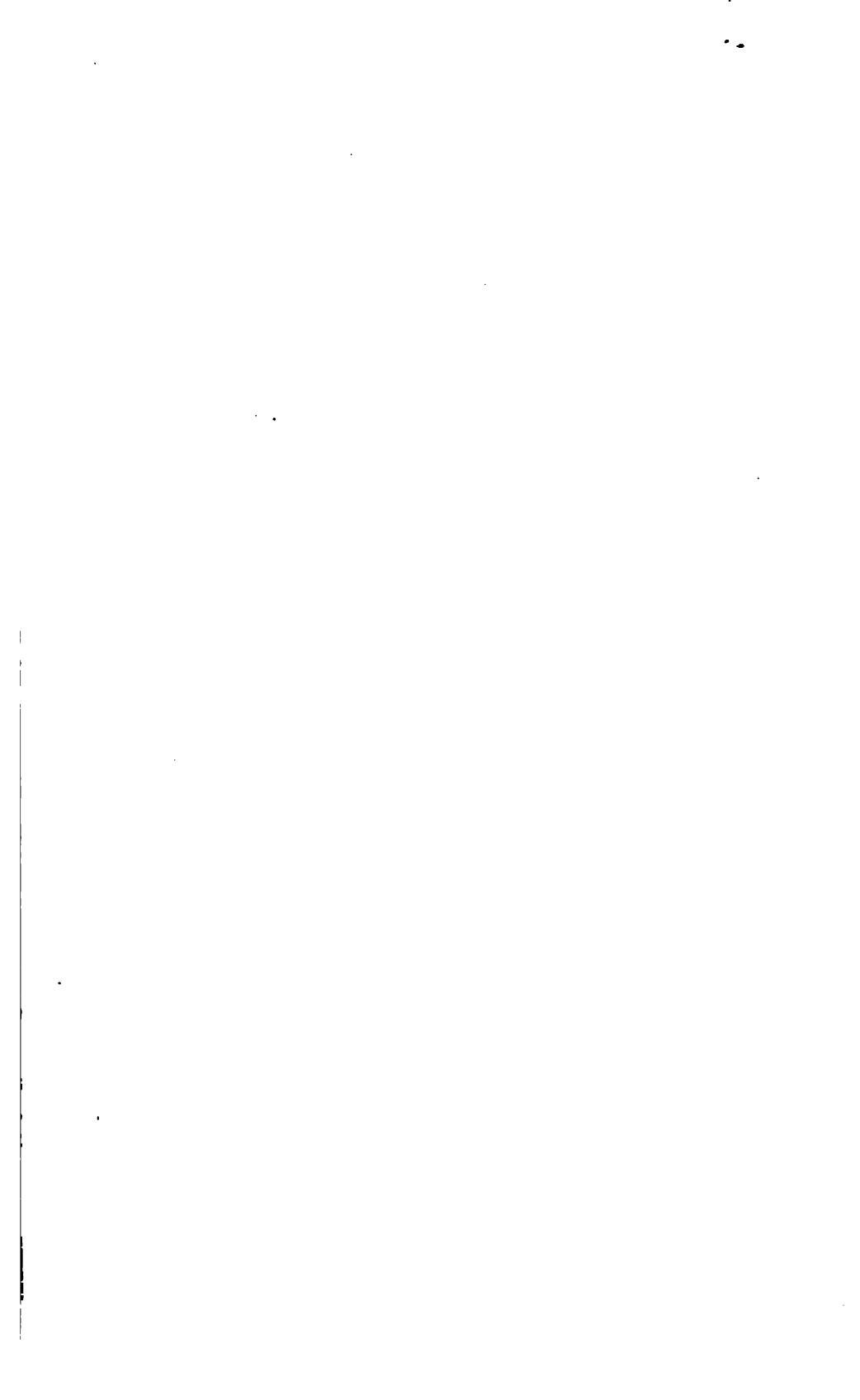
YEAR.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
TOTAL,	99,588	113,027	128,021	119,069	156,448	165,127	153,323	163,381	156,310	189,062	186,417	225,110	123,638	129,565	102,752	89,466	132,886	203,618	216,737	225,302
AMERICAN,	70,437	86,774	85,606	73,188	111,404	121,337	111,400	122,119	115,468	124,320	129,514	169,555	69,522	73,505	45,764	25,006	57,365	119,190	116,146	106,445
FOREIGN,	29,151	26,253	42,415	45,901	45,044	43,790	41,923	41,262	38,842	55,172	46,903	55,555	54,116	56,060	56,988	53,460	74,981	84,428	101,591	118,857
Per Cent. Amer.,	70	76	66	61	71	73	72	74	75	71	75	75	56	61	45	40	43	58	53	47



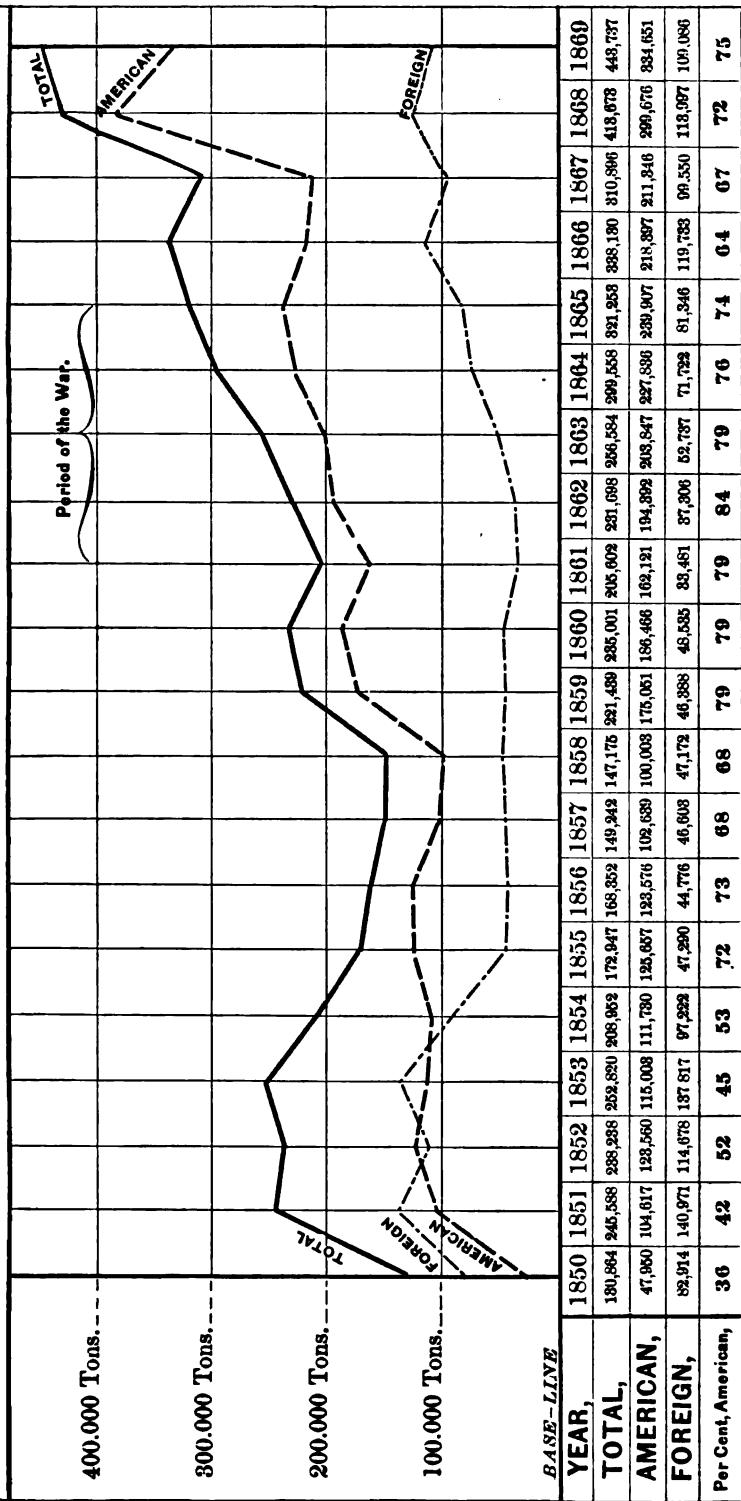
TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1850 TO 1869.

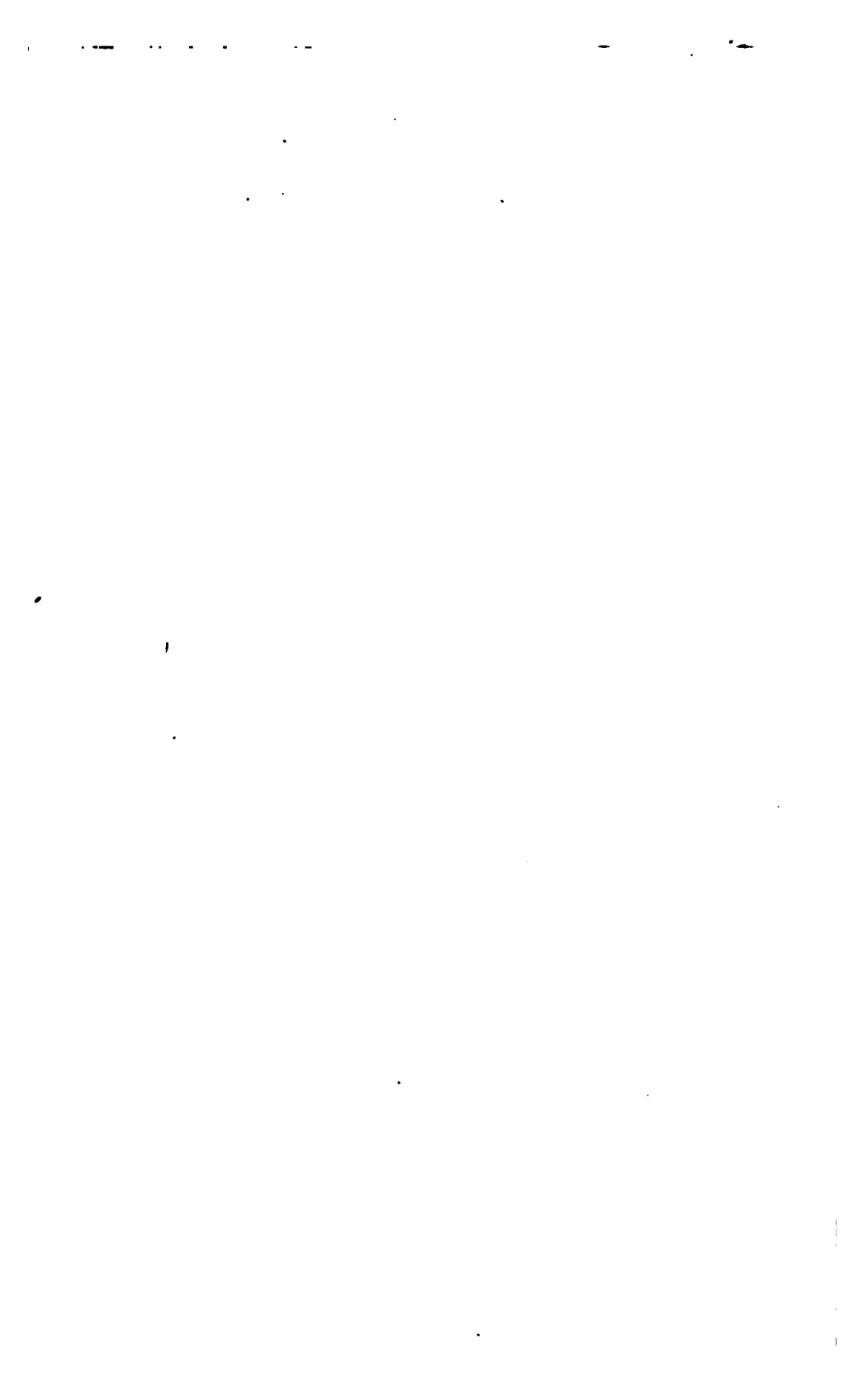
Jas. H. H. H. Jr.



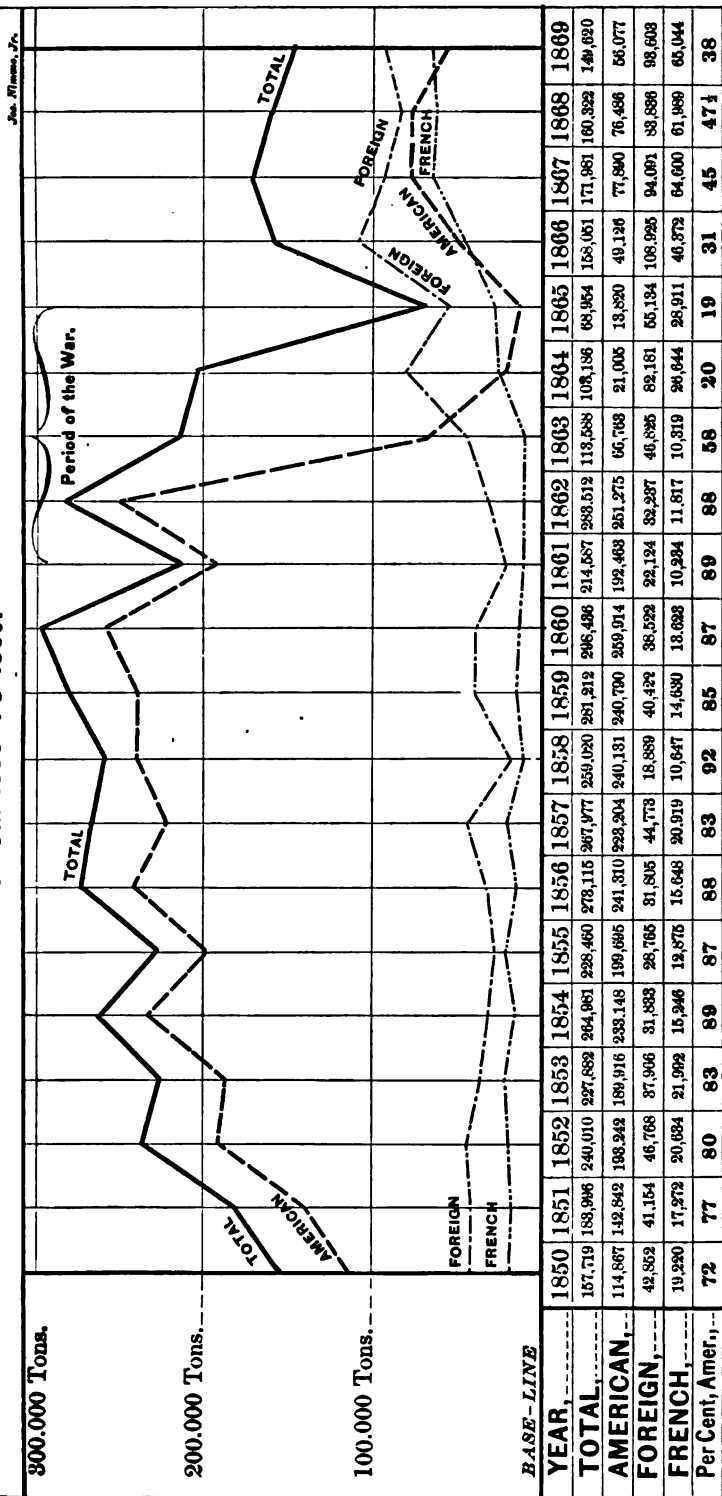


TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM 1850 TO 1869.





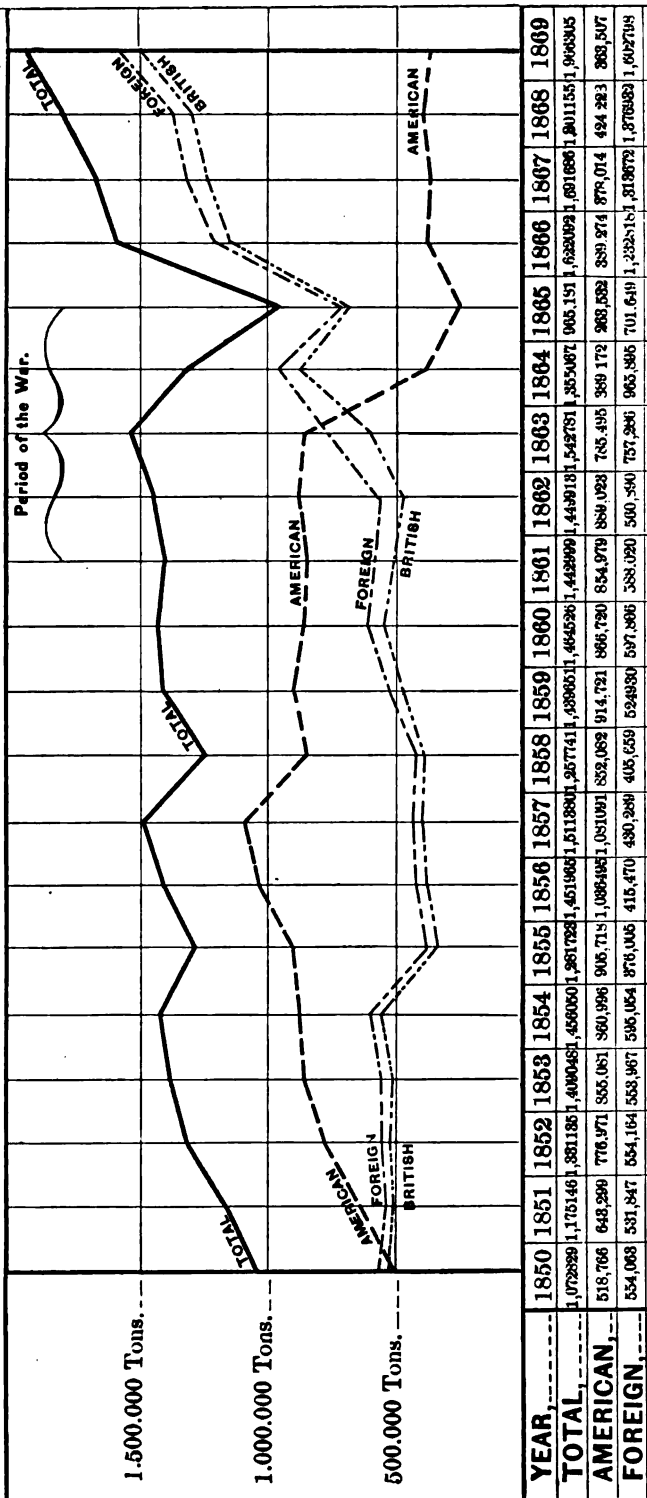
**AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND FRENCH TONNAGE,
ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM FRANCE,
FROM 1850 TO 1869.**





AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND BRITISH TONNAGE, ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1850 TO 1869.

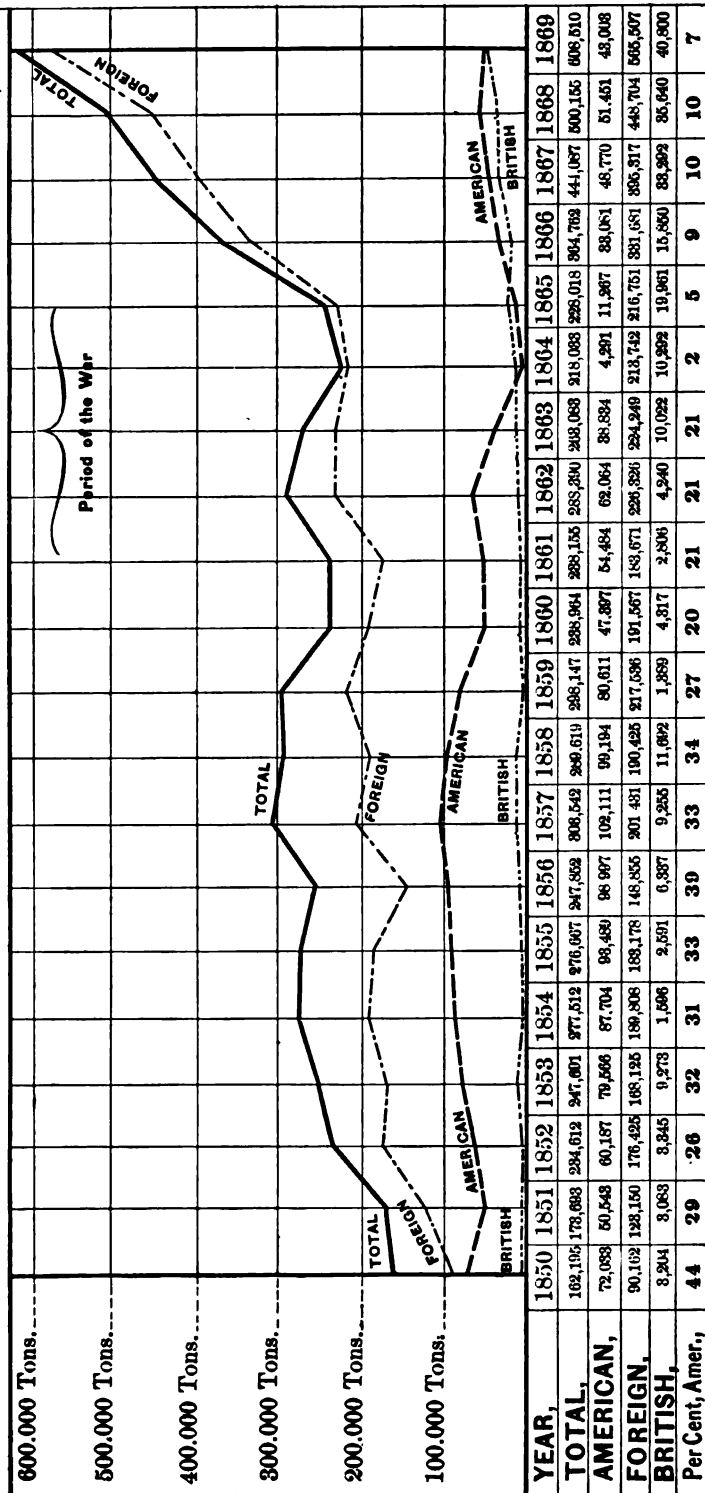
J. S. MANN, JR.



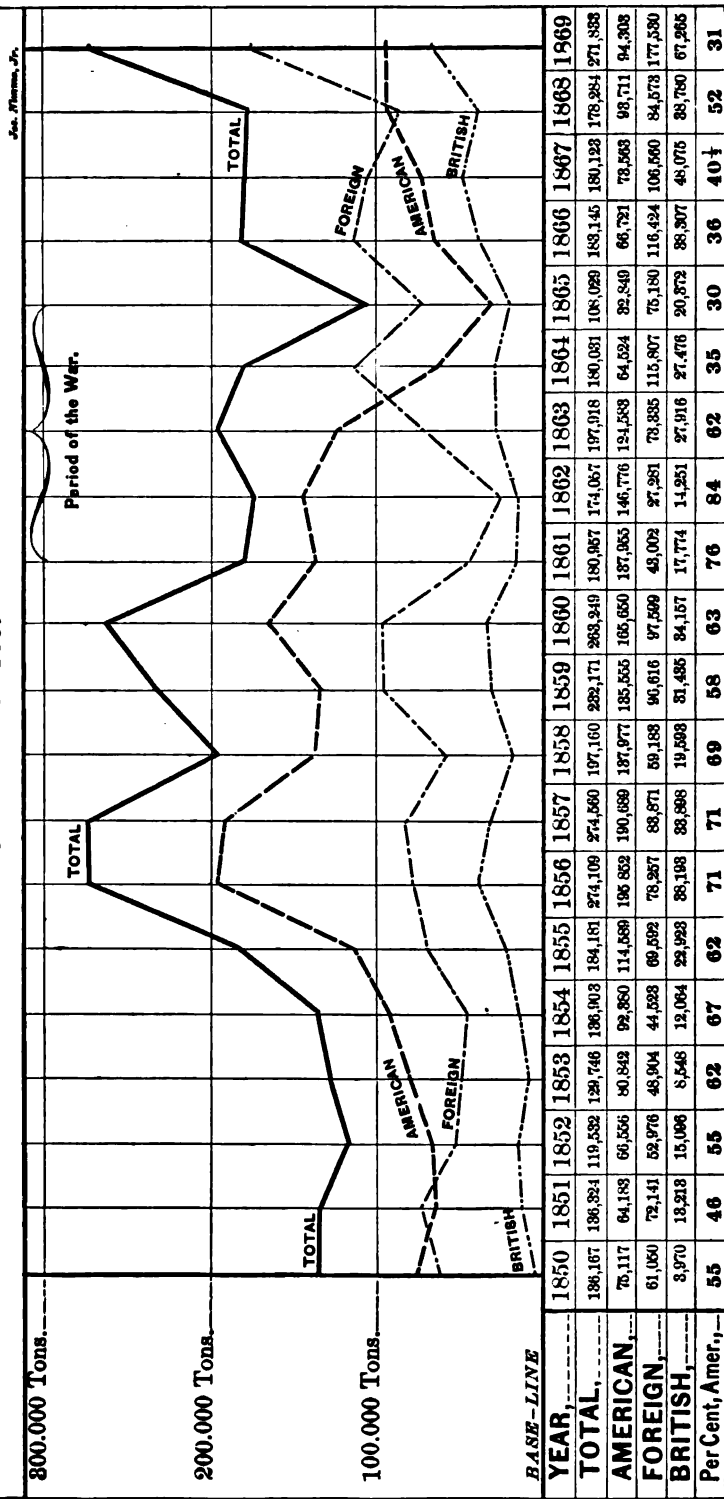


**AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND BRITISH TONNAGE,
ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE GERMAN STATES,
DENMARK, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM, FROM 1850 TO 1869.**

See Summary, p. 7.

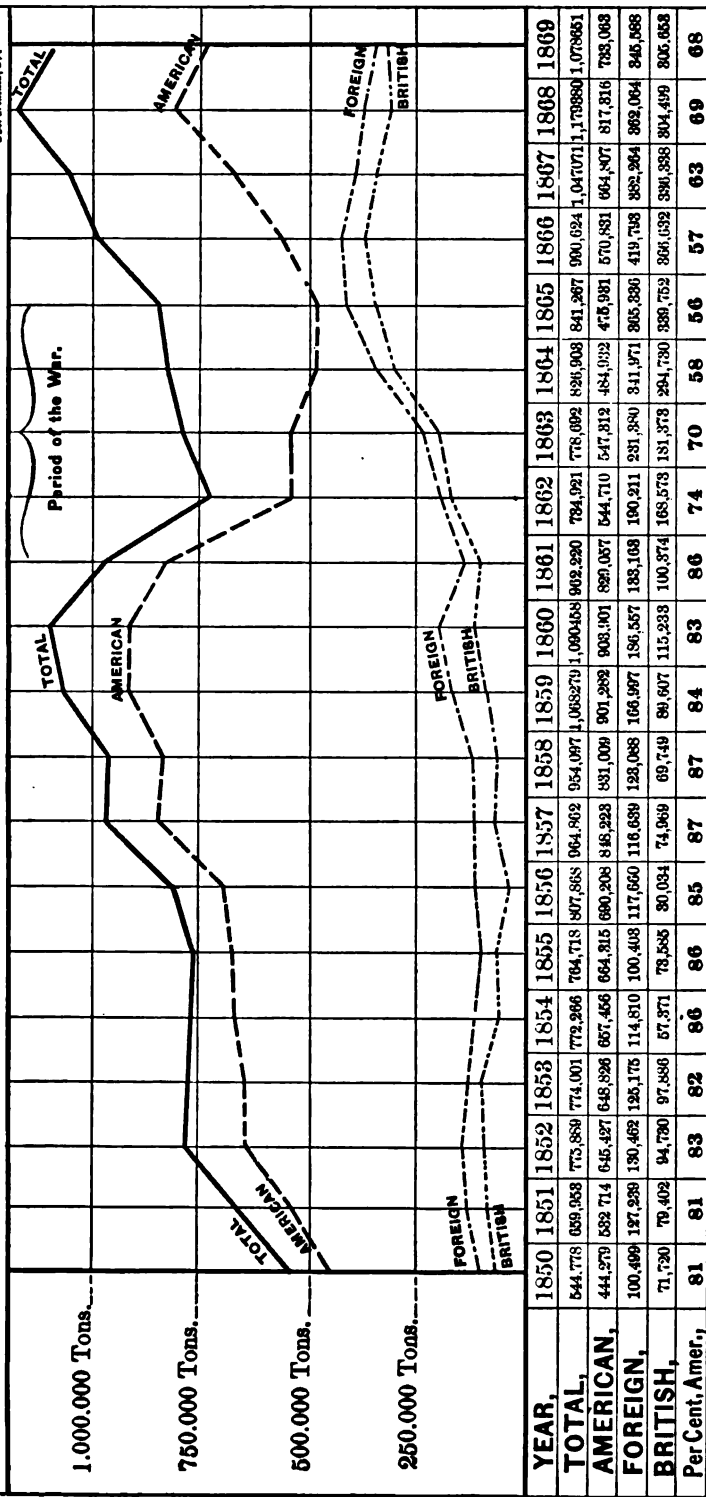


**AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND BRITISH TONNAGE,
ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN,
FROM 1850 TO 1869.**

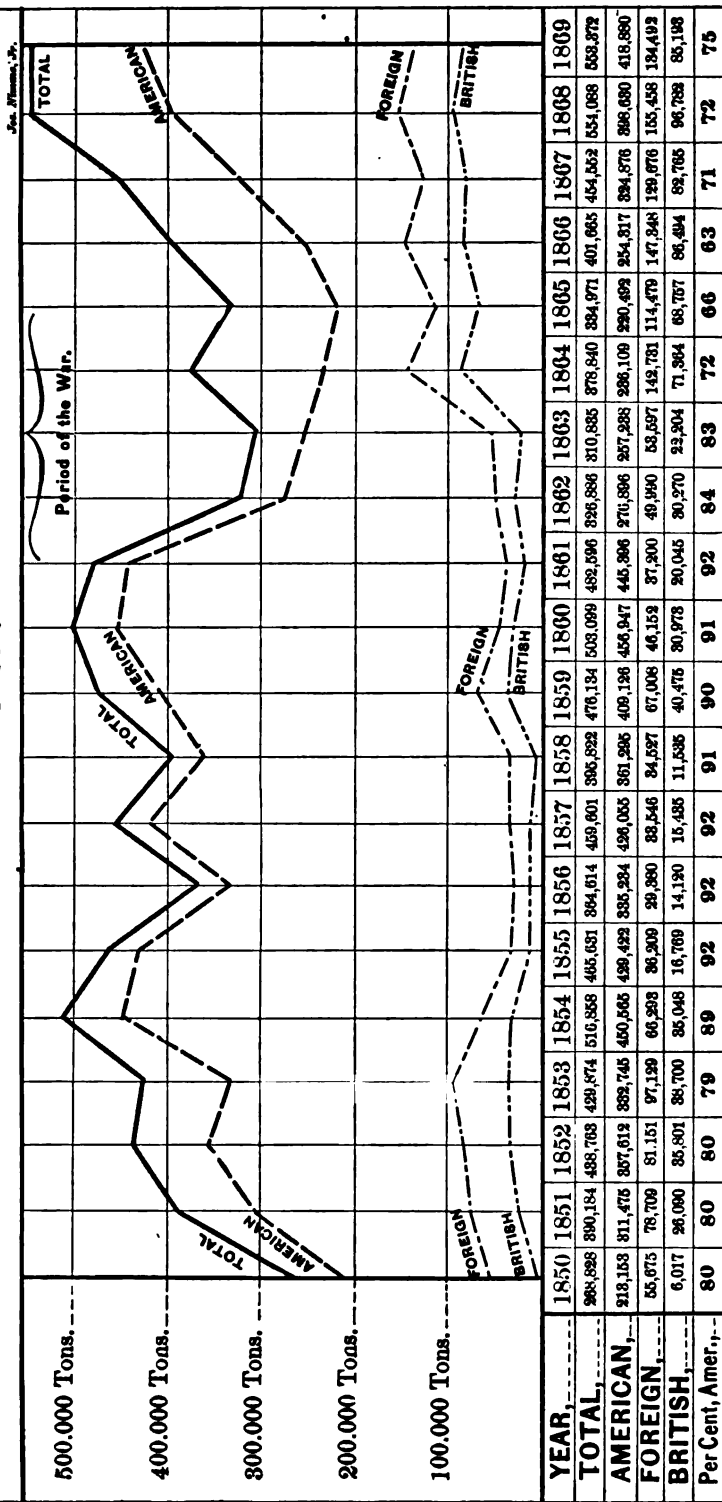


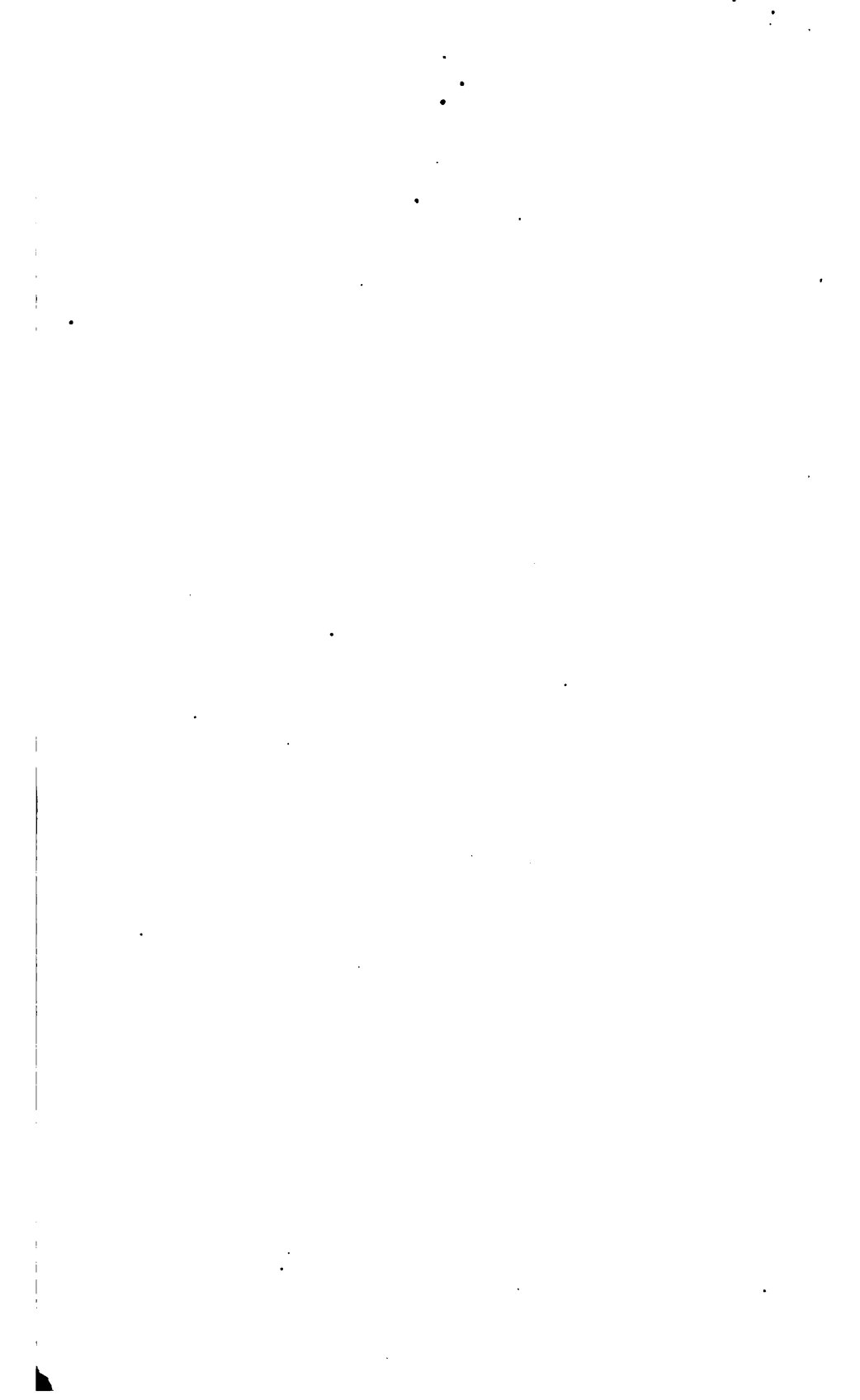
AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND BRITISH TONNAGE, ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE WEST INDIES, FROM 1850 TO 1869.

See Annex, Jr.

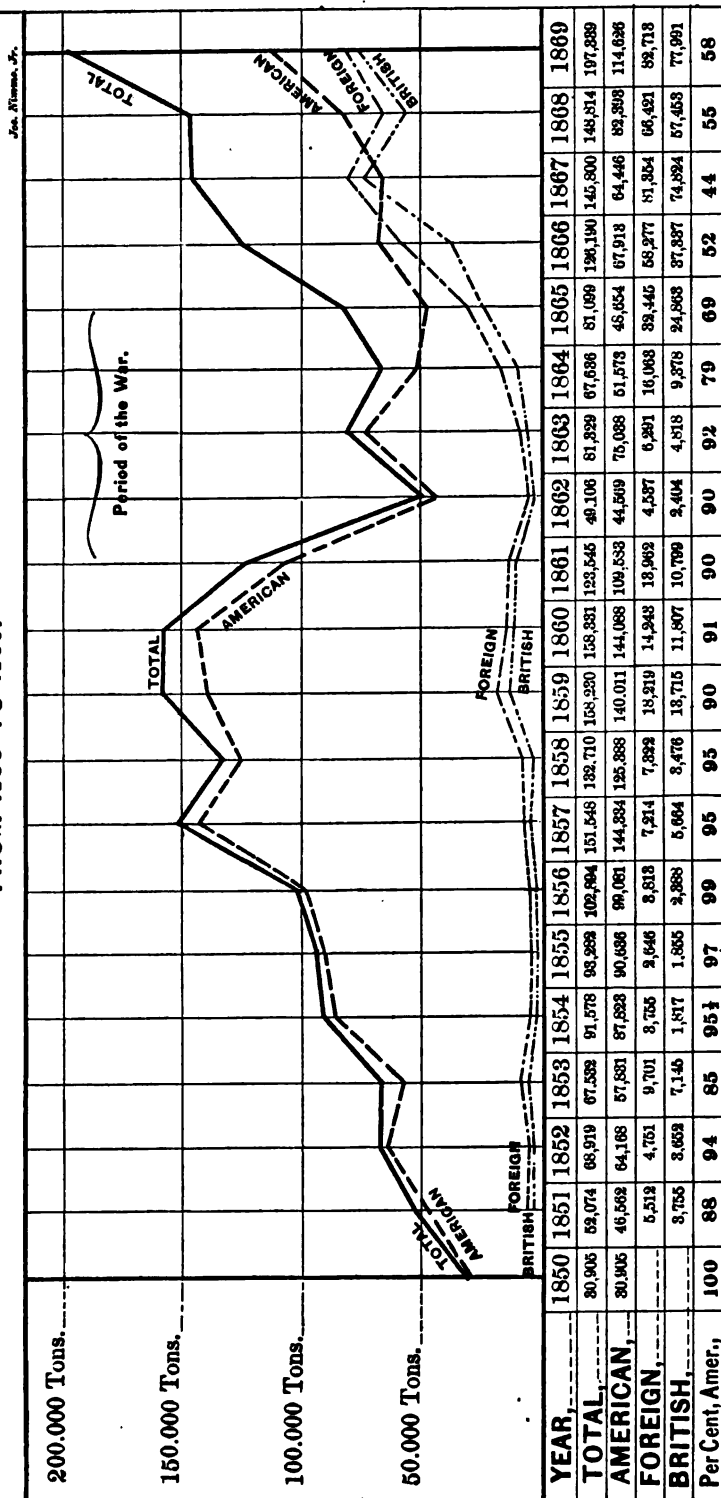


AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND BRITISH TONNAGE. ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM SOUTH AMERICA, FROM 1850 TO 1869.



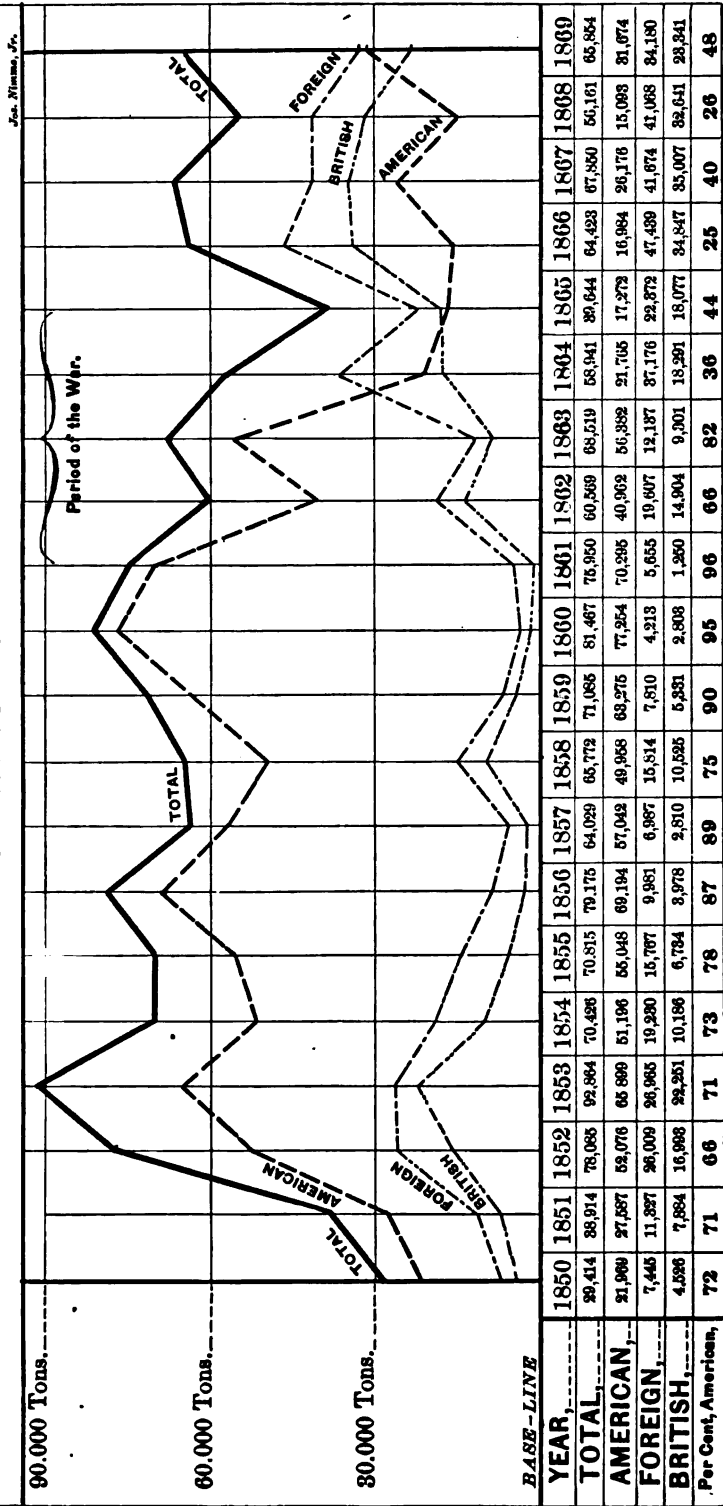


**AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND BRITISH TONNAGE,
ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE EAST INDIES, EXCLUSIVE OF CHINA,
FROM 1850 TO 1869.**

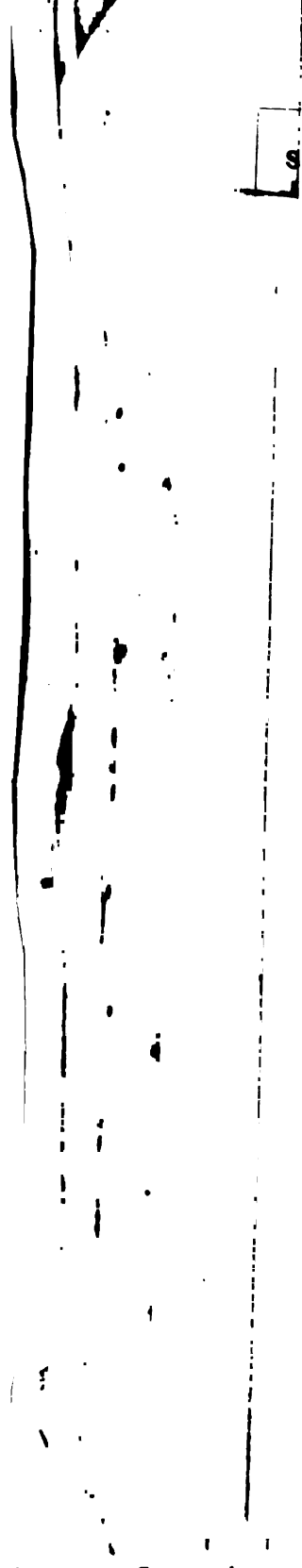
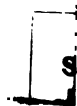




**AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND BRITISH TONNAGE,
ENTERED AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM CHINA,
FROM 1850 TO 1869.**









STATI

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4.000.000

3.000.000

2.000.000

1.000.000

BASELINE

YEAR, --	1858	1
TOTAL	4,150,183	4.
Sailing	3,686,968	4.
Steam T	463,149	1
Per Cent	11	



857

4,012

2,875

1,187

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857

24,012

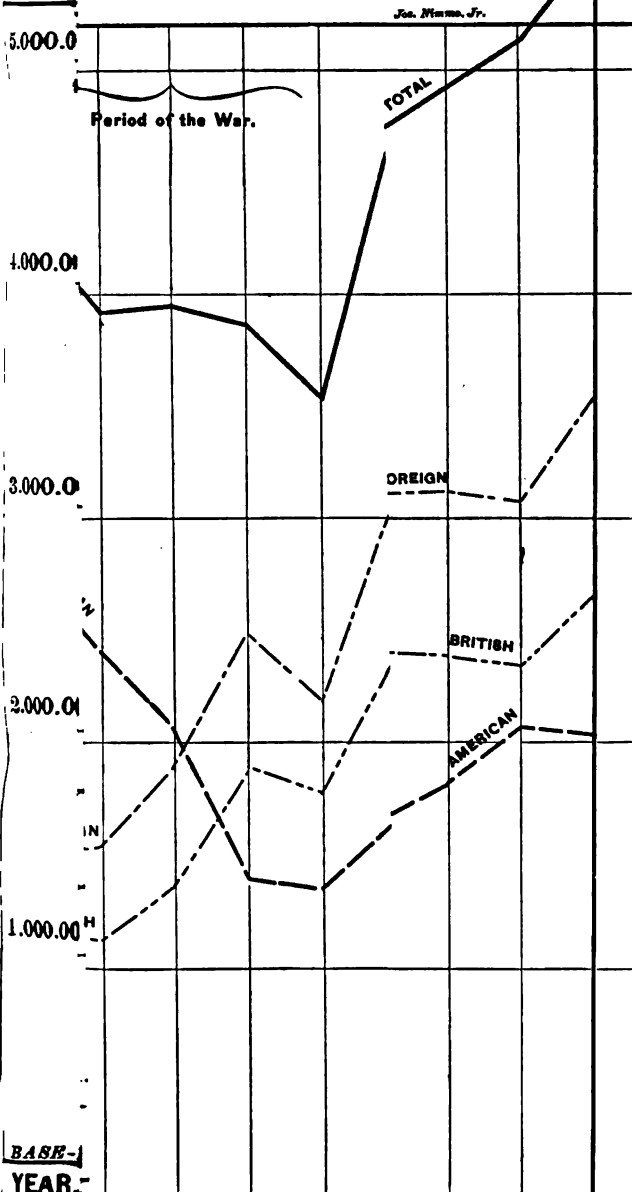
22,873

11,187

41

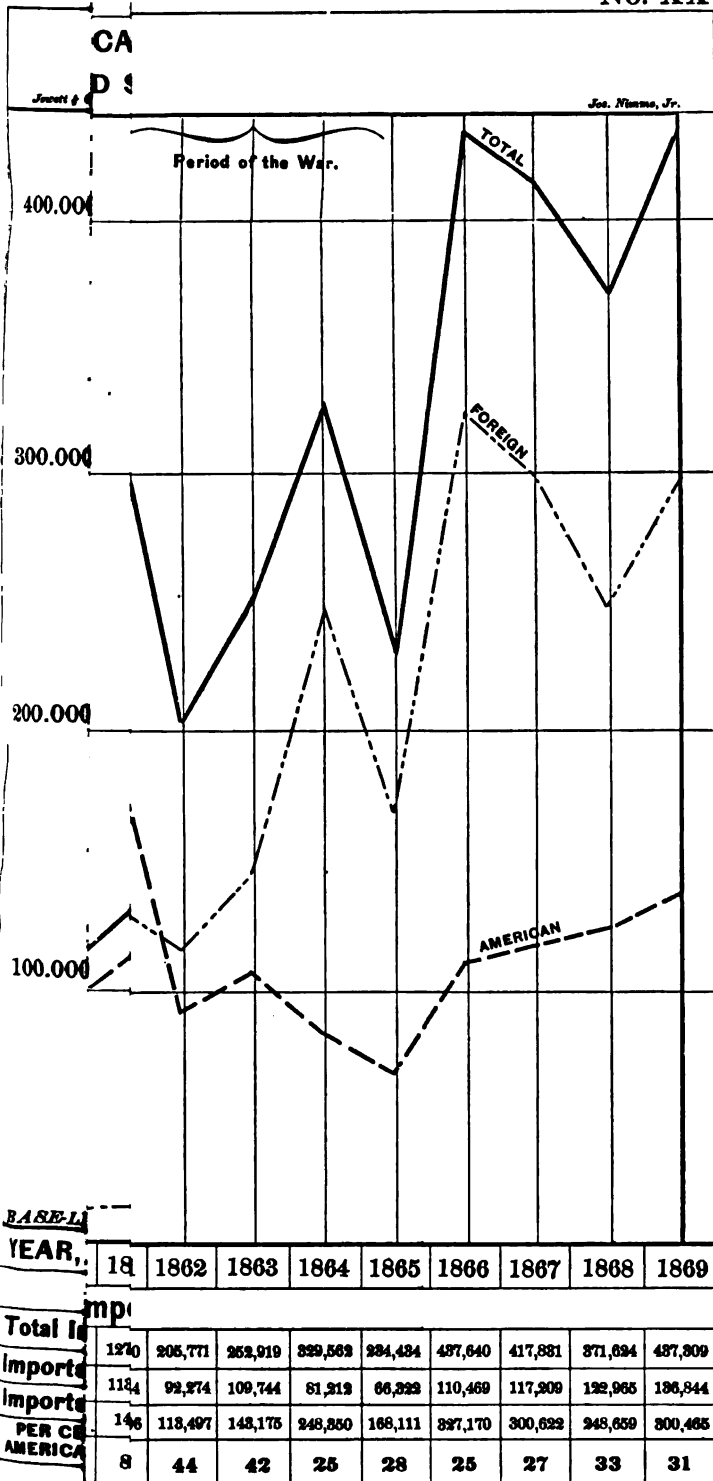
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	1862	1863	1864	1865	18	1867	1868	1869
TOTAL	3,900,075	3,960,068	3,878,068	3,537,770	4,726	4,926,149	5,160,714	5,588,288
AMERICAN	1,000,507	2,077,547	1,877,786	1,839,405	1,617	1,618,230	2,072,991	2,090,486
FOREIGN	2,900,568	1,882,521	2,000,282	1,700,365	3,109	3,307,919	3,087,723	3,497,802
BRITISH	23,185	1,341,438	1,000,816	1,779,996	2,402	2,307,741	2,335,414	2,658,950
Per Cent	61	52	35	37	3	36	40	36







Journal & Co.

DOLLAR

Period of

700.000

600.000

500.000

400.000

300.000

200.000

100.000

BASEL

YEAR,

1861 1862 1863

TOTAL

IMPORT

650,781 482,987 409,71

EXPORT

291,745 250,738 225,8

Per Cent of Ex

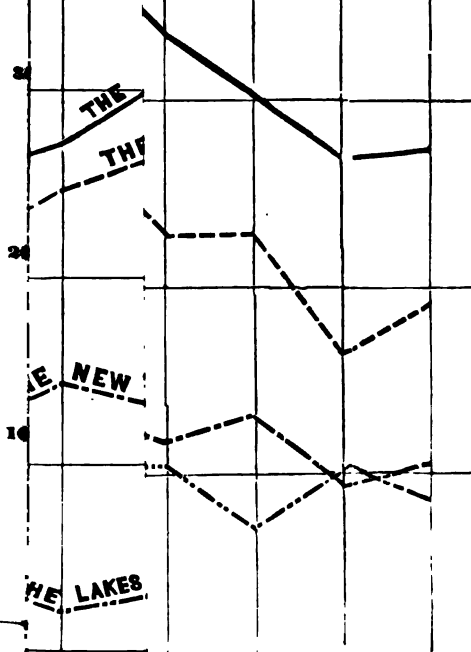
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Jos. NIMMO, Jr.



	1850.	1856.	1867.	1888.	1899.
THE	272, 219	298, 147	303, 529	273, 275	275, 230
THE	247, 847	264, 32, 388	230, 810	172, 512	191, 194
THE	24, 372	33, 103, 758	72, 719	100, 764	84, 036
THE	7, 778	7, 33, 204	37, 613	56, 798	49, 460
THE	16, 594	25, 70, 554	35, 106	43, 965	34, 576
THE	142, 367	133, 21, 333	135, 189	98, 708	103, 604



YOUKON RIVER AND ISLAND OF ST. PAUL.

LETTER

FROM



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 3, transmitting the report of acting inspector of customs concerning the Youkon River and the Islands of St. Paul and St. George.

FEBRUARY 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 5, 1870.

SIR: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Captain C. W. Raymond, United States Army, acting inspector of customs, concerning the Youkon River and the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker House of Representatives.

REPORT ON ALASKA, BY CHARLES W. RAYMOND, INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
YOUKON RIVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

January 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your orders embodied in your letter of April 5, 1869, I proceeded to Fort Youkon, Alaska Territory, and have carried out, as far as practicable, the instructions therein contained.

On my arrival at Sitka I reported to the collector of customs at that port and received from him additional orders, a copy of which is hereto appended and marked A.

I am required by your letter of instructions—

1. To prevent the landing of any dutiable merchandise from the brig

Commodore, at the mouth of the Youkon River, except such as may be permitted by authority of the collector of customs at Sitka, and also to prevent any and all attempted frauds upon the revenue which may come to my knowledge while on duty with the expedition.

2. To procure as accurate information as possible with respect to the settlements, villages, inhabitants, products, furs, &c., on the Youkon River, and, generally, with respect to all other matters which may be of interest in forming an estimate of the trade which may be expected in that region.

3. To ascertain whether Fort Youkon is in the Territory of Alaska.

4. To obtain full information in regard to the trade, natives, number and kind of skins, prices, character, and quality of articles used in trade by the Hudson's Bay Company region, from which skins are brought, and, generally, with respect to all other matters of interest at Fort Youkon.

5. To ascertain the number of houses and inhabitants at Fort Youkon, and all that may be learned concerning the country round about, and, in case it should be found that Fort Youkon is in Alaska Territory, to notify the agents or employes of the Hudson's Bay Company of that fact; and, if the report that this company are trading with the natives in foreign dutiable merchandise be true, to notify their agents that such practice is unlawful, and subjects the company to the penalties of the laws of the United States against smuggling, and that such trade must immediately cease.

6. To notice and report upon all other matters in other parts of Alaska which I may visit that I shall deem of interest and importance for the public service.

The additional orders of the collector of customs at Sitka require me to see that no fur-seals or sea-otters are killed upon my journey by either the crew or passengers of the brig Commodore or steamer Youkon, or purchased by them from the inhabitants of the country, and, also, to see that no arms, ammunition, or distilled spirits are given or disposed of to the natives.

In obedience to these instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 6th day of April, 1869, I left San Francisco on the brig Commodore, and proceeded, via Sitka and Unalaska, to Michaelovski.

On the 29th day of June we arrived at Michaelovski, having been much delayed by drifting ice and adverse weather.

At this point the little Steamer Youkon, which had been transported upon the deck of the Commodore, and which was destined to try its fortunes upon the waters of the Kvichpak, was disembarked, and, on the 4th day of July, we commenced our voyage into the interior.

Traveling night and day, we arrived at Fort Youkon on the 31st of July, having accomplished a journey of more than fourteen hundred miles without meeting with any obstacles except of a most trifling character. Here I remained with my party, which consisted of Mr. John J. Major, assistant, and Private Michael Foley, Ninth Infantry, the steamer returning down the river.

As the weather threatened an early close of the season, I had a rough boat constructed, and on the 28th of August we left Fort Youkon in this conveyance. Being unable to obtain assistance from the Indians for more than a portion of the journey, our progress was slow. We arrived at Auvic, a small Indian village situated at the mouth of a tributary of the Youkon, and distant from Fort Youkon about nine hundred and eighty miles, on the 13th of September. Here our boat became unserviceable. No other boat could be obtained suitable for our purposes, and, on account

of the lateness of the season, I could find no Indians willing to risk a journey on the Lower Kvichpak. I, therefore, decided to ascend the Auvic River to its headwaters, and to attempt to cross from thence to the coast. This portage is often made by the Indians, but is not usually ventured so late in the season.

We ascended the Auvic River in bark canoes, assisted by the Indians, forcing our way with much difficulty against its tremendous current, and through its shallow waters. At the end of five days we had arrived at a point about sixty miles above Auvic. Here we found that the river had fallen so much that it would be impossible to proceed further in this way. I therefore decided to strike across the country in a direct line, and attempt to reach a point on the coast near Michaelovski. At the end of five days we reached the coast, having suffered considerably for want of provisions and the almost impassable nature of the country through which we were obliged to travel. This portage has never before been made by white men, nor do I believe by Indians.

From Michaelovski we proceeded to San Francisco in the brig *Commodore*, touching on the way at the Seal Islands and Unalaska.

I have thus briefly outlined the course of our journey, in order that I may ask your indulgence, in view thereof, for the many imperfections of my report. Traveling with rapidity through so wide an extent of country, I found it impossible to obtain a great amount of useful and valuable information.

By an examination of my orders, it will appear that the duties assigned to me in Alaska may be divided into three classes, viz:

1. The determination of the geographical position of Fort Youkon, and the subsequent conditional duties incident thereto.
2. The enforcement of the revenue laws of the United States; and
3. The collection of information with respect to the country, inhabitants and trade on or in the vicinity of the Youkon River, and in other parts of Alaska.

A synopsis of the various observations made in determining the geographical position of Fort Youkon has already been reported to the commanding general of the Military Division of the Pacific, under whose orders the work was undertaken. It will, therefore, suffice to state in this report that, from my rough computations in the field, Fort Youkon was found to be about eighty miles within our territory. My observations have not yet been accurately reduced.

Having ascertained approximately the position of Fort Youkon, I addressed a letter to Mr. Jno. Wilson, agent of the Hudson's Bay Company for that place, a copy of which is hereto appended and marked B.

This letter informs Mr. Wilson, 1st, that Fort Youkon is within the territory of the United States, and that trade carried on by him with the Indians is illegal, and must cease; 2d, that it is my duty to inform him that under the treaty for the transfer of this country by Russia to the United States, the buildings heretofore occupied by his company have become the property of the government; 3d, that our laws prescribe that no foreigners shall enter or remain in the Indian country of the United States without a passport from the War Department or an authorized officer, under a penalty of one thousand dollars.

The action indicated in the second paragraph with reference to the buildings at Fort Youkon, was taken without your authority and upon my own responsibility. The reasons for such action I will briefly state.

On my arrival at Sitka, Brevet Major General Davis, commanding the military department of Alaska, furnished me with an official copy of orders from the War Department, directing him to take possession of

all property, buildings, &c., properly belonging to the United States, but occupied and enjoyed by other persons, and inclosing a communication from the Treasury Department on this subject for his guidance. A copy of these orders and inclosure are appended hereto and marked C. The inclosure is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, requesting him to direct the seizure of property, buildings, &c., not in possession of, but properly belonging to, the United States. General Davis informed me that the buildings referred to were buildings owned and occupied for various purposes by the Russian American Company. The first clause of the article of the treaty between Russia and the United States, which regulates the disposition of property within the territory, is as follows:

ARTICLE II. In the cession of territory and dominion made by the preceding article, are included the right of property in all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private, individual property.

The question has arisen, what is the proper interpretation of the words "private individual property?" It appeared to me that the Treasury Department, in its action in the case above mentioned, held the position that it was not intended to include in these terms property belonging to incorporated companies within the territory.

The buildings at Fort Youkon were owned by an incorporated company; they were erected, contrary to a treaty, west of the Russian boundary; they are situated upon the soil of the United States; they were occupied by persons illegally within the territory, for the purpose of carrying on an illicit trade; moreover, I was assured with a reasonable certainty that unless immediate action was taken, the buildings would be dismantled, and the materials employed in the construction of an opposition fort beyond the boundary line, for the purpose of drawing away the trade to which our own citizens are justly entitled. I therefore felt it to be my duty to declare these buildings the property of the United States.

The third and final paragraph of my letter to Mr. Wilson is based upon a letter from the State Department to Mr. F. W. Smith, a trader in Alaska, which embodies the information therein contained, and also expresses the opinion that the Territory of Alaska is a portion of our Indian country within the meaning of the law. I regret that I have not at present a copy of this letter in my possession, but it can be readily obtained if required.

To the best of my belief and observation, no violation of the revenue laws occurred during the expedition.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RIVER.

The great Kwichpak or Youkon River, in size and length the third river of the world, is formed by the junction of two large streams, the Rat, or Porcupine, and the Pilly or Yukon, in north latitude $66^{\circ} 34'$ and west longitude about $144^{\circ} 23'$. It flows in a southwest direction, with many windings, and through a varied country, and finally reaches the sea through many mouths.

From Fort Youkon (near the junction of the Youkon and Porcupine) to the mouth of the Chetaut River, a distance of about three hundred and thirty miles, measured along the deepest channel, the river has a general direction about west-southwest. The windings of the stream, however, within this distance are innumerable. The air-line distance between these points is only about one hundred and sixty miles.

The country on both sides of the river is low and level, usually con

sisting of flats of sand or gravel. The average width is about three-fourths of a mile; but in some places, measuring across its numerous islands, it widens out to five or six miles. The current through all its passages is extremely rapid, and in many places its best channel is not more than three feet in depth. The vegetation on the banks and islands is principally a chaparral of willow and cottonwood, thinly intermingled with spruce, and occasionally birch.

The principal tributaries emptying into this portion of the river are, on the north, the Acheuchik, Nocotachaigut, Chettetchuk, and Chetaut rivers; and, on the south, the Clitagutan. None of these rivers seem to be of much importance with the exception of the Chetaut, which has been ascended for a number of miles and found to abound in fish and game.

From the mouth of this stream, the Youkon begins to change its character. It gradually narrows into one channel; the islands disappear; the banks rise into hills; the stream becomes deep and rapid, until finally it plunges with great velocity through the Rampart Range. The bluff hills comprising this range rise close to the water's edge. They are composed principally of a hard greenish rock. Slate is occasionally seen, and at "the rapids" true granite appears in a ledge across the river. Most of the hills are covered with groves of fir, intermingled with birch, but the trees are all small, and in many places they lie for some distance scattered in every direction, showing the small depth to which their roots attain in the frozen ground, and the great force of the winter winds.

From the Chetaut River to the Rampart Rapids is a distance of about ninety-five miles. The river averages about two-thirds of a mile in width, but at the rapids the width does not exceed one hundred and fifty yards. The tributaries emptying into this portion of the river are, from the north, Atonisonik, and from the south, the Yukocargut. Neither is important.

From the Ramparts to Nulato, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles, the river has a general direction about west by south. There are, however, many bends, although these are less sudden and numerous than in the other portions of the river.

After leaving the Rampart gorge, the stream widens and the current diminishes in rapidity. The right bank is, for the most part, hilly, and on the left, although this shore is generally low and flat, occasionally hills and bluffs rise close to the water's edge.

The channel, as a general rule, runs close to the right bank, a remark which holds good for all that portion of the river below the Ramparts.

The average width of this part of the stream is about three-fourths of a mile. Now and then islands are encountered, but for the most part the stream is open and the channel plain.

This portion of the river, in my opinion, far surpasses all other parts in natural beauty. About sixty miles below the Ramparts the beautiful Snugonilla range of mountains commences on the right bank. It is a succession of elegant, well-defined peaks and ridges, describing a beautiful curve for many miles, with its concavity toward the river, and its flanks resting at the water's edge. A more exquisite specimen of mountain scenery can scarcely be imagined. The right bank of the river is well timbered with spruce, cottonwood, and birch, but the trees are small in size and inferior in quality.

The principal rocks of this part of the river are slate and sandstone. Some of the sandstone bluffs are very remarkable in appearance. Quartz is found, and occasionally granite. I examined a specimen of

bituminous coal which we obtained on this part of the river. It is of good quality, but the seam is very limited in extent.

The principal tributaries emptying into this part of the river are as follows: from the north, the Tosecargut, Newchuklecargut, Tochecargut, Newicargut, Melozecargut, and the Kuyukuk; from the south, the Tananá, Atutoacoolakuckchargut, Yukocargut, and the Kuyuyukuk. The termination *cargut* or *chargut* signifies, in the native dialect, a little stream. Some of these "little streams," nevertheless, are large and important rivers, thickly populated by Indian tribes, and navigable for a considerable distance.

Chief among all these rivers in importance, size, and beauty—chief, indeed, among all the tributaries of the Youkon—stands the great Tananá—"the river of the mountains." It empties into the Youkon, about seventy miles below the Ramparts, and its rapid waters increase the current of the main river for a long distance. Only a few miles from its mouth have been traveled by white men.

It apparently comes from the southeast, but it is believed that many miles above the explored portion it makes a great bend from the east; its sources lying near those of the Youkon. The tribes living on this river, and its important fur-yield, will be noticed hereafter.

From Nulato to Andreoski, an abandoned Russian trading-post, situated about four hundred and sixty miles below the first named place, the general direction of the Youkon is about south-southwest. Without the assistance of the pencil it is impossible to represent this portion of the river. Its numerous windings, its thousand islands, its bars and shoals, ever changing and shifting, baffling the traveler in his search for the channel, defy description. Generally speaking, the right bank is high, exhibiting many bluffs of sand and rock, formed by the ice torrents in the spring.

In this connection I may mention a curious and rapid geological change which is going on here and in many other parts of the river. The ice undermines the high banks, sometimes to a distance of twenty or thirty feet. On the projecting tops of the banks there are usually many trees. These, by the action of frost and water, are soon precipitated into the stream beneath, and thus the river goes on widening and shoaling, while immense quantities of drift-wood are sent down to the sea.

Sometimes the right bank rises into mountains, and again it falls away to rolling ground and occasionally to flats. The left bank is low and level. Here and there, however, small hills are seen standing back a mile or two from the water, and for almost the whole distance a range of distant mountains parallel to this shore is visible. In these mountains lie the sources of the great river Kouscokvinn.

The sandstones and slates continue throughout this portion of the river, but on the lower part a dark volcanic rock makes its appearance. Between a point near Andreoski and the sea no rocks were observed.

The hills on the right bank are generally well covered with spruce and cottonwood, occasionally intermingled with a little birch. Owing to the coldness of the winter climate, none of the trees grow to a great or even medium size; the flats on the left bank and the islands generally covered with chaparral of cottonwood and willow. This portion of the river has few tributaries of sufficient size to be worthy of notice, although there are many small streams, entering usually from the north. The principal tributaries from the north are the Takaitski, the Auvic, and the Connecovah or Clear River. The Takaitski River empties into Youkon about fifty miles below Nulato. It abounds in fish, and it is said that many Indians dwell upon its banks. The Auvic River enters the Youkon

about two hundred miles below Nulato. It is the only tributary of the great river which I have ascended for any distance. It has its source in the mountain ranges which run parallel to the sea-coast. It runs from its head-waters in a northerly direction for about twenty-five miles, and then making a long regular bend to the east and south, it runs generally in a south-southeast direction until it reaches the main river. Its banks are often high and steep. The Kvichpak hills turn at Auvic and follow the left bank of the river up to the point where it makes its great bend away from the coast. It is very shallow. Its waters run with great velocity. It is, in a word, throughout nearly its whole extent, a torrent. This river is traveled somewhat in summer by Indians, who occasionally reach its headwaters and make from thence a portage to the coast.

The Cooncooah River enters the Youkon about four hundred and sixty miles below Nulato. At its mouth it is about five hundred yards in width. How far back its sources lie I cannot tell. It is so shallow that a bark canoe can hardly ride upon its waters. There are but few Indians on its banks. It abounds in fish, and it empties a clear silver stream into the muddy waters of the Youkon.

Emptying into the great river from the south, there is but one tributary of importance, the Shagelook. At a point about one hundred and sixty-five miles below Nulato, the river separates into two branches. The main stream pursues a southerly course; but the lesser branch, running at first a little south of east, makes finally a great bend to the south and west, and enters the main river again about one hundred miles below the point of separation. This lesser branch is entitled the Shagelook Slough, and a few miles from its entrance on the same branch is situated the mouth of the Shagelook River. Of this river little is known. I have not even seen its mouth, but its valley is said to be the richest fur country on the lower Kvichpak.

A little below Andreoski the Youkon bends abruptly to the northward, following a northwest course through its upper mouth from this point to the sea. There are said to be three principal outlets to the Youkon: the Aphoon or upper, the Koosilac or middle, and the Kvichpak or lower mouth. Of these I had an opportunity to examine but one, the Aphoon. A little below Andreoski the hills of the right bank die away, and the country on both sides of the river becomes low and flat. Shoals and sand-bars are found on every side. The river spreads out to a width of about three miles, and finally it reaches a point, about seventy miles below Andreoski, where it separates into its mouths. The Aphoon outlet is about forty miles in length, and has an average width of about one-third of a mile. Its banks are low and flat. They are covered with a chaparral of alder, willow and cottonwood. This outlet enters the sea approximately in north latitude $63^{\circ} 10'$, and west longitude 164° .

From the mouth of the river to Fort St. Michaels the traveled way lies along the coast. It is a distance of about fifty miles to the southwest end of St. Michael's Island. Going through a narrow passage between the island and the mainland, about ten miles in length, we finally arrive at the anchorage off "the redoubt." This passage goes by the name of "the canal."

Several streams empty into the sea between the upper mouth of the Kvichpak and the canal. The coast is low and flat, but back a few miles from the sea run several parallel ranges of hills. An idea of the country back of the coast may perhaps be obtained from a brief descrip-

tion of the ground which we passed over in going from the Auvic River to the sea.

From the coast back for about twenty miles the country is flat, swampy, and filled with standing pools. Close to the coast, however, there are a few isolated hills of a volcanic character. There is no timber. A little brush grows around the pools, and the remainder of the country is covered to the depth of a foot or two with coarse moss. Back of this belt of land is the first mountain range, which is about fifteen hundred feet in height. On the other side of this is the valley of the Golsova Richka, a beautiful little river which runs northward parallel to the coast, and empties into Norton Sound. This valley is full of swamps and chaparral. Crossing two more ranges of hills we descend again into a narrow valley, and arrive at the head-waters of the Auvic. This valley exhibits the same characteristics as that of the Golsova Richka. Beyond it rises another range of high hills, and beyond this is another swampy valley watered by a tributary of the Auvic. Thus far the hills have been steep, barren, treeless, and in some cases swampy to their very tops. Beyond this, however, timber begins to appear. The eastern side of the next range of hills is thickly covered with spruce, poplar, and close underbrush. Passing these hills, and making our way through a valley about eight miles in width, which is very swampy and covered in many places with a dense growth of brush, we cross a narrow belt of rising ground and finally descend again to the banks of the Auvic. The valleys swarm with reindeer, herds of which are seen feeding on almost every hill.

NATIVE TRIBES.

Owing to the rapidity with which we were obliged to travel, and the time required for other duties, my opportunities for observation among the native tribes were limited. I have endeavored, however, to collect as much information concerning them as possible.

The tribes that have fallen under my observation may be divided into two classes: the *Indians of the coast* and the *Indians of the interior*. Of the first of these classes, those concerning whom I can speak from personal knowledge are all situated between Behring's Straits and the upper or Aphoon mouth of the Kvichpak River. The general name of "Malemute" seems to be applied to all the Indians on this portion of the coast, but more correctly there are several large tribes of which the Malemute is one. The principal tribes seem to be the Kaveaks, the Malemutes, the Unalachleets, and the Magamutes or lower Kvichpak Indians.

The Kaveaks inhabit that portion of the sea-coast which is situated between Behring's Straits and Sound Golovnin; the Malemutes are situated between the sound and Unalachleet River; the Unalachleets live at the mouth and along the banks of the river of that name, and the Magamutes are found from the Unalachleet River to the mouth of the Kvichpak.

These Indians are often called after the names of the villages which they inhabit, but this nomenclature seems to be merely accidental, and has no connection with their condition, character, or habits. They intermingle with each other to a great extent, having been brought together during many years by their trading interests at St. Michael's, and consequently there is a great similarity in their language, customs, character, and appearance.

It is almost impossible to form an estimate of the number of these people, as they continually travel up and down the coast and are rarely

met with in large parties. A Russian trader of long experience informs me that in his opinion they number about five thousand.

During the winter these tribes live in their villages, trapping for skins in the vicinity and making occasional trips to St. Michael's for trading purposes. In the summer they are more scattered, collecting stores of food for winter use. The Kaveaks and Malamutes in their skin canoes hunt the walrus and the hair-seal, and making their way into the valleys between the low coast ranges they kill the reindeer in great numbers. The Unalacheets during the summer are engaged in fishing for the salmon, and the Magamutes seek the lower waters of the Kvichpak for the same purpose. In nearly all the rivers of Northern Alaska this fish is found in enormous quantities.

Most of these Indians seem to be vigorous and healthy, and among them are many very fine-looking men. In these respects the Kaveaks and Malamutes are far superior to the others, as might be expected from their more active and hazardous pursuits, nevertheless, I found among them many of the diseases incident to reckless exposure. Consumption, colds, asthma, rheumatism and croup, were by no means uncommon. Of the last-named disease great numbers of their children die yearly.

The food of these Indians consists of fish, fresh and dried, reindeer meat, walrus and seal meat, and oil. In summer they travel in their bark and skin canoes, but in winter their only means of transportation is by dogs and sleds. These dogs they possess in great numbers, and the necessity for providing dried fish for their winter's "dog feed" forms no small addition to their summer's labor.

Their villages contain from two or three to a dozen families, and are composed of rude, low houses, built of logs and covered with earth. The door is simply a small round hole placed near the ground, so that it is impossible to enter except on the hands and knees. The fire is placed in the centre of the building, and the 'smoke makes it way through a hole in the roof. Rude as these houses are, they are nevertheless light and warm. Their winter houses are entirely under ground.

These Indians are very unclean in their habits, but they are, nevertheless, much superior in this respect to the Kvichpak Indians, of whom I shall speak hereafter. Many of their habits are too disgusting even to be mentioned. They have no idea of comfort, few artificial wants, and consequently little industry. Such a thing as virtue is unknown among their women. They are all more or less acquainted with the use of intoxicating liquor, and the northern tribes obtain quantities of spirits from the whalers who trade with them along the coast; but as in all my experience I did not observe a single case of intoxication, I do not believe them to be intemperate. Indeed, I am told that they often resold spirits to the Russians, among whom the use of intoxicating liquors was carried to a great excess.

Finally, these people are kind, peaceable, generous and hospitable. I had many opportunities of judging them in these respects, and am indebted to them for cheerful assistance on many different occasions.

These Indians all wear skin clothing both in summer and winter. The "parca" is a sort of long shirt of reindeer skin, the hair being worn outward in dry weather and inward in wet. It has a hood attached, which forms a covering for the head, and which is usually trimmed with the "cacajon" or wolverine's skin. In the summer they wear leggins and boots of reindeer skin, the latter having "moelock" or seal-skin soles. In the winter the boots are entirely of moelock, and are made with so much skill that they are completely water-tight. The under lip is usually perforated under the corners of the mouth, and through these

holes pieces of bone or bits of round stone or metal are inserted. The women tattoo their chins in vertical parallel lines. These and the wolverine trimmings are the only attempts at ornament that I noticed among these people. The dress of the women so much resembles that of the men that it would be almost impossible to distinguish them were it not for the tattooing before mentioned.

The tribes which I have classed generally as the *Indians of the Interior* are all situated upon the banks of the Kvichpak or Youkon River and its tributaries. From the mouth of the river to Fort Youkon these tribes are so numerous, so varied in habit and character, that I am at a loss how to do justice to the subject in a brief description.

The Indians inhabiting that portion of the river and those tributaries which are situated between Nulato and the mouth of the river may, perhaps, for the purposes of a general description, be classified with sufficient accuracy under the head of *Indians of the Lower Kvichpak*. This class may be subdivided into two great tribes: the Magamutes or Primeske people, who extend from the mouth of the river to within about fifty miles of the mouth of the Auvic, and the Ingelites, who inhabit the remaining part and tributaries.

All these people much resemble the Magamutes of the coast in appearance, manners, dress and mode of life. Drawing their entire subsistence, however, with little labor, from the waters of the great river, they are much less active and energetic than the coast Indians. They are cowardly and degraded to the lowest extent, and live in constant dread of the "Highland Indians," who inhabit the higher portions of the river. Nevertheless they are extremely honest, kind, good natured, hospitable, and generous.

I have spoken of the Indians of the Lower Kvichpak, but I should remark that there are comparatively few natives who make permanent homes on the banks of the main river. During the summer their villages are seen in great numbers dotting the right bank of the stream, but just before the warm season closes they abandon these temporary residences and betake themselves to their winter quarters, which are on the tributaries or among the hills. There are, however, on the Lower Kvichpak a few permanent villages, the principal of which are named in the following list in their order from the river's mouth, viz: Pastolik, Chinakamuk, Kanyugamuck, Ankachagamuk, Haltekamute, Chook-chookamute, Youcagamute, Kochcogamute, Ikaklagmute, Cnyekanick-puk, Noonaikggamute, Ingekasagmi, Macagamute, Auvic, Muskoitaka, Yakutskylitnik, Tagutakaka, Hatulcucut, Khaltog, (Lower,) Khaltog, (Upper,) Sakiatskylitnik, Nulato.

To the remarks which I have made with respect to these people I must except the Indians of Shagelook River. These Indians I had no opportunity to observe personally, but I am informed that they are a much superior race; that they are warlike, enterprising, and intelligent, and that hunting is their chief means of livelihood.

In this connection I may call attention to the general fact that the Indians who dwell upon the banks of the southern tributaries of the Youkon, and draw their subsistence from the unknown country which lies south of the river, are, as a general rule, in every respect far superior to the Indians on the northern streams. The reason of this fact seems to be obvious. Probably nature has favored the Indians of the southern tributaries with a climate much less severe than that which exists north of the great river. They are not compelled to crouch in unhealthy subterranean holes and shiver through the darkness of an Arctic winter, content if their stock of fish and oil suffices to keep them alive until the return

of spring; but, tempted by the great quantity of moose and other game, they lead an active life among the hills. Penetrating far into the interior they come in contact with the adventurous tribes who dwell on the banks of the system of rivers which run toward the south, and thus war adds its manly culture to that of the chase.

The language of the Ingelites is entirely different from that of the coast Indians and Primeske Magamutes, and closely resembles that of the Kuyukumski, whom I shall notice hereafter.

Toward civilizing the natives on this part of the river little has been accomplished. On the coast and at different points on the Lower Kvichpak the Greco-Russian church has had for years its establishments and its priests; but I could see no traces of a good influence beyond a few Indians who had been in the service of the Russian company. But if this church has done little toward Christianizing and educating these people, it must nevertheless be confessed that there is among them a most remarkable absence of superstition. They seemed to me to present the astonishing spectacle of a people totally without a worship and without a God.

From Nulato to the mouth of the Sanana River, the Indians were usually called by the general name of Kuyukunski. This name, however, properly belongs to the tribes which inhabit the banks of the Kuyukuk River, a large tributary which enters the Youkon about twenty-five miles above Nulato. These people are more treacherous and cruel, although no more courageous than those which I have previously described. No trouble has been experienced from them during late years, but in the year 1850 they made a descent upon the Russian trading-post at Nulato, killed nearly all the garrison, and completely exterminated an innocent tribe of Ingelites, whose village was near the fort. Among those who lost their lives in this massacre was Lieutenant J. G. Barnard, an officer of the English navy, who was engaged at the time in the search for Sir John Franklin.

In their habits and appearance these people resemble the Ingelites very strongly. They are, however, much more given to hunting.

At the mouth of the great Sanana River, on the left bank of the Youkon, is a large level plain called Nuchecayette. This is the trading-ground of the Sanana Indians. These tribes must be very numerous. They assemble at Nuchecayette every spring, where they meet the white traders. The amount of skins bought here far exceeds that taken from any other portion of the river. Of these people I know little. They are a fine-looking race, and are said to be active, intelligent, and enterprising. They are much addicted to the use of ornaments, such as beads and feathers. Their clothing consists almost entirely of tanned moose skin.

The influence of the Russian church did not extend beyond Nulato, and no attempt has ever been made to instruct or civilize the Indians of this part of the river. Their superstitions are endless; every tribe has its medicine-man; but I have not been able to obtain any connected idea of their belief or worship.

The following are the principal Indian villages on this part of the river, viz: Sacadeluntun, Newicargut, Mekutoneentzocort, Chocayik, Nachucayette.

The Sanana Indians and the Indians of Fort Youkon are occasionally met with between Nuchecayette and the ramparts. Beyond this point there are no Indians until we arrive at Fort Youkon.

The principal tribes which have been accustomed to trade at this post, are the Kotch-a-Kotchins, (or "lowlanders,") who live between the Por

cupine and Youkon Rivers, near their junction, the An-Kotchins, or Gens de Foux, and the Zatanchoks, or Gens de Bois, who inhabit the Upper Youkon, and the Porcupine, or Gens de Rat, who live upon the banks of the Porcupine, or Rat River. The tribes are composed of the finest Indians that I have ever seen. The women are virtuous, the men are brave, manly, intelligent, and enterprising. Their clothing is of moose skin with the exception of a few articles which they obtain by trade. They fish little and are almost exclusively engaged in hunting the moose, which abounds in these parts, and in trapping for skins.

For a number of years past, a missionary of the Church of England has been stationed at this post. The influence which he has exerted has been of great benefit to the natives, and although little has been done toward educating them, they far surpass in intelligence all the other tribes of the river.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Agriculture cannot be regarded as one of the resources of Northern Alaska. During the whole year the soil remains frozen at a very small depth below the surface. A few turnips and other vegetables have been grown at one or two points on the river, by planting in artificial banks of earth; but owing to the inferiority of the crops, their extreme liability to decay, and the small quantity which it is practicable to raise in this way, the attempt was practically a failure.

The timber of the Youkon is small and of poor quality. Occasionally fine drift logs of a large size are seen coming down from the Upper Youkon, which runs from the south, and on which I presume there are fine forests. But none of this timber can be compared with that of Oregon and Washington Territory.

I was unable to find traces of valuable minerals on the river; but in this respect my examination was necessarily superficial. The coal before alluded to does not exist in sufficient quantities to pay for working.

I have before mentioned that enormous quantities of fish, especially salmon, are found in the waters of these northern rivers. The salmon is in quality far superior to any that I have ever seen elsewhere. Possibly these fish may be profitably brought to San Francisco, and may find a market here or on the Atlantic coast. They could be put up by Indian labor at a trifling expense.

The great resource, however, of Northern Alaska is its furs. Up to the transfer of Alaska to the United States, this trade was controlled by two companies, the Russian American Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. The Russian company had on the coast the trading station called Redoubt St. Michael's, and on the river, at various points, the stations Coatlik, Andreooski, Misni, or Ikoagmnte, and Nulato. Above Nulato they had no stations, although I believe they made several attempts to obtain the trade of the Sanana. The Hudson's Bay Company had but one post, Fort Youkon, established, contrary to treaty, west of the boundary between Russian America and Rupert's Land. With this one post they controlled the trade of the Upper Youkon and Porcupine rivers, and descending early in the season, as soon as the river was clear of ice, they easily obtained the skins of the Sanana before the Russians could reach Nuchecayette.

As to the amount of trade in furs of Northern Alaska, it is difficult to obtain at present accurate information. No intelligent and reliable Russians have remained in this portion of the country, and our own

traders have had so far too little experience to judge correctly. After considerable inquiry, I am of the opinion that heretofore the trade has never exceeded 20,000 skins of all kinds per year. The energy and enterprise of American traders may, however, increase this amount largely.

Of these skins, I should think at least one-third are brought from the valley of the Sanana. The Shagelook River is regarded as next in importance.

The principal skins obtained are, as is well known, those of the marten or American sable, black and silver-gray fox, mink and beaver.

The Indians on the lower portion of the river and on the coast have no idea of a currency. For all skins they receive goods in exchange. The price depends upon the quality of the skin and is very variable. The goods which are most in demand among them are useful articles, such as needles, thread, buttons, kettles, knives, axes, guns, powder, lead, caps, blankets, &c. Tobacco and tea, the use of which they learned from the Russians, are also much sought for.

At Fort Youkon, unlike the other trading stations on the river, there has been established a regular scale of prices, the beaver skin being the standard. Thus, the price of a gun is eighteen skins. If marten skins are offered, they are taken at the rate of two to a skin, and inferior skins are received in the same way, according to their value.

The following list shows the kind of goods at Fort Youkon during the last season: Guns, double and single barrel, London made; pocket knives, one and two blades; pants, ordinary and fine; white flannel shirts, red flannel shirts, calico shirts, yacht shirts, prints, heavy cloth, blue striped drugget, white striped drugget, shawls, large and small; cotton drill; bullets, twenty-eight to the pound; shot, No. 4; butcher knives; tin pans, various sizes; tin cups, metal buttons, pearl buttons, linen thread, skeins; linen thread, spools; silk handkerchiefs, cotton handkerchiefs, silver rings, capotes, (overcoats,) neckhandkerchiefs, (black,) Paris neckties, English belts, Canadian belts, powder, ribbon, (wide,) ribbon, (narrow.)

Of most of these articles there were but small quantities on hand, the difficulty of transporting goods from York factory to Fort Youkon preventing the importation of large supplies.

The buildings of the Russian American Company at their various stations, and those of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Youkon, are log houses of very simple construction, sufficient for the purposes of trading stations, but of no possible use to the government in their present condition. Those at Fort Youkon are superior to any other buildings on the river.

REMARKS.

Before concluding this report I wish to call attention to a fact before mentioned, the great prevalence of disease and mortality among the Indians, especially on the Lower Kvichpak. In many cases this is so serious as to threaten the extinction of many tribes. The principal cause of this is their reckless habit of exposing themselves to the severity of the climate at all seasons of the year. These facts are alarming, for without the assistance of the natives, the profitable prosecution of the fur trade ceases to be possible. I need not stop here to prove that in the collection of furs in Northern Alaska, the white man can never be substituted for the red. The fact is too evident to admit of discussion.

I do not believe that the use of intoxicating liquors has been exten-

sive enough to have perceptibly affected the health of these people. For various reasons they have never been introduced into the interior of the country. But if the poisonous decoctions often found among the Coast Indians ever come into general use among the natives, their total extinction will, in my opinion, become only a question of time.

Owing to the distance and inaccessibility of the country, it is almost impossible to control this illicit trade by law. But it seems to me that, fortunately for these people, circumstances are destined to protect them far more than legal restrictions. It will be admitted, as far as the interests of the natives are concerned, that a monopoly of the fur trade of the Youkon, in the hands of one large, wealthy, and permanent company, will be far preferable to a division of the business among a number of small, transitory, and irresponsible traders. It is for the interest of a large company, looking not alone to present aggrandizement but also to future prosperity, to cultivate friendly relations between themselves and the natives, to teach them to prevent and cure disease, and to refrain from introducing among them anything which may tend to injure or degrade them. The history of the Hudson's Bay Company—in fact the history of any large fur company—furnishes an example of this.

On the other hand, the small trader, staking everything upon the profits of a single season, and having an eye only to large and speedy returns, is in too many cases utterly reckless as regards the effect of his conduct upon the future interests of the natives and the trade.

That the fur trade of the Youkon River will finally fall into the hands of a single company seems to me to be certain. Here the small trader cannot enter into competition. His vessel may arrive at St. Michael's by the middle of June, but he is still far from the fur country. If he succeed in making his way in boats a few miles up the great river he finds that the summer skins are worthless, and that the winter skins are packed away in the permanent store-rooms of his wealthier rival.

Facts corroborate these remarks. The interior trade of Northern Alaska is now entirely in the hands of two large San Francisco companies; but it requires little sagacity to see that this state of things cannot long exist. A lively competition has so raised the standard of wages which these companies pay their employes, and so multiplied their expenses in other respects, that neither can hope to realize a profit unless it can succeed in controlling the entire trade of the river. The natural result must be a compromise; and when this shall have been accomplished, one company will rule on the banks of the Youkon.

In view of this fact, and for other reasons to which I shall shortly call attention, it is my opinion that any restriction upon the introduction of arms and ammunition into this portion of Alaska is unnecessary and undesirable. Were this country within the reach of small traders the case would be entirely different; but, if the trade is to be controlled by one or at most two large companies, I see no reason to suppose that the friendly relations heretofore existing between traders and natives will cease.

The Hudson's Bay Company have been accustomed to send yearly from York Factory to Fort Youkon twelve hundred pounds of powder for the use of the Indians in that vicinity alone. They have also supplied the natives with guns of a good quality; and now for over twenty years, these people have relied for subsistence on these supplies. They are much attached to the great English company and do not look with favor upon its withdrawal, and I fear that their satisfaction will not be increased when they discover that our traders are unable to supply their wants.

With reference to the Indians on the lower part of the river, I do not see how harm can arise from the introduction of arms and ammunition among them. It is true that stories have been circulated as to the ferocious and threatening appearance of these people, but such reports with reference to the lamb-like aborigines of the Lower Kvichpak are simply laughable.

The guns sold them by the Russians are very poor, and consequently they hunt but little. It seems to me that if good guns were put into their hands and they could be imbued with spirit enough to discharge them, and skill enough occasionally to hit something, a little energy might possibly be aroused among them.

With reference to the Kuyukunski, of whose treacherous behavior on one occasion I have already spoken, there would seem to be more reason for restrictions. But they were well aware when they committed their bloody deed that the Russian traders had orders never, under any circumstances, to kill an Indian, and the event justified them in the presumption that they would go unpunished. I do not believe that they will try the same experiment with Americans; but if they should, a few traders with Henry rifles would soon teach them a lesson which they would never forget. My opportunities for observation at the various points in Alaska at which we touched in our journey to and from Norton's Sound were so limited in comparison with those of many others who have visited and written concerning them, that I refrain from attempting to give any account of them. But I should be remiss in my duty were I to close this report without making any reference to the most important and valuable portion of our newly acquired territory, the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George.

However candid and intelligent observers may differ as regards the value and resources of other portions of Alaska, with reference to the immense value of the seal islands there can be but one opinion. But owing to peculiar circumstances the value of the seal fishery depends almost entirely upon the method in which it is conducted; and I desire to record my opinion, with whatever weight may attach thereto, in favor of its being placed in the hands of one company of character, means, and ability, which should be held strictly responsible to the government for the manner in which it is carried on.

I will only allude to the danger which exists of the complete destruction of the seal trade by the interference of irresponsible and unscrupulous persons, for this danger has been pointed out and described at length by those whose opinions will carry more weight than my own, but I will briefly call attention to another aspect of the question.

The Aleutes or natives inhabiting these islands and those of the Aleutian Archipelago are a child-like and simple-minded people, who, although eminently capable of civilization, have not yet, in consequence of peculiarities of climate and the want of the civilizing effect of varied industries, attained to that power and ability of self-protection. These people are easily influenced by circumstances for good or for evil. The policy of the Russian company, guided by its results, seems to have been a good one; and we should hesitate before we change this policy, which it will be for the interest of a great company to continue, for one which will expose the natives to the evil influences of unscrupulous adventurers. It is true that "monopolies are repugnant to the institutions of a free people," but so are Indians and uncivilized nations. In placing these people upon the seal islands, Russia assumed the duty of supporting, protecting, and civilizing them; and with the privileges and immunities which we have purchased, this duty has become ours until the time shall

arrive when they may be competent to assume and exercise those rights and privileges of American citizens by means of which they may protect themselves.

With proper management I believe the seal fishery of the islands may be made to pay the government a revenue of more than \$100,000 per year. We may, perhaps, in the future, develop other sources of wealth in Alaska, but for the present this constitutes by far the most important, and it is to be hoped that it will not be sacrificed by allowing the business to fall into the hands of those who will certainly destroy it. I am under obligations for much valuable information and assistance to all the traders of Northern Alaska.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. W. RAYMOND,
Inspector of Customs, Youkon River, Alaska.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
United States Treasury Department, San Francisco, Cal.

A.—Letter of instruction from special deputy collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska Territory.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT OF SITKA AND DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
Collector's Office, April 28, 1869

SIR: In addition to the instructions received by you from the collector at San Francisco, you will be careful to see that no fur-seals or sea-otters are killed upon your journey by either the crew or passengers of the brig *Commodore* or steamer *Youkon*, or purchased by them from the inhabitants of the country. Such killing being strictly prohibited under severe penalties, the purchaser of freshly-killed skins becomes, in the opinion of the collector, a participator of the crime. You will also see that no arms, ammunition, or distilled spirits are given or disposed of to the natives. If any such offenses are perpetrated, you will cause the arrest of the offender and the seizure of the articles at the first military or civil jurisdiction of the United States at which the vessel may touch.

The parties express a desire to return to San Francisco direct without stopping at this port. This is a privilege which, under existing laws, cannot be accorded to them. It is, however, probable that by the time the vessel desires to return, revenue officers, authorized to enter and clear vessels, will be found stationed at both Unalaska and Kodiak, which will be more nearly in the direct route from the mouth of the Youkon to San Francisco. Should the master desire to stop at either of those places, and the requisite officer be found there, you may leave with such officer a copy of the report destined to this office, and consult with him as to the probability of a vessel going from that harbor to this in a reasonable time thereafter. If such be the case, you may instruct him to furnish this office with the said report at the first opportunity. If not, you will please send such report to this office from San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FALCONER,
Special Deputy Collector.

A true copy:

CHAS. W. RAYMOND.

B.—Letter to Mr. John Wilson.

FORT YOUKON, ALASKA TERRITORY, *August 9, 1869.*

SIR: It having been ascertained that Fort Youkon is within the territory of the United States, it becomes my duty, under the instructions of the Treasury Department of the United States, to inform you that it is unlawful for you to trade with Indians within this territory, and that all such trading will subject you to the penalties of the laws of the United States against smuggling. Such trade must, therefore, immediately cease.

It is also my duty to inform you that, under the treaty for the transfer of this country by Russia to the United States, the buildings heretofore occupied by your company have become the property of this government.

I must also call your attention to the fact that our laws prescribe that no foreigner shall enter or remain in the Indian country of the United States without a passport from the War Department or an authorized officer, under a penalty of one thousand dollars. You will, therefore, see the necessity of removing your company's employes beyond our boundary at as early a time as convenient.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

CHAS. W. RAYMOND,
Inspector of Customs United States Treasury Department.

Mr. JOHN WILSON,
Agent of Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Fort Yukon.

A true copy:

CHAS. W. RAYMOND.

C.—Correspondence referring to the repossession of buildings, &c., by the United States in Alaska.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1869.

SIR: It having been reported to this department that a very large portion of the property which belonged to the Russian Fur Company in Alaska is now enjoyed by persons claiming title under a purchase from Prince Maksoutoff, since the cession of that territory to the United States, the Secretary of War directs that you take possession of, and retain in your charge, all posts, buildings, &c., which are not in fact entitled to be considered individual property.

To a proper understanding of this subject, and to guide you in your action, a copy of communication from the Treasury Department is respectfully inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Department of Alaska.*

[Through headquarters of the military division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
Sitka, Alaska Territory, May 8, 1869.

Official:

SAM'L B. MCINTYRE,
First Lieut. Second Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

[Indorsements on the above.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1869.

The Secretary of War directs the commanding general department of Alaska to take possession of all property, formerly owned by the Russian Fur Company, held by persons claiming title thereto, under a purchase from Prince Maksoutoff, since the cession of Alaska to the United States. Inclosed for his guidance copy of communication from the Treasury Department.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, March 2, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to commanding general department of Alaska.

By order of Major General Halleck.

ROBT. N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. A. G.

Official:

SAM'L B. MCINTYRE,
First Lieut. Second Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

A true copy:

CHAS. W. RAYMOND.

[Inclosure with the above.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 18, 1869.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a copy of a portion of a letter that has been this day addressed to the collector of customs at Sitka. The subject therein treated is one of considerable importance, and I beg to call your attention to it, in order that, if you agree with the views entertained by this department, orders may be given to the military commander to repossess all buildings and posts in fact entitled to be considered individual property. It is understood that a very large portion of the property of the late Russian Fur Company is now enjoyed by persons claiming title under a purchase from Prince Maksoutoff since the cession.

The steam-cutter Lincoln will sail from San Francisco early in March, (about the tenth, probably,) for Sitka and the northwest coast, and will be ready to convey any orders you may desire to give.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Secretary of War.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 20, 1869.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a report made by Special Agent McIntyre, regarding the property claimed as private individual property in Alaska, and copies of the map, inventories, &c., referred to therein.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. F. HARTLEY,
*Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.*Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Secretary of War.*ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1869.

Official:

R. WILLIAMS,
*Assistant Adjutant General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
Sitka, Alaska, May 7, 1869.

Official:

SAM'L B. MCINTYRE,
First Lieut. Second Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

A true copy:

CHAS. W. RAYMOND.

INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION AT THE AMERICAN
ISTHMUS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House calling for the report of Rear-Admiral Davis
on interoceanic communication at the American Isthmus.*

FEBRUARY 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be
printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 28th ultimo, on motion of Mr. Stevens, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House "any reports made by Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis upon the subject of interoceanic communication across the American Isthmus, and not heretofore communicated to Congress;" and, in compliance therewith, to transmit the accompanying communication addressed to the department on the 21st ultimo by Rear-Admiral Davis, with various papers relating to the province of Darien, numbered from 1 to 19.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Rear-Admiral Davis to Mr. Robeson.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
January 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the department various papers relating to the province of Darien, numbered from 1 to 19, inclusive.

These papers are translations of Spanish official documents, running through a period of more than thirty years, from 1757 to 1788. They were collected in Bogota, in or about the year 1852, by Mr. Thomas C.

Vincent, an English gentleman, who was a member of the "Darien Ship-canal Company," organized in London about that time by Sir Charles Fox, Doctor Black, Edward Hazelwood, and others, for constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien; and they are duly certified by the keeper of records at Bogota.

The failure of the several expeditions for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, which were set on foot about that time, discouraged this enterprise and led to the dissolution of the company. Mr. Vincent sent the papers to Mr. F. M. Kelly, of New York, the gentleman who has distinguished himself so much by his important contributions to the solution of this great problem.

These documents will be found to contain much of the valuable information of those days concerning the topography of this part of the American Isthmus, its population, productions, soil, and climate; its aboriginal inhabitants and their intercourse with the Spaniards; the passes through the Cordillera; and finally its gold mines and placers. The papers are arranged chronologically; no other order suggested itself. This separates papers of similar import, as for example the diaries of Milla's two journeys across the Cordillera, which, indeed, were actually separate in time; also the papers relating to the construction of a road from Carolina, south, over the mountains.

While they are all linked together by one common topic, the province of Darien, they are not otherwise necessarily connected, and their distribution in the order of time can give rise to no confusion.

Finally, I may observe that these papers possess little interest for any one who is not a patient and careful student of the whole subject; but by such a one they will be regarded as intrinsically valuable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, *Rear-Admiral.*

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

List of old Spanish documents relating to the Isthmus of Darien.

1. "Report transmitted to his Majesty, in original and duplicate, in obedience to the royal order from Buen Retiro on the 2d September. in the year 1751, in which order I am directed to obtain information concerning the province of Darien and the progress of its missions." Miguel Remon, Porto Velo, July 29, 1757.
2. A letter from Darien, praying for the establishment of a fort to protect the Spaniards from the Indians and English combined, March, 1774.
3. Declaration made before the governor, Don Andres de Ariza, by Don Fransisco del Castillo, November 8, 1784.
4. Instructions for opening a new road, traversing the mountain chain. to open communication with Carolina, April 8, 1786.
5. Diary of a military expedition under Sergeant Gabriel Morales. July 10 to 25, 1786.
6. Extract from an old document without signature, dated 1787.
7. Letter from Don Josef de Matos to Don José Domas y Valle, April 24, 1787.
8. Letter from Don Andres de Ariza, governor of Darien, to Señor Don José Domas y Valle, governor of Panama, May 9, 1787.

9. Letter from Domas y Valle to Don Andres de Ariza, May 9, 1787.
10. Extract from Villalba's report on the Isthmus of Darien relating to the mine of Caña, September 17, 1787.
11. Milla's first expedition, January 27, 1788.
12. Fersen's journal across the Cordillera, February 16 to 27, 1788.
13. Don Andres de Ariza to Don Antonio Caballero y Gorgora, March 10, 1788.
14. Manuel Garcia y Villalba to Domas y Valle, March 15, 1788.
15. Ariza to Domas y Valle, March 15, 1788.
16. Milla's report to Domas y Valle.
17. Domas y Valle to the Viceroy, March 20, 1788.
18. Fransisco de Fersen to Don Antonio Caballero y Gorgora, transmitting Milla's journal of his second journey across the Cordillera, March 24, 1778.
19. Don Antonio Caballero y Gorgora to Don Andres de Ariza on communication with the Indians, March 26, 1788.

No. 1.

REPORT OF MIGUEL REMON TO THE KING OF SPAIN IN 1757.

Description and guide of the province of San Domingo, in Darien, with information concerning the principal rivers, ravines, and settlements of Spaniards of all colors; the location of the Indians and French; their number, more or less, as given by interpreters and persons well acquainted with said province.

On approaching the principal river of this province, called the Tuyra, we find the entrance divided by a small island into two mouths, the right mouth being called Boca Chica, and the left Boca Grande. This river runs up from the Pacific; ascending it half a league we encounter on the left the mouth of the River Savana, which is uninhabited. Passing up this last-named river, three days, in small boats, there being no freshets, we arrive at a place from which we can cross, on foot, in half a day, to the River Cañazas, which belongs to the jurisdiction of Chepo. In four days we can cross to the River Chucunaque, to be described hereafter. These three rivers have their sources in the same cordillera.

From the mouth of the River Savana, we follow up the principal river, the Tuyra, about three leagues, to find on the right the military post of Chapigana, which consists of a sergeant and eighteen colored soldiers of the militia and a chaplain. The fort is a strong house, with four wooden walls and a palm-leaf roof, fifteen yards long and ten wide. The inhabitants, in addition to some married soldiers included in the eighteen, comprise five permanent families. There are fifteen houses of straw and cane.

From Chapigana, following up the principal river, Tuyra, for the distance of a league and a half, we come to the River de la Maria, and ascending it with the flood tide for four hours, (there is regular flood and ebb,) we arrive at a town containing seven married people and three unmarried, laborers and fighting men, all colored. From this town it is a four hours' journey by land to the place called Minas Baxas, and to some ravines not far from them. Here are found sixteen married and five single able-bodied men, and eleven who are over seventy years of age. All of them are colored people—creoles and negroes—poor, who live by

hunting and by the privilege of taking gold from the ravines; their small force not allowing them to undertake mining operations.

About a quarter of a league from the River Maria, following up the Tuyra, the River de Balsas empties into the former. Continuing up this river with the flood tide forty-eight hours, if there is no inundation, we arrive at the town of Balsas, composed of Indians belonging to the Dominicans, with a priest of that order among them, numbering in all twenty-two families.

On this same River of Balsas, at gunshot distance from this Indian town, is the town of Fucuti, all the inhabitants of which are Spaniards of dark color. The town contains fifteen married persons and ten single, all of them able men, and seven old men of seventy years of age. The employment of some of them is to sow grain for their support; of others, to wash gold in the ravines. All of them are poor people, with the exception of one who is their captain; he has five male and five female servants. Their houses are made of cane and straw.

From the mouth of this River Balsas, following the main river, Tuyra, with the tide, a little more than six hours, in moderate-sized pirogues, we ascend to the three mouths formed by the Tuyra, by the mouth of the River Chucunaque on the left, and by the Pirri, a small river, on the right.

Ascending this river, with the tide, (the Chucunaque,) about four leagues, we come to the mouth of the River Yavisa on the right, which river is navigable only for small boats. Ascending the three first reaches, we find the town Yavisa, an Indian mission with twenty-three fighting men, brought from the mountains more than ten years ago by the fathers of the Company of Jesus; in consequence of the death of their first padre, they are without instruction.

Ascending the Chucunaque, above the mouth of the Yavisa, a little less than a league, we meet on the right the little River Tapisa, at present uninhabited.

This is the route for crossing over to the north coast at a place called Gandi, or Acanti; thus we may go two days up the river in small boats, when we leave these and go on foot two days more, and arrive at the foot of the Cordillera. It occupies another day to ascend and descend to the head of the River Gandi, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean, where there is a town of forty families, mostly Indians. From this town it requires three hours in small boats to reach the Atlantic.

Still ascending the Chucunaque from the Tapisa, we find, at a distance of six leagues on the right, the mouth of the little River Fuguesa; and ascending this three days in a small boat, we reach a landing where there are three or four families of Indians. In one day's march from this place, we traverse the Cordillera and arrive at the little River Pito; and following this on foot half a day's march, we come to where it empties into the Atlantic, about the head of the Gulf of Darien, nearly in front of Bald Rock.

Again ascending the Chucunaque in a small boat from the mouth of the Fuguesa, we arrive, if there should be no freshet, in two days at the Fubugandi, a moderate-sized river on the right; and ascending that one day, we arrive at two mouths, the one on the left being that of the little River Sueti. Ten families reside at a little distance from each of the openings. To go to the north, it is necessary to make a journey of two leagues by land from the Fubugandi to the Sueti; and from this, a half a league carries us to the mouth of the River Salliti, on which river live two families. From this place, keeping on foot along the Sueti, we arrive in half a day's journey at the foot of the Cordillera. From this

it is a journey of an hour and a half to the Sucubti, which also has its rise in the foot of the Cordillera.

Returning again to the Chucunaque, at the mouth of the Fubugandi, and ascending half a day, we arrive at the mouth of the Sucubti, just mentioned, which empties on the right. Going two days' journey up the Sucubti in a little boat, we reach the settlement which contains about twelve families. There empties on the left just below it a small stream called Ipeti, where, at a distance of a day's journey from its mouth, there are eight families.

Following up the course of the river from the town of Sucubti, we arrive in half a day at the foot of the Cordillera; from this place the ascent to the summit of the Cordillera is a journey of a half an hour, more or less, where we see the Atlantic Ocean; from this summit we descend in half an hour to the head-waters of the Agglatamate, or Aggre, (Agla!)

Following down this river on foot we reach, in two hours, a town which will be referred to in another place; hence in a half day's journey on the river, we arrive at its mouth in Caledonia Bay.

Following up the Chucunaque from the mouth of the Sucubti, we come in one day to the little stream Moreti, which empties on the right, and ascending that one day we find some eight families. To cross over from here to the Atlantic Ocean by the River Navigandi, opposite the Isle of Pines, requires a laborious journey of two days.

Starting again on the River Chucunaque, from the mouth of the River Moreti, at about a day's journey, the River Arquiate empties itself; at the mouth of the river there is a town, the population of which is unknown on account of the absence of its cacique, Don Juando dios Alsedo, who lived there.

After ascending the Chucunaque, from the mouth of the Arquiate, one day in small canoes, we land, and in two days' journey across we arrive at the River Cuquinupti, which empties into the Cañazas, a river which belongs to Chepo. Here there are twenty families.

Not having anything further to say concerning the River Chucunaque and its tributaries, we will return to the large River Tuyra, as follows:

Ascending the great River Tuyra, from the mouth of the River Chucunaque a little more than gunshot distance, the middle-sized River Pirri disembogues on the right; and going up this river two of its reaches or turns, we come to the Real de Santa Maria, the principal military post in this province and the residence of its governor.

This contains a stronghold of four equal faces, thirty yards each, made of the same combustible material as the one of Chapigana already mentioned. They are exposed to the risk of being easily set on fire both by the Indians, by means of prepared arrows—a method which they understand—and by the carelessness of the occupants. Late instances have occurred of both. In the disaster and confusion which follow, we must owe our safety to a retreat by a bridge, which ought to be constructed with sufficient space to allow of our marching out in a square, and occupying ground best suited for defense. All these risks might be avoided by making the roofs of tile, which would be economical as well as durable. The palms and the uprights buried in the moist ground rot so rapidly, that it is necessary to renew them every four years.

The artillery of this post consists of nine chambered swivels, which, after the first fire, expand in loading. The garrison consists of a governor, a subaltern, a sergeant, a drummer, a corporal, two artillerymen, and thirty-five soldiers of all colors. All of these are militia except six regulars from the battalion stationed at Panama. Most of the militia are married. The staff is composed of a chaplain, of a storekeeper, a

drummer, a surgeon, a leecher, and a nurse. The spare fire-arms are thirty-four muskets with bayonets, and a corresponding supply of powder, ball, flints, and match-rope. The number of inhabitants, besides fourteen soldiers married in the country, consists of fifteen housekeepers, who have eight sons and ten slaves capable of bearing arms; all of them people of color except two who are white Europeans.

There are some thirty-seven houses of straw and cane. The inhabitants are employed in raising plantains and maize, and in hunting and fishing; by which means they acquire a miserable support.

They are a rude people, on account of their being surrounded by rivers, marshes, and low grounds, over which the tide rises and falls to such an extent that, during the high tide, they are obliged to move about in boats. Hence arises a great deal of sickness, which does not exist in other towns that are situated on higher ground and are free from water.

Still continuing up the River Pirri two more turns, we come to the mission town of Pirri, with a priest of the Dominican order, and containing thirteen families from neighboring towns.

Returning to the Tuyra and ascending it a league and a half above Pirri, we find on the right the town of Molineca, an Indian mission, having also a Dominican priest, and twenty-three families of Indians; fighting men. Still ascending the Tuyra from Molineca, a distance of four leagues, we come to the ravine Allusa. From this ravine following up the Tuyra, at a distance of three bends of the river, on the left-hand side, the Yapeti empties itself; this ravine is uninhabited. Seven bends further on the left, the River Capeti empties itself. At the head of this river navigation for small boats, we land to go to the dwelling place of the Paparos Indians in the most inaccessible part of the mountains. These Indians appear to be mixed with negroes. They have no communication with other Indians, or with any other people whatever, on which account their number is not known, but it is estimated to be less than eighty fighting men.

From the mouth of the Capeti, following the Tuyra seven turns further, there empties on the right the Ypelisa.

This river was ascended in small boats to go to Cana, a journey of three days—without freshets—as far as the landing; and then half a day by land to Cana. Three fighting Indians live at this post, who provide for beasts of burden, which leave this post for the regular land route, occupying two days to Cana, the population of which consists of people of color and Spaniards. There is a military post and a block-house, similar to that described at Chapigana, with a sergeant and eight men. The inhabitants of Cana number twenty-one—all people over fifty years of age except six, who are vigorous men; the captain, Balthasa de Estrada, is seventy years old; they are all poor. Their employment is to sow grain for their support, and to wash for gold in the ravines, their limited force not allowing them to undertake regular mining operations. Their houses are like the others, of cane and straw.

Following up the Tuyra again from the mouth of the valley Ypelisa, at a cable's distance is the town of Cupe, which contains forty fighting Indians, and, like Yavisa, is a Jesuit mission.

Still ascending the Tuyra above Cupe half a day's journey in a boat, the River Pucurree empties itself on the left, and a day's journey up the latter leads to the valley of the Ypelisa. There is a town of eight families on the way from the landing here to the valley of the Maraquilla, a distance of two leagues by boat from the mouth of the Ypelisa.

From Maraquilla it is an hour and a half hour's journey on foot to Parcaparca, a small valley where five or six families live. This river

empties into the Tiperri, and the Tiperri again into the Palla. A day's journey from Tiperri leads to the head of the Palla, where there are five or six families.

From this place, which is at the foot, the ascent to the top of the Cordillera occupies two hours, and the descent to the Araquilla two hours more. The latter turns to the north and ends in a lake called Tigre, from which lake the passage is made in one day's sail to the mouth of the Tarena, on the Atlantic coast.

Starting again from the Pucurree, and ascending the great River Tuyra a day's journey in a canoe, we arrive at the river Palla; and ascending this two days in a canoe, we find a population of seven or eight families; from hence it is two days to the foot of the Cordillera, passing through two valleys named Tracuna and Ocubquilla, in each of which there are two families.

From the landing at Palla there is also a road to the right by the valley Tuggule, at one day's journey from which dwell two families of Indians; from hence, keeping always to the right, and ascending the Cordillera, a day's journey leads to the head of the River Lio, on which, in valleys opening into it, there dwell sixty families, more or less. Descending this river, two days' journey leads to the River Atrato, at a point one day's journey above its mouth.

Ascending the Pucurree from the mouth of the Ypelisa in boats, we arrive at the valley of the Apellac; and ascending the latter one day, we reach the foot of the Cordillera, where one family dwells.

Mounting the Cordillera on foot, we come in a day's march to the head of the Tigre, a river which empties into a lake of the same name. On this river dwell twelve families.

THE INHABITED RIVERS WHICH EMPTY INTO THE ATLANTIC BETWEEN THE CAYMAN AND SAN BLAS, AND THEIR POPULATION NEAR THE SEA.

Coasting along from Carthagena to Porto Velo, the first Indians met with are five families, more or less, who live on the River Cayman, which is to the eastward of the Gulf of Darien. With them are twenty-five or thirty Frenchmen, all living with Indian women, by whom they have many children.

They have numerous cocoa trees, which they are constantly improving.

This river is navigable for pirogues up to the landing, which is not far off; above the landing, the navigation is in small boats.

About three leagues from the Cayman, in the same direction, is the mouth of the Turba, also navigable; and on this river are about five French and eight Indian families, with many plantations of chocolate trees. These trees increase so rapidly that it was not possible to count their number.

From here to the Gulf of Choco, which is seven leagues wide in the narrowest part, there is no settlement, on account of the liability to overflow and the number of mangrove trees.

After passing this gulf we come to the River Tarena, into which empties another river, named Araquilla, six leagues from the mouth, on the left hand, as has been already described. On the Araquilla there are some thirty families of Indians, and on the Tarena, a day's journey above its mouth, there are some sixty families of Indians and about thirteen French, who also plant cocoa trees.

From Tarena, three leagues further up, empties the Titumate, where there are about seven or eight families of Indians, and five or six of

French. From Titumate a league and a half further, we come to the Tinacante, on which there are three families of Indians and one of French.

From Tinacante, five leagues above, is the mouth of the Acanti, the population of which is up the river and is mentioned in the description of Tapisa. This consists of Indians, but upon the sea-shore there are some dozen Frenchmen.

It is not known whether there are cocoa trees. From the Acante, six leagues onward, is the River Pito, on which reside ten families of Indians and two of Frenchmen.

Three leagues from Pito is the River Caret, where some three or four families of Indians reside.

Five leagues beyond Caret we come to Caledonia, where, in front of the place where the Scotch fortified themselves, there is a ravine in which Captain Pancho lives. There must be four families of Indians here. On the principal river of Caledonia, called Aggre, lives Captain Miguel with forty families of Indians, besides some five or six Frenchmen.

Two leagues above Caledonia is the valley of Sardi, where three or four Indian families dwell.

Three leagues above Sardi, we meet with the Navigandi, up which river are fifteen families of Indians. This river is nearly opposite the Isle of Pines, and is of the middle size.

Three leagues from Navigandi is the Pudurugandi, up which are seven or eight Indian families.

Four leagues above the Pudurugandi is the Mosquito River, which has some fifteen Indian families. Two leagues above the Mosquito is the Matunagandi, which must have some ten families of Indians; it is a small river. Two leagues again above the Matunagandi is the River Coco, which must have more than forty Indian families.

One league above the Coco is a small valley which contains, perhaps, three or four families of Indians; its name is not known. Hence a league and a half further up the coast is the River Monos, which has more than fifteen families.

From the mouth of the River Monos, four leagues further up, is the River Concepcion, which has some fifteen Indian families.

Three leagues above Concepcion is the River Playon or the River de las Armas, where there are twenty families of Indians, more or less.

Five leagues above the River Playon is the valley of Marzalagandi, which has some four families of Indians.

From Marzalagandi, five leagues further, is the River Azucar, concerning which it is not known whether it is at present inhabited.

After the River Azucar follows the River Diablo, where there are fifteen families of Indians.

Four leagues above this river is the River Cedro, which must have twenty families of Indians.

Three leagues above the Cedro is the River Cardi, which has a dozen families. This is the ultimate limit of the Indian population on this side of the Point of San Blas and of Mandinga Bay.

This bay is very capacious and is suited for vessels of all classes, but good pilots are necessary on account of its numerous islands and shoals.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MISSIONS AND REASONS FOR THEIR NOT INCREASING SO RAPIDLY AS WAS EXPECTED, AND THE MEANS BY WHICH ADDITIONS MAY BE MADE TO THE ROYAL REVENUE AND SUBJECTS.

This part of the report refers to a state of things which has passed away, and contains recommendations for the improvement of the Indian

population, which have no present value. It will be interesting, however, to give a list of the various productions of the soil mentioned as sources of wealth. They are cocoa plantations, indigo, cotton, honey, sugars, woods for exportation, balsams, resin, and wax. To these are added tortoise shell, and live and salted turtles.

The Bay of Caledonia is spoken of as the most important on the coast for vessels of large burden. Gold is said to be universal in the rivers and valleys. There is good open grazing country.

This paper also speaks of the mines of Caña and other places, which yielded gold in large quantities until the laborers were driven away by the invasion of Indians from the Choco and of foreigners.

The date affixed to this report is April 10, 1754.

The report ends with a deposition by Captain Juan Raphael de Simancas, interpreter, resident of the town of Cupe, native of the city of Carthagena, who was dispatched to the northern coast, to give an account of the number of French adventurers living on that coast, and of their cocoa plantations, and of the vessels which take in cargoes there. A part of this information is embodied in the preceding translation.

The title of this report given at the end is as follows:

Copy of a report transmitted to his Majesty, in original and duplicate, in obedience to the royal order from Buen Retiro, on the second of September, in the year seventeen hundred and fifty-one; in which report I am directed to obtain information concerning the province of Darien and the progress of its missions.

MIGUEL REMON.

PORTO VELO, JULY 29, 1757.

In a note appended to his report, Remon states that the number of Frenchmen and of cocoa plantations had considerably increased during the last three years.

No. 2.

A letter from Darien, praying for the establishment of a fort to protect the Spaniards from the Indians and English combined, dated March, 1774.

SEÑOR: I am desirous that the agriculture of this kingdom should flourish, and that its inhabitants should cultivate the rich lands in which it abounds. These lands are now either abandoned, or possessed by uncivilized Indians, whom it is impossible to bring under subjection, or restrain from acts of violence against those who have ventured to cultivate the lands in their neighborhood.

I have, therefore, meditated upon the view taken in the course of last summer by the Brigadier A. de Arrivaldo, in regard to the construction in the province of Darien of a fort already projected and approved by his Majesty. The site of this fort is on the River Cayman, which discharges itself on the east coast of the Gulf of Darien. This defense would enable us to settle that most fertile district, having so beautiful a climate, where in other times rich crops of cocoa have been gathered. It would also be beneficial in attracting gradually the rebel Indians of that province, now linked with the English, who carry on trade with them and whom they supply with the fish and meat abounding on their coasts. We suffer not only from the want of agriculture in those parts, but also from the freedom with which foreigners trade with the Indians. The garments of the latter are of English manufacture, a fact ascertained by the prisoners taken in the waters of the river Sinee. This would not happen if Cayman were fortified.

God protect your excellency. Santa Fé, March 31, 1774

Brigadier F. JULIAN ARRIAJA.

No. 3.

CASTILLO'S DECLARATION.

Declaration made before the governor, Don Andres de Ariza, by Don Fransisco del Castillo, who is more than seventy years of age, a native of the old village of Pine, in the province of Darien, and an inhabitant of the Indian village called Tichiche.

He was suffered by the Indians to come here, on the 8th day of November, in the year 1784, in order to give information concerning the roads which he has traversed from the coasts of the Mulatas on the north and from the district of Chepo on the south. He gives a minute relation of his mode of proceeding, the same that he has previously given extrajudicially to the governor.

He states that he has frequently passed from Agla, or Caledonia, to the territory of this province, coming direct from Sucubti, which is the easiest and shortest road.

On the same day, November 8, Juan Raphael Simancas appeared before the said governor, who, after stating that he was a native of Carthagena, of Indian parentage, and after relating the various casualties that had happened to him in the course of his long life of seventy-five years, on being interrogated and requested to give an account as an experienced guide of that country, of the route from Caledonia to the southern district of this province, stated that in this district there is a small river called Agla, by the margins of which we can ascend for a distance of a little more than an hour's journey; and then following the mountain course for a space of about four or five hours, we arrive at the sources of the River Sucubti, named Miraflores, which discharges its waters southward; and proceeding down that River Sucubti by boat half a day, or if by land a whole day, we arrive at the principal river of the province, called the Chucunaque, and thence in six hours from Chucunaque we may arrive at Savana.

No. 4.

Instructions to be observed by the commandant of the new establishment of Puerto Principe, situate south of the Cordillera of the Andes in the province of Darien in order to effect the opening of the new road traversing the mountain chain and securing communication with the establishment of Carolina on the northern sea-coast.

If the governor of the province, Lieutenant Colonel Don Andres de Ariza, should recover from his present sickness, he will be the person to carry out these instructions; otherwise they will be executed by the commandant of Carolina, Don Louis Carrera, captain of the grenadiers of the regiment of the princess, who will employ for the land works the captain in ordinary of engineers Don Juan Ximines Donoze, and the parties appointed for that purpose by Ariza.

It is of the utmost importance to take advantage of the first opportunity which may offer for the opening of the road that is to be made. in order to connect the establishment of Carolina with that of Principe: therefore I have named the officers and troops of the regiment of the princess, whom I have sent forward, in order that, on this side, the requisite operations may be immediately begun.

I inclose copies of the report of the survey of the line of country which the commandant of the country has effected on the northern side in the Carolina district, from that establishment to the summit of the Cordillera between the two rivers Aglasenicua and Aglatromate, which is the lowest point in the range. At this place a conspicuous landmark ought to be visible from a distance; the commandant will therefore order one to be made, by leaving a solid clump of trees and cutting down the others in the neighborhood. By means of this a direct line may be run from the mouth of the Sucubti to the summit of the Cordillera, there to unite with the road from Carolina. Since the parties in the field must direct their course so as to come out at the head sources of the Agla, and since the landmarks will be established at the spot selected by the commandant of the north coast, with reference to the declivity of the rising ground at that spot, the parties ought to direct their course toward that point.

If they should not see the mark on leaving the mouth of the Sucubti, or should not see it at all, they will take what they may deem to be the direct course for the course of the Agla. If landmarks are seen and reached, the two commandants will decide upon the opening of the two lines of road from Principe to the summit of the Carolina, and Carolina to the same point.

Delineating both of the said lines of road upon the same scale, they will reconcile any irregularity or error which may be found therein, by their own knowledge and experience, and by the necessities of the case.

The two commandants having come to a decision and agreement upon the point, the opening of the road shall be immediately commenced and proceeded with in the manner in which it is to remain. The work is intrusted to the care of both, in order that, should they think it advisable, each one of them may carry into execution the line from said landmark at the summit of the Cordillera to the border of the establishment under his own command; or they may, by uniting forces, execute the work. This last appears to be the most natural way of proceeding and the most advantageous; thus descending from the summit of the Cordillera to Carolina, until they are within reach of provisions, ammunition, and other necessities, thus using the road itself to the summit of the Cordillera for the execution of the other portion from the same point to Principe.

CARTHAGENA April 8, 1786.

No. 5.

Diary kept by the Sergeant Gabriel Morales, leader and commander against the Indians of these mountains, in company with the Sergeants Miguel Antonio Delgado and Miguel Quintana, for the expedition which the Governor Lieutenant Don Andres de Ariza, lieutenant colonel, placed under our care, with a troop of one hundred and fifty foot soldiers.

1786, July 10.—At seven o'clock in the morning we took our departure from the new establishment of Principe, directing our steps toward the River Moreti, which discharges its waters into that of the Chucunaque, and having arrived at Yegunti, we found the River Sabanas that was to be passed much swollen in consequence of the heavy falls of rain that had taken place on that and the previous day, and having waded it with

a great deal of trouble, we came to a halt upon the opposite bank, from whence I dispatched to Principe four men who had fallen sick.

July 11.—The day broke with rain, for which reason we did not set out on our march until after eight o'clock, and we came to a halt about San Matias in consequence of the heavy storm of rain that appeared to be coming on; by reason of the bad weather we spent two days upon a journey of one; we placed our sentinels in advance at the points of the compass as usual, in order to secure ourselves against enemies.

July 12.—Again, because it had been raining throughout the greater part of the night and also during the day, we started rather late at about nine o'clock, and we only reached the resting place of Tigre, because the quebradas were much swollen; we then passed the night, previously placing our sentinels.

July 13.—We set out on our march at six o'clock in the morning, and at one o'clock in the afternoon we heard nine reports of cannon from the direction of Carolina; and we reached the resting place of Guayabel at two; here we made a halt to cook our food and sleep, and posted our sentinels to prevent a surprise by enemies.

July 14.—We commenced our march at six in the morning; the short heavy showers of rain continued, and we only reached the "huts of Remelas" to sleep; we placed our sentinels as usual.

July 15.—Continuing our march at one o'clock in the day, we arrived at the mouth of the Moreti, where our governor in September of last year had made an intrenched encampment, the stockades of which had been destroyed by the enemy, some of them thrown into the river, and the house or palm hut that was there razed and burned; we retired thence to pass that night on the ridge that is situated a swivel gunshot behind that position. In order that the enemies might not hear a rumor of our party, we carefully examined the whole of the surrounding neighborhood, and the only news there received was that eight days before the rebels had cut off a Guinea girl.

July 16.—At six in the morning we passed the River Chucunaque by the ford that is on the side below the encampment; and proceeded upward along the marsh lands of River Moreti as far as the Carmen resting place, which is in an abandoned site of plantain trees, where by the order of our governor we last year left under cover of a hut a flag, a small flask of brandy, a bundle of tobacco, and some small copper pieces: the whole as a sign of friendship, because, at that time, he did not know of the revolt at Carolina; we found none of these, the enemy having carried all off.

In this locality we established our ambuscades in order to ascertain if we could surprise any of the rebels, for which this place is advantageous from its having in front a high wall that cannot be scaled.

July 17.—We left this place at about ten o'clock in the day, because the short but heavy showers did not cease and we continued our route along the River Moreti, up the stream, which had become much swollen: we passed thirteen small quebradas, which discharge their waters into this river, and a small plantation of plantain trees, apparently a recent one of about six months' standing; and beyond it, but further up the stream, we came to a halt at a point that is at the skirt of a mountain which the Chocoe Indians went to examine, but where they found no ascent.

July 18.—We took our departure from that place, (heavy showers of rain still continuing, which inconvenienced us very considerably,) and followed up the course of the River Moreti in order to ascertain if there were any enemies on it. We passed three craggy hills with their qu-

bradas, and upon proceeding down the last one we met with another quebrada where there was a hut decayed by age, having stood there more than three years. Upon proceeding we met with a large field of stubble, where there were also some old earthen pots.

We continued our route further, and upon a small plot of rising ground we found another stubble field, and descending to the margin of the river we reached a glade (valley) or old bed of a river where we came to a halt, posting double sentinels because we considered ourselves in the midst of the enemy.

July 19.—We pushed out into the same neighborhood various ambuscades and stations upon the river, which from thence upward was not navigable for small boats, nor even up to that point, save with great trouble. Several spies were sent out to see if any report or trace of the enemy could be obtained, but without finding any sign of them. There was only a plantation of plantain trees, from which the enemy a few days before had gathered the fruit, and our people found but little left. We did not proceed further toward the sources of the stream, because its marshy lands would not allow of our passing them; nor did we cross the river in consequence of the numerous large rocks across its bed; by this we deemed ourselves to be in the mountain chain.

July 20.—We determined upon crossing over almost at the foot of the chain toward the river Sucubti. We passed three hills and the quebradas and many agares or American aloes. We found a track by which the enemies ascend, which the Sergeant Gabriel Morales, Miguel Quintana, and ten men followed, directing their steps toward some high hills. At about one o'clock in the afternoon they returned, and continuing our march we reached a quebrada that discharges its waters into the river Sucubti, and we supposed it the quebrada of Yanuti. Upon it there was a stubble field of the previous year, and a large jar that might contain about two hundred ears of maize, two good earthen pots, and a pirogue (canoe) about half finished but abandoned. We then came to a halt in order to pass the night, having first taken the precaution to beat the brush, because we inferred that the rebels might live in the neighborhood.

July 21.—By observing silence and by other precautions that were requisite, deeming ourselves in the midst of the enemy and that we should catch them by proceeding down the stream, we continued with much caution along the bank of the quebrada, which it was ascertained was navigated by the enemy, as the channel was clear, and had at intervals landing places, poles, and lines, to which they moored their pirogues, (canoes.)

We found upon the banks of the quebrada many plantations of aguave, and in one of them a clear road by which they had drawn up a small canoe. Proceeding further on, the Sergeant Gabriel ascended a tree, and thence descried the River of Sucubti, toward which we directed our steps, now ascending one hill and then skirting another, at the foot of which last flowed the river, having come upon it two turns further down than the quebrada, which, as I have stated, seemed to us to be that of Yanuti. On it we did not meet with any further signs of its being inhabited than those already mentioned. The distance traveled from the River Moreti to that of Sucubti is scarcely half a day's journey. We came to a halt that day opposite to a high wall that was on the other side of the river. We took, however, the requisite precautions in order not to be surprised in consequence of our own exposure; and, also, in order not to be heard, so that we might surprise them.

July 22.—We took our departure from the said resting place, with scouts thrown forward, in order not to come unexpectedly upon the enemy; not a vestige of them was found in that vicinity. We directed our steps toward the mouth of the Sucubti, where Don Luis Carrua had his encampment; passing two large mountains and several small ones on both sides of the river, and at the lower part of these we came up a very large quebrada which flowed in the direction of the Moreti. Entering it we came to a harbor and found in it a clear passage with six lines where pirogues had been moored; on the other side was a clear pathway which when followed leads in the direction of the River Chucunaque, serving as a roundabout way for the enemy to avoid the winding of the Sucubti.

The quebrada is not navigable and it appears that the enemy only go there to secrete their canoes. We left this road because we deemed it fruitless to follow it, and continuing our journey down the Sucubti, we fell in with a very large assemblage of huts, the greater part of which had been carried away by a freshet in the river. We then came to a halt in order to pass the night, throwing forward sentinels as usual.

July 23.—We left our resting place, still annoyed by the heavy showers of rain, and journeying down the river along the banks of the Sucubti, we came to a tree of "Lorono or Campano," fit for a large canoe, eight yards in circumference and twenty-two in length. Immediately afterward we reached the large plantain plantations of the enemy, which were surrounded by the troops, some of them having penetrated into the center to seek the enemy, who, if they fled, would fall into our hands.

Nothing was, however, found, but it was ascertained that the enemy had been in the plantation to gather fruit about six or eight days previous. In consequence of this, an order was given that the whole troop, leaving the requisite advanced guards, should gather all that was needful for themselves, and leave none for the enemy. We left this place and at a short distance therefrom we found the commencement of the road that was being opened in the month of April, in order that the columns under the command of Don Luis Carrua might pass. His abandoned encampment was at the distance of about one league; here we came to a halt and encamped, taking the necessary precaution also, that in descending the mountain pass, we explored the whole territory of the enemy. We inferred that they have either abandoned the district and gone to the other rivers, or have secreted themselves all at once in the craggy and unknown fortresses of the mountain ridge.

July 24.—We took our departure from the line of that road and arriving in sight of the stronghold where Don Luis encamped, we fell in with the skull of a human being stuck upon the point of a wild cane. It was, without doubt, some unfortunate captive from the north, because from the south we have not fallen in with any human being, either alive or dead. We took away the skull and buried it in another place. We passed over to the island where the stronghold had been made, and we found the huts burned down and the greater part of the stockade destroyed. The three grindstones that we there buried, the enemy had dug and carried away. We proceeded on by the royal road opened as far as Principe, and at a quarter of a league distant therefrom, we encamped to pass the night, taking the requisite precautions.

July 25.—At twelve o'clock in the day we entered Principe, and presented ourselves to our governor, delivering to him this diary, and informing him verbally that all the persons attached to the expedition had not returned in perfect health in consequence of the terribly unfavorable weather which they had had unceasingly encountered, there not

having been one fine day. All had used their best endeavors to fall in with the enemy, and had returned dissatisfied and not having succeeded.

GABRIEL MORALES.

[At the request of the Sergeant Miguel Antonio Delgrado, and Miguel Quintana.]

PUERTO DEL PRINCIPE.

No 6..

Extract from an old document without signature, dated 1787.

By decree of the 24th January, his excellency ordered that, in order to effect the passage of our troops from the south to the north, a road should be opened from Principe to the mouth of the River Sucubti, upon the Chucunaque, and to erect a fort upon the hill called Betanzos, which is situated at an equal distance from each port. Furthermore, that two small villages with some defenses should be established between Principe and the fort, and between the latter and the Chucunaque, placing these garrisons in such a manner that they might reciprocally defend one another, and be provided with provisions.

The general-in-chief of Panama communicated this decree to Don José Matos, who is acting as governor *pro tempore* in Darien and who will be commander-in-chief of the expedition from Principe to Carolina by way of Chucunaque; ordering that the engineer Don Juan Donoso accompany him in order to superintend the works. Matos and Donoso represent to the general commandant-in-chief that the road will be much more advantageous if opened from Yavisa, the capital of Darien, to the aforesaid Sucubti, upon the grounds that the distance is less, the waters, the climate, and the situation better, the population acclimated, and that there is abundance of maize, plantains, yuca, and Adam's needles for provisions.

These advantages, it is said, are not to be met with in Principe, while the country leading to Sucubti is smooth and the ground tolerably level.

The commandant-in-chief transmits this representation to the Governor Ariza, now sick at Panama, for his information and government. Ariza firmly denies the pretended advantages of the road from Yavisa on all grounds; he prefers that from Principe; though from his being sick, he does not give his reasons.

No. 7.

Don Andres de Ariza to Domas y Valle.

I have just received your honor's esteemed letter, dated this day, in which you are pleased to inclose to me two letters, one the statement made by the lieutenant governor's aide, Don Josef de Matos, dated 24th April, soliciting, for satisfactory reasons to himself, change of situation of the new establishment from Principe to the remote port of Yavisa; the other from the engineer, Don Juan Donoso, dated yesterday, agreeing with Matos, but advancing professional reasons (as an engineer) more absurd than those of Matos. These letters show an unfortunate desire in the men of the present day, when intrusted with a slight commission, to consider themselves the Apollos of science, and set aside plans well

matured. Your honor is pleased to inform me that in the brief space of time between to-day and to-morrow, I am to reply to the particulars of these two statements, in order that they may be ready for transmission to his excellency the viceroy, who will also be orally informed of everything in order to make up his final decision. As your honor saw me yesterday, and you well know that I had been confined to my bed for more than four months, being completely prostrated, so that my life has been preserved by drinks only, it is impossible for me to comply with this request. The nature of the evidence in this case is such, that in order to expose the fallacies of the extraordinary propositions from these parties, and to satisfy all persons, my reply must be very diffuse. And further, what his excellency was pleased to command in his previous communication of March 21 has been ordered and approved by the King, and it cannot be altered without mature consideration after the survey has been made.

If upon the margin of the Chucunaque, a little above or a little below the mouth of the Sucubti, there should be some firm ground on this side, where the danger of the overflow may be avoided, and which may be nearer to Betanzos, (for I am certain there is some a little higher up,) neither Donoso nor any other tyro schemer ought to be listened to; the desire of these people is merely to gain reputation even at the expense of arrangements made with prudence and experience. I expect from the known justice of your honor that my request made yesterday in the presence of Donoso, relative to the verbal conference that we had together, may be forwarded to his excellency for his superior consideration. In this conference throughout Donoso was convicted by his own arguments. I say this apart from the overflow, which is met before reaching the Chucunaque, and of which I made mention of the 14th and 18th ultimo; although this defect may be remedied if good ground is found. There only remains the doubt whether the water of the Principe is of good quality and of sufficient quantity; but in order to clear up this doubt I requested that your honor would order a couple of jars full of the water which flows not from the valleys of that district, but from the high springs entering into them, which water does not act on soap like that of the valleys when it is brackish; I also request your honor (as I did in Donoso's presence) to be pleased to inform his excellency beforehand that I offer to prove by unexceptionable witnesses how speciously fallacious were the statements of these parties, read by your honor in my presence and Donoso's. I make this offer in order that his excellency may not incautiously be misled by them.

God protect your excellency many years. Panama, May 9, 1787.

ANDRÉS DE ARIZA.

Señor Don JOSE DOMAS Y VALLE.

No. 8.

Josef de Matos to Domas y Valle.

SIR: Notwithstanding what I have explained to you under this day's date, in my official letters in reply to the orders of your honor, considering the obligation that I am placed under to lay before you whatever may best contribute to the service of his Majesty, and in pursuance of my duty as second in command to the governor, Don Andres de Ariza under the appointment of the viceroy, and now first in command in

consequence of the sickness of the said governor, it appears that I am in duty bound to make the following representations to your honor:

First, the support of any population whatsoever not being possible at this station, in consequence of its water and climate, in order to succor by land the new establishment that his excellency may determine to found upon the River Chucunaque, or upon others that discharge themselves into it, to facilitate and to secure the passage to Carolina, (which passage can only be made during two months of the year, part of January, all of February, and part of March,) it is sufficient that this post remain a station such as Bocachica or Seteganti. I do not lose sight of the fact that from this station a road might be re-opened direct to the westward, which would touch upon some of the stations of Chimasi, Chepo, or Terable; and, moreover, that the rivers Bayano, Este, Savanas, and Chucunaque, being formerly connected together at their sources, if, in time, a village could be established between their river heads, a road might be opened by land from hence to the village. For all this, I consider that the assistance of the fortress already mentioned would be sufficient.

In the second place, as the fort of Yavisa is situated at almost the same distance from Bocachica as from this station, and villages are to be established (in conformity with the orders of the viceroy) upon the rising ground of Betanzos, close to the mouth of the river Sucubti, upon the Chucunaque; it is evident that the journey from Yavisa to the mouth of the Sucubti can be made in summer in four days by water in common-sized pirogues, which is two days more than from this station by land. But in winter there are insurmountable difficulties to the undertaking of this journey. Thence it is, señor commandant-in-chief, that I could wish that the road which is to be opened to the establishment should be by way of Yavisa and the River Chucunaque, taking advantage of the mouth of the River Fugesa and one of the little villages which his excellency also mentioned; the other road being by way of one of the rivers Fupisa, or Fubuganti, the passage of the Indians from the northward by the river Sueti. Passing across these and the Fugesa, they descend to Yavisa in order to commit their hostilities, bold enough to go even as far as that establishment, (town.)

The advantages that would accrue in this case are manifest; the waters and climate at Yavisa are good; the plantains, which are the bread of the country, are close at hand, and the resources and assistance of Panama are more easy of access in consequence of the frequent visits of the canoes that come up the river, even as far as Real, in order to cut plantains. To establish the point of junction, there is no expense to be incurred at Yavisa, inasmuch as it contains a good stronghold, (a moated house,) with its warehouses; and if it should be found necessary to have barracks, (soldiers' quarters,) the troops themselves could construct them. They are able, at present, to obtain assistance from the villages of Penogeina, Molineca, Real, and Tichichi, by way of the river and also by land. Consequently they will be better protected against the incursions of the enemy; a better harbor cannot be wished for; and finally desertion by the soldiers will be rendered more difficult. But at this establishment of Principe, boats being seriously impeded by the rocks, no persons are tempted to come to it even with the exorbitant profit of one hundred per cent. on what they might bring. The warehouses, quarters for the soldiers, church and other buildings cannot stand longer than one year; for which reason, at present, they require to be built afresh, as has been the case with the church and one of the soldiers' quarters. This is caused partly by the quality of the material, but

chiefly by the soft character of the soil, which in the summer opens in large crevices, while in winter it is saturated with water, becoming peat-like; so that altogether there is never any firm holding ground for the main props of the buildings.

Finally, I am persuaded that in order to form the road to the north via this place, or by way of Yavisa, there will be one-third less expense incurred without taking into consideration the advantages of having the soldiers contented and free from epidemic complaints. Nevertheless the Lieutenant Colonel Don Juan Donoso, who proceeds to your station and has surveyed all these localities, will be able to inform your honor minutely on all the points you may desire, if you should deem it expedient to communicate the same to his excellency the viceroy, either in writing or in person.

God protect your honor many years. Principe of Darien, April 24, 1787.

I am your honor's most obedient and devoted servant,

Señor Don JOSEF DE MATOS.

Señor Don JOSÉ DOMAS Y VALLE,

Señor Governor and Commandant-in-chief.

No. 9.

Domas y Valle to Ariza.

I transmit to you a copy of the two letters which the engineer in ordinary, Don Juan Donoso, and the governor *pro tempore* of Darien, Don José de Matos, have sent to me in reply to the order of his excellency, which I had transmitted to them, relative to the new establishment to be formed at the locality of Betanzos, and some other small one between this and Principe, of the nature of a hamlet or village, in order that, agreeably with yesterday's discussion, the plan of execution may to-day be put in writing, and that the viceroy may consider and decide on what shall be satisfactory. For this purpose I intend to remit to him by the post of to-morrow, if possible, a copy of this dispatch, which you will return to me with your opinion.

God protect you for many years. Panama, May 9, 1787.

JOSÉ DOMAS Y VALLE.

Señor Don ANDRES DE ARIZA.

No 10.

Extract from Garcia Villaba's report on the Isthmus of Darien, taken from the Bogota archives, dated September 17, 1787. Caña mine.

The town or village of Santa Maria is distant three days' journey, by a bad road, from the village of Caña. It is situated in virgin land, in a fertile plain of great extent, fit for a large population. At present, the population consists of eight families of very wretched negroes and Indians, who maintain themselves merely by the game on the plain, and by some gold which they obtain by washing the earth. It has a stronghold of planks and tiles, with four swivel guns, one sergeant.

and twenty soldiers for its defence, some of whom are married. This village was very populous and was well known for its rich mines, named "Espiritu Santo," which were near the mountains of the same name. They were abandoned because the miners had not sufficient funds to put them in profitable working order, and also, because the rebel Indians, accompanied by the foreigners who were in the neighborhood, in the Gulf of Darien on the north, made assaults upon them. It would be very advantageous to the Crown and the province if the works in the mines were undertaken on the King's account, for they produce gold in such abundance and of such superior quality that it is commonly called the Potosi of this valuable metal. By the "fifths" alone they would be sufficient to maintain the province of Panama, as was proved when they were worked, and when the royal dues were estimated annually at one hundred thousand castrillions (three dollars and three cents each) of gold. *

* YPALISA. *

No. 11.

Milla's first expedition.

Señor COMMANDANT-IN-CHIEF: I communicate to you, sir, the discovery and observations that I have made upon the excursion with Captain Urruchurchu.

On Wednesday, the 16th, at half past one in the afternoon, we departed from this establishment by the river Aglomate, and following the track or pathway of the Indians, we proceeded along the foot of a mountain which the Indians denominated "Montana Grande," (Big Mountain,) by which name they distinguish it from the others, in consequence of its great height. At six in the evening we arrived at a hut which acts as a hostlery for the traders, where we slept. To this house or hut the distance is about three leagues, a little more or less, to traverse which we pass the said river forty-five times, with the water about half thigh deep. On the border of the river there are three houses where the Indians reside, and in all three there were not more than eight or ten of those who every day carry on traffic with this establishment. On Thursday at daybreak we took the second turning, ascending the mountain which has a sloping ascent of about three quarters of a league, from the summit of which the glimmer of this establishment may be descried, and following the pathway that the Indians use, which has a descent moderate and with various breaks and declivities, of about one league more or less, we find a pathway which turns off to the left to Sueti or Chueti. Shortly afterward you meet with the River Forte, and at a short distance thence the large river of Sucubti, into which the following and already mentioned rivers, Forte, Algancia, and Chueti discharge themselves. From the foot of the mountain these rivers meet, we proceeded downwards by the river Sucubti with the water knee and waist deep. This river shows that it contains large quantities of (matrix,) "madre;" in times of much rain it would have a strong current, by reason of the great fall, and must be very difficult to navigate from its being so full of eddies. Even with the little water it now contains it is requisite to speak very loud in order for us to hear one another. The Indians traverse this river at all times in their "cayucos" by their great dexterity in stemming the currents and avoiding the rocks; when they find themselves in dif-

faculty, suddenly they jump into the water and bear the cayuco out of the danger upon their shoulders, even when it is loaded with cargo; it has happened while I was there.

Proceeding down this river the first house belonging to them is met with on the right hand, and about a quarter of a league, a little more or less, another, and at about the like distance on the left another, and continuing up same river we reached a house where Captain Urruchurchu and his companions lodged us; I observed that it contained three women, namely, the mother of the captain and the wives of his brothers; five boys, and three men. These houses or species of huts are from ten to twelve yards long, and six yards wide, with "barbacoas" placed under the roof, where the Indians sleep, and below, the women, each in her hammock. There was no other furniture in there except a few drinking cups, the most of them broken, two descriptions of lances, many bows, arrows, and the kitchen utensils suited to their wants. At about half the way the captain proceeded in advance, stating that he was going to see if there was anything new going on among the Indians, and in case there should be, he would come and meet us in order that we might retrace our steps. He left me alone with the other Indians who accompanied me, with whom I continued the route the whole of Thursday the 17th, until my arrival at the before mentioned house, where I remained the whole of that night and the Friday following. On this day, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, Urruchurchu made his appearance with his wife, his son, and six Indians, telling me that those two lads were good friends, and that they had come to see us.

Upon my inquiring of him why he had not taken me to the house where he resided, he replied that I was tired and foot-sore, and that his house was very far off, and that the road that we had come was much better. Be this as it may, I noticed that both his sons and his wife, when he sent them for anything to the house, went and returned in less than one hour; finding that there was some repugnance to my going there I did not wish to put them out of their way.

At the back of the house is a very high hill, but not of great extent, very picturesque and pleasing. The Indians told me that on it the devil resided, and on that account I could not go there, although it was so near.

Upon asking Urruchurchu to what place the river Sucubti flowed, by which we had traveled, he informed me that it flowed as far as the river Santa Maria, and that it led to the establishment of Santa Maria Fecheche, and other villages where Don Andres de Ariza had been; that he formerly went there to traffic, but that Don Andre was not upon friendly terms with them, and that on that account he had ceased to do so.

Upon inquiring of him what the distance might be, he replied that it was the same as to Carolina; but he contradicted himself another day, telling me that it was an eight days' journey down the river and ten days' up.

On the Saturday, early in the morning, we started on our return to this establishment, there being in company with me three Indian women, six lads, and eleven Indians, who voluntarily wished to come. All these, as they perceived that I had my shoes and boots worn out, and that I was somewhat foot-sore, they kindly persuaded me to go on board one of their cayucos, in which I came up the river about two leagues, as far as the water would allow. I did not notice in all the distance that I traveled any mountains of any importance, with the exception of the two already mentioned, and those were not densely wooded as we had believed them to be, for they are covered with large trees high and tufted, and among them some very small ones clear of branches, so that it appears to me with great

facility a road might be made so as to travel by it on horseback. It is, in the first place, as I have already stated, three leagues from this establishment to the aforesaid skirt of the mountains called "Montana Grande," (Big Mountain.) Without the construction of a road one may travel the distance on horseback, cutting away any impediment that might cross the route.

This mountain, that the Indians consider so very large, has not one difficult pass, with the exception of a ravine at the commencement, which four men with spades could level in less than one hour, and in the middle of the ascent there is a tree that the winds have uprooted, the trunk of which is very large and lies athwart the road. The trouble of cutting at the tree may be avoided by using a pathway on one side or the other of the road, which may be extended to any desirable width. Much worse paths are traversed on horseback on the road from Aonda to Santa Fé de Bogota. On the journey up this mountain there is one defile which is one yard in breadth on the one side, and on the other of which has ——— to ——— (here the manuscript is unintelligible.) There is another bad pass beyond this place; descending the river Footi is met with; it appears to me there will be no difficulty, beyond which, in forming the road, carrying it not by way of the river Sucubti nor along its bank, but to the left, where, indeed, there are some fissures, which, however, are of little moment. I inquired of Captain Urruchurchu if there was much high ground further on, and he informed me that there was not, that we had passed the worst.

What related to your excellency is the sum of my observation. If, hereafter, anything should occur to me worthy of your attention I will communicate the same to your honor.

God protect your honor for many years.

MAN'L MILLA, *Sta. Ma.*

CAROLINA, January 27, 1788.

No. 12.

FERSEN'S JOURNAL ACROSS THE CORDILLERA.

Journal of the occurrences that have taken place up to this date in the matter of the opening of the road that is to traverse the isthmus from north to south.

February 16.—I arrived in the Bay of Carolina at half past 8 o'clock at night.

February 17.—I remained the whole of that day on the island, in consequence of the arrival there of the chief cazique, Don Bernardo, the captain, William Haler, and Urrichurchu, who, after leaving his family on the mainland, returned to the island; Captain Hooper arrived also; we passed the day together, and during the conversation, I noticed frequent smiles passing between the chiefs. I did not manifest any signs that I understood them on that occasion, paying them every respect, and acting with prudent dissimulation.

February 18.—In the morning of this day I proceeded to the mainland, and, conferring with my predecessor relative to the ill humor that I had noted between the caziques, at the same time bearing in mind what the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, Captain Dubernay, and the interpreters had related, hearing what each of them had to say separately, I

found that the grudges that had been perceived still to exist between these caziques were but too true. For this reason I joined the three caziques, and, in the presence of my predecessor, Don Antonio Velasquez, of the adjutant, Milla, and Captain Dubernay, we entered into a discussion upon the subject of the new road. The cazique in chief, Don Bernardo, and Captain William Haler replied that they were willing, and that they had come for the express purpose. Captain Urruchurchu, of Sucubti, declared the same, but added that he alone was sufficient to open the new route; that the reason of his ill humor proceeds from the circumstance that the other two caziques claim to assist at the operation of the road, (a thing that those of his tribe would not consent to, and would resist by force of arms;) and that it is not in his power to remedy it; that the commission in all its details had been intrusted to him only.

The chief caziques, Don Bernardo and Captain William Haler, replied, "the allegations of Urruchurchu were frivolous pretexts in order to hide his captious objections; that he had been to Carthagena merely to obtain rewards, and to deceive his excellency; that, at all events, they had offered their services for the effecting of the road; that it was not reasonable that they should be deprived of rendering service, inasmuch as they had all promised it conjointly when the pacification was discussed at Turbacco."

Having heard these arguments from both parties, I endeavored to make them understand how very advisable it was that they should act in unison, and should give proof of their good intentions. Captain Urruchurchu replied that he could not determine anything until he goes to consult with those of his tribe, without whose authority he could not act; that he will set out immediately for Sucubti, and return within six days with the reply in time to accompany the adjutant, Milla, who wishes to convey the packet of letters to his excellency, at Puerto Principe; that then the final decision will be made relative to the opening of the road, and it shall be determined whether or not the other caziques should join in this operation; that if, during these six days, any further steps are taken, he cannot be answerable for the consequences. The caziques, Don Bernardo and Captain Haler, after much altercation, at last declared that they acquiesced in this conclusion. In consequence of this, on the morning of this same day, the 18th, Captain Urruchurchu took his departure for Sucubti.

February 21.—On the morning of this day the brother of Urruchurchu presented himself before me with two lads. He states that his brother remained in this neighborhood and could not proceed to the mountain in consequence of having hurt one of his feet, but the other Indian chiefs declare that this is an excuse only, the truth being that he is commissioned by Urruchurchu and others to observe whether they were working at the road in contravention of the agreement entered into on the preceding day. At nightfall on this same day the chief cazique, Don Bernardo, and Captain Haler informed me that one of their confidential agents had just returned from the route to Sucubti, stating that he had encountered some Indians of the tribe of Urruchurchu, from whose conversation he inferred that they were there as spies.

February 22.—The adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, commissioned by me to watch the proceedings and listen to the conversation of the brother of Urruchurchu, who comes every day to the fort, gave to me the dispatch of which I annex a copy.

N. S.—On this same day Captain Hooper, with whom he had consulted concerning Urruchurchu, in confirmation of the communication.

that he had made to me verbally, gave to me a written document in English, a copy of the translation of which I annex, and it is No. 2.

February 23.—In the morning of this day the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, informed me that the brother of Urruchurchu had just told him that, notwithstanding that he (Urruchurchu) had been attacked by fever immediately on leaving this place for Sucubti; nevertheless, in order to fulfill what he had proposed, he is already on the return, visiting the villages in the mountain as far as Chueti in order to come to an arrangement with his tribes relative to the question of the road; the other caziques state that he will not come. On this same day the other caziques, Don Bernardo and Captain Haler, inform me that the cazique of Correto may be expected every day. Don Bernardo also adds that Captain Jack, of Gandi, has not yet been able to come because he is ill of fever, and because he has gone to see his *children*, but that he will be here within a short time.

February 24.—In the morning of this day an Indian of Sereti, named Manuel de la Cruz Quintana, enrolled years ago with the Indians of Gandi, and at the present time with the chief, Bernardo, whom, in consequence of his good disposition, I retain in the capacity of a spy, informed me that he knows that Urruchurchu has not used any diligence whatever in the matter of the treaty; that he is pretending to be unwell; and that he has no intention of returning. The truth is, that the six days' time that Urruchurchu demanded expired yesterday, the 23d; and that as yet he has not made his appearance, though his brother assured me this morning he would be here at 3 o'clock to-day.

February 25.—In the morning of this day Urruchurchu's brother came to the fort, stating that the reason for Urruchurchu's not having yet made his appearance was his illness of fever, which did not permit him to leave the house; in the evening Urruchurchu arrived on his return from Sucubti with the reply from the Indians of his tribe. This reply is in substance the same with that stated by him before his departure; that is to say, that by no means would the people of the mountains consent to the other chiefs or their people entering their territories or interfering in any way in the matter of the road; and this is the answer of all, which answer it is out of his power to change; that as for the rest they are ready, he and his, to fulfill all that he had offered to his excellency; that he comes to accompany the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, who is to convey the packet of letters to Puerto Principe, and will return with him; and that on his return a beginning of the opening of the road shall immediately be made.

Having heard these statements, and remembering Urruchurchu's previous reasons pro and con, it appeared to me advisable to take advantage of his favorable disposition. I therefore spoke to the caziques, Don Bernardo and Captain William Haler, telling them that the true way to render an effective service to the King and carry out the pacific intentions of his excellency lay in their contributing to the object in view; that they were fully aware of the obstinacy with which Urruchurchu and his people were opposed to any strangers interfering in the matter of the road; that it appears that there was some good reason existing in his mind for it; and that notwithstanding the surmises and accusations which they had made to me as to Urruchurchu's good faith, his consistent arguments and his conduct this day would not justify my giving him offense; and, further, that such conduct on my part might lead to a rupture of the present friendly relations, which would interfere with the reasonable designs of his excellency.

In consequence of these statements I dissolve my engagement with

them; at the same time returning thanks in his excellency's name. I promised them the same gratuity as they would have received had they assisted me in the work; telling them that I will explain the matter to his excellency, the viceroy, who will be gratified with this result, which conforms to his own views. I further informed them that on being remunerated they could retire to their villages, with the full assurance that in case Urruchurchu failed in what he has offered, they should be recalled to carry on the work conjointly with us.

This explanation judiciously made had the desired effect upon the caziques, Don Bernardo and Captain William Haler; for, after consulting together, they replied that they were satisfied, and that it was a sufficient inducement, that I told them it would gratify his excellency, whom they were anxious to convince of their fidelity. Thus happily ended this day's business.

February 26.—In consequence of what transpired on the preceding day, the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, is making his necessary preparations to start on the morrow, as directed, for Puerto Principe; the caziques, also. General Don Bernardo and Captain William Hales, are preparing to return to their villages, appearing well satisfied with the arrangement.

February 27.—Cazique General Don Bernardo and Captain William Hales, the lieutenant of Captain Jack, and all the Indian foot soldiers, have embarked to return to their villages, reiterating their good intentions and declaring their willingness and that of their tribes along the coast, to lend their assistance in the King's service; the cacique of Careto, styling himself Chevalier Paluti, is about to depart, having presented himself on my arrival tendering his services in anything that we might wish to employ him. On the same day the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, who conveys the packet of letters on the service of the King, has taken his departure hence for Puerto Principe, by the new road, and he is to return here by the same route. Of this I give an account in a separate official letter. I have dismissed all the caciques well contented, including Captain Urruchurchu of Sucubti, who has promised to undertake whatever he has agreed to.

FRANCISCO DE FERSEN.

CAROLINA OF DARIEN, *February 27, 1788.*

The commandant general of the establishments of the (Isthmus) Darien informs your excellency of the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, having set out this day on his journey, to proceed hence to Puerto Principe by way of the new road, accompanied by Captain Urruchurchu of Sucubti.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Agreeably to the superior orders of your excellency, the adjutant of this fort, Don Manuel Milla, departs this day "Dia de la Senora," with the packet of letters upon royal service, and accompanied by Captain Urruchurchu of Sucubti.

This officer proceeds by way of the new route, which traverses the Isthmus from the north to south hence to Puerto Principe. He is commissioned to treat with all the tribes of that mountain ridge and to reiterate to them the amicable intentions of your excellency as you have instructed me, which duty I am fully persuaded he will perform to the satisfaction of your excellency. For this reason it is with the greatest satisfaction that I communicate to your excellency this important intelligence, begging that you will accept my sincere congratulations at so favorable a commencement, not doubting that its termination will be equally favorable.

God protect your excellency (*muchos annos*) many years. Carolina, February 27.

Most excellent sir,

FRANCISCO DE FERSEN.

Most Excellent Señor Viceroy,

Don ANTONIO CABALLERO Y GORGORA.

No. 13.

Don Andres de Ariza to Don Antonio Caballero y Gorgora.

The governor of Darien communicated to your excellency that the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, has taken his departure for Carolina, with Captain Suspani.

MOST EXCELLENT AND MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: By way of Panama, by post, I transmitted to your excellency, on the 7th of the current month, the information of my having had the satisfaction to receive the first correspondence by way of this new isthmus. It was that of your much esteemed favor of the 7th February, the bearer of which was the adjutant of Carolina, Don Manuel de Milla, convoyed by Captain Suspani, two Indians, his relations, and the linguist, Pio.

The said travelers had to pass very carefully and cautiously through some districts of Atchuanati, more especially upon their arrival at the mouth of the Sucubti, where they observed that the Chucunas and Moretes have not separated. The cause of this, according to Suspani, is that they have not entered into any agreement with your excellency; Milla himself will more clearly and specifically explain this. These rebel Indians are those who obstinately refuse to grant us a passage through that district, and are the same with those who endeavored to cut off the retreat of and to surround the thirty men whom I dispatched on the 17th of January, of which I gave your excellency advice on the 26th of the same month. I was under the impression that these enemies were partisans of Captain Suspani; but I have been much rejoiced not only at having this false impression removed, but of having the great satisfaction to treat amicably with Suspani himself. By the friendly treatment which I have shown him, I flatter myself that I have convinced him of our good faith, friendly intentions, and complete reconciliation. God grant it may be so. To-day the travelers take their departure hence by water, taking the widely-extended detour of the river Chucunaque to reach the Fubganti, avoiding the road by which they have arrived here, so as not to fall into any ambuscade of the rebel Indians, which is feared by Captain Suspani.

The expressions that I have heard from him are, as has already been stated, the most sincere and generous towards us that could possibly be desired. May the God of armies continue to us his helping hand.

God protect your excellency for many years. Principe of Darien, the 10th of March, 1788.

Most excellent and most illustrious,

Señor ANDRES DE ARIZA.

The most Excellent and Illustrious

Señor Don ANTONIO CABALLERO Y GORGORA.

P. S.—As Suspani and his partisans remain in amity with us, there is nothing to fear relative to the others, for, as they live upon a level country and without any aloe plantations on this side of the Chucunaque, they may early be invaded and made to retreat or to succumb.

Manuel Garcia y Villalba to Domas y Valle.

HONORED SIR: I have already communicated to you that Captain Suspani with two other Indians, a negro interpreter of Carolina, and a cadet of the establishment of Carthagena, named Don Manuel de Milla, adjutant to the commandant of that place, Señor Fersen, having left Carolina on the second of the current month, made their appearance at this establishment on the seventh, in order to negotiate a peace with this government.

I have now to state that, after having been treated as courteously as possible, they set out on their return by way of the river Chucunaque, in order to proceed by its waters as far as the mouth of the river Chuëti, which empties into the Fuganti. Here they expected to find friendly Indians in the villages waiting to receive them and convey them in safety as far as Carolina. The change in the mode of their return by following this new route is a caution suggested by the cunning of Captain Suspani in order to avoid the Chucunas. These Indians are opposed to granting a free passage to Sucubti.

An encounter with them would be unavoidable on the small island in the said river where they have encamped to obstruct the passage. The Chucunas are opposed to the passage by the Chucunaque, because, as they say, the chiefs of the other villages did not give them notice when they went to Carthagena that they also might go with them to negotiate a peace; but Captain Suspani, who is actually the owner of the territories which secure the freedom of the isthmus from one establishment to the other, deems this obstacle but slight, and thinks it easy to secure that the Indians of the rivers Sucubti, Chuëti, and Fubiganti act in good faith. Although there should be no other way, we have at all events secured by this medium the communication from north to south.

Captain Suspani, I assure your honor, has surprised me by his display of the greatest capacity, foresight, and prudence on the present occasion. He acts with the greatest fidelity; he promised to return to this establishment after two months have elapsed with his wife; and as soon as he shall have arrived at the mouth of the Chuëti, to dispatch the pirogues with the people who may be in company with him, and his brother Ignacio. He also promised faithfully to send Indians with the correspondence as soon as he shall arrive at Carolina, and to remain faithful and endeavor to conciliate the Chucunas and Moretis. Suspani, as he is much disliked by the inhabitants of the villages in the north and in the south, is bound to take great pains to surpass all in his offers. It is true that they are conditional, for although he allows the road to be opened through his territories, he sets certain limits; as, for example, that it be narrow, and that it is not to be traversed by troops, nor by a greater number of men than four or six at a time. He is fearful lest we should surprise and compel him to conform to our usages and customs: for they all like liberty to which they are accustomed. I have sufficient reasons for apprehending that as soon as the opening of said road is commenced by us, they will oppose it, and, therefore, disagreements must arise. Hence war, which will cost us some bloodshed, will arise.

I still insist upon my plan, and for the following reasons: It will be the means of depriving them of communication on the north with the English; necessarily, in time, they must be reduced to accept our terms and compelled to sue for peace, for hatchets, knives, &c. They prove this by their mutual dissensions, such as took place at the meeting on the

Sucubti between the "Arqui-Chucunas" and Suspani on his journey to this place. An attempt to subdue this rebellious and indomitable people as a means of keeping open the road will drive them into the mountain fastnesses, from which we shall find it impossible to dislodge them.

For these reasons it is better to desist from the present undertaking, and, until they are better rooted in our friendship, use every means to deprive them of the supplies which they procure from the English through the ports of the north. This, sir, in my opinion, is the most advisable plan to be adopted, and I offer this to convince any person of the contrary opinion. Your honor will do me the favor to accept this opinion as arising from the anxious wish I have, as a good and loyal subject, that matters may be conducted in the best manner.

God protect your honor many years. Principe, Darien, March 10, 1788.

MANUEL GARCIA VILLALBA,
Senior Commander-in-chief.

P. S.—Suspani has not taken with him the guides from Carolina, being fearful of the other Indians, as he has not yet arranged with them upon this subject.

M. GARCIA VILLALBA.

No. 15.

Ariza to Domas y Valle.

MOST EXCELLENT SIE VICEROY AND CAPTAIN GENERAL: Under date of the 7th instant, I informed your worship, by the boat on service at this establishment, that the packet of letters had arrived from Carolina, including another which, under the aforesaid date, I addressed to your excellency, and which was brought to this place by the adjutant, Don Manuel de Milla, and the captain of Sucubti, Urruchurchu, or Suspani. The said "carriers," after they had rested two days, represented to me that they desired to take their departure, in consequence of their being required to return to their destination with dispatch, without waiting for the answer of your excellency. On the 10th instant, at six o'clock in the morning, they embarked here, to effect the return by way of the large river of Chucunaque, and to reach the mountain chain by proceeding up the rivers Fuganti and Chueti, to a point one day's journey from Carolina.

According to the various journeys which I have made through those districts, I conceived they would reach Carolina from the 13th to the 20th of the current month.

The said travelers have been treated as your excellency desired. They were well satisfied with the manner in which they were treated by us. Urruchurchu offered to send to me from Chueti, their point of embarkation, his brother Ygnacio, or, in case of his absence, some Indian of consideration, to inform me of their journey, and whether the Indians who joined them are friendly.

Both Milla and Urruchurchu have told me that immediately on their arrival at Carolina, they intended to open the road with the help of other captains of Indians and infantry officers, already appointed for that purpose, though, as it is believed, the Chucunas are opposed thereto.

Milla states that the road on this side, nearly as far as the house of

Suspani, is already made, the ground being quite level; and that on the other side, to the northward, the ascent of the mountain ridge is almost imperceptible, so that, in the state in which it now is, trains of beasts of burden can almost pass and come even to this place.

The survey of this route was the duty which your excellency confided to the management and effective energy of Milla. The aforesaid Indians, the Chucunas, are the same as those who opposed our troops in the month of January, when I went to measure the inundation at the hill of Betanzos.

Suspani states that they will not relinquish that post, and on that account he deviated from the route on the opposite side.

God protect your excellency for many years. Principe, March 15, 1788.

ANDRÉS DE ARIZA.

Señor Don JOSEF DOMAS Y VALLE.

No. 16.

Milla's report to Domas y Valle.

Having been commissioned by his lordship, the viceroy, to make a journey across the territories of Darien from north to south, I left Carolina on the 2d day of the present month, accompanied by three Indians, who were to act as my guides, with the understanding that Captain Suspani had paved the way, and agreed beforehand with the other tribes, especially with the Chucumaques, for a free and uninterrupted passage as far as the establishment at Puerto Principe. But as soon as I arrived near the territories of the said intractable Indians, Suspani admitted the risk of an encounter with the Chucunas, in consequence of his not having communicated with them, which he assured the commandant of Carolina he had done. Thus it became necessary to pass these territories secretly, effacing the foot-marks that I made.

All of this was sufficient reason for my returning without concluding my commission, had I not been incited by the ardent wish to accomplish this undertaking, so desirable for the great advantage of his Majesty's service.

In fact, forgetful of the dangers referred to, I succeeded in accomplishing the undertaking at the expiration of six days, resting some time in certain places upon the route. At Puerto Principe, Suspani suggested that the Chucuna Indians might waylay us upon the return. For this reason I resolved to effect the return by way of the rivers Savana, Fuganti, and Chueti, spending on this very circuitous route from ten to twelve days. As soon as we reached the village Yavisa, I was made aware, by a letter from the governor of this province, Don Andres de Ariza, that two Indians had followed our footsteps very nearly as far as Principe. Upon this Suspani became much troubled, apprehending that the Chunas might waylay us at the mouth of the Fuganti River. Consequently it appeared to him expedient that I should not run this risk, but that he should be dispatched with the letters to Carolina, while I returned to Puerto Principe. He proposed to return and fetch me as soon as he had settled everything. In virtue of this I adopted the resolution which appeared to him advisable, and, considering that it was expedient for the royal service that my return to my destination should be effected as speedily as possible, I immediately set out on my journey to this city, and hence to Porto Bello, confident that your excellency

would freely grant me the necessary assistance, and would give directions accordingly to the governor of Puerto Bello.

God protect your excellency many years. Panama, 20th March, 1788.

MANUEL DE MILLA, *Santa Ma.*

Don JOSÉ DOMAS Y VALLE.

No. 17.

Domas y Valle to the Viceroy.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I inclose to your excellency the adjoined letter from the governor of Darien, Don Andres de Ariza, inasmuch as he transmitted it to me specially for that purpose at the time of advising me by the document No. 1 of the arrival of Captain Suspani at the establishment of Principe, together with the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, two Indians and a linguist. To the official letter from your excellency of the 7th of February, received on the 15th of the current month through the medium of Don Francesco Fersen, (or by way of the new road that is to be opened from Carolina to this place,) I replied immediately, by my letter No. 2, in order that the said Suspani or Milla may convey it at the time of their returning to the place of their destination; whereof I transmit the information to your excellency for your better guidance.

God protect your excellency for many years. Panama, 20th March, 1788.

Most excellent sir,

JOSÉ DOMAS Y VALLE.

Most Excellent Señor VICEROY and

CAPTAIN-IN-CHIEF of these Kingdoms.

No. 18.

MILLA'S SECOND JOURNEY ACROSS THE CORDILLERA.

Journal of the track by the route which I followed in the passage made across the Isthmus of Darien from north to south.

On the second of the present month, Sunday, I left Carolina at 6 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by the Indian Suspani, chief of the village of Sucubti, and two of his companions, and the interpreter Pisquinto. We commenced our journey by way of the Aglatomate, following up the course of its waters with slight and repeated crossings, until we arrived in the vicinity of the mountain chain where the Indians of Chueti keep a small hut, (the same that I described in my first official letter, dated January 22,) which serves as a lodging for them and for those of Sucubti usually carrying on their trade with Carolina by this road. From Carolina to this place the distance may be about two leagues and a half, observing that on arriving at the point which they call the "two mouths," the one on the right must be followed; in the summer time it is entirely dry.

In order to the recognition of this place, a small Indian hut covered with plantain leaves will be seen, and at a short distance from this spot will be perceived, looking along the line which forms the mountain chain, a mountain rather less than the range to the right. At this place water

will already have been found in this branch. Thus far the bed of the Aglatomate is in some places sand, in others gravel; and from this place onward the stones show above water and are easily moved. Taking great care that these marks are recognized, on the right of the river will be found the road or pathway leading to the aforesaid lodging, (hospitium,) which stands at about sixteen to twenty yards from the margin of the river.

From this place, the right path to ascend the mountain chain from north to south is unmistakable, inasmuch as on passing three or four contiguous and small ravines, (quebradas,) or, more properly speaking, on passing one and the same ravine three or four times, and paying a little attention, there will be found on the left hand a deep hollow much trodden, which is where the mountain begins to ascend, the pathway being so wide and trodden that it appears as though it had been made by ourselves. The whole of the ascent is rather steep, and at the border of it the trunk of a fallen tree will be met with which impedes the direct line of the road; but both to the right and left there is a passage.

Standing at this point the shimmer of the sea may be described, nay, Carolina itself may be seen, although it is impossible to see both sides of it. The pathway must be followed without taking any notice of that to the left which leads to Chueti, and following the one to the right which is almost direct from north to south, we may reach the top of the mountain, and make the descent, which is not so steep, although somewhat longer.

The termination of the declivity of this chain of mountains forms an acute angle, at the point of which the rivers Forti and Sucubti are met with, and which form the angle. As soon as we arrive at this spot, we may proceed down the river, which is only one, since there the two unite and form one river, the Sucubti. If you follow the course of this river with the stream, which runs southward, without any difficulty whatever, there will be found, after a journey of three or four hours, a plantation of plantain trees, and a very small house, and in half an hour afterwards another, both on the right bank; and in about an hour afterwards, a similar one on the left-hand side. A quarter of a league further down a larger house will be met with than those referred to on the left, which is that of Ignacio, the elder brother of Urruchurchu, the same in which they received me when I went out with him the first time, in the month of January. In this house I took rest upon this last route, arriving at it at the hour of two in the afternoon, whence, after resting myself, I proceeded on my journey by a road that is at the back of it, and ascending a small mountain of "live rock," (the pathway over which is unmistakable in consequence of its being much trodden,) at the distance of about half a league, I again descended to the aforesaid river, which at this spot contains many large rocks, which may be avoided by going either to the left or to the right, according to the convenience.

Without losing sight of the river, we find, at the distance of a league, first an Indian house; a short distance thence another; and, at the like distance from the latter, is the town or village of Sucubti, where the Captain Urruchurchu has his residence. This village is composed of six houses, together with those above referred to, and two or three lower down; the number of the inhabitants whereof will be about thirty Indians capable of bearing arms, a few more women, and sixty children of both sexes. On Monday the third, I staid the whole day in this village in consequence of the said Urruchurchu's being engaged in making arrangements for the journey that we were about to undertake. On Tuesday the fourth, I took my departure, accompanied by the said cap-

tain and two Indians belonging to him; at daybreak proceeding along the banks of the river, with the stream, or at various points leaving it, all the ground being level and clear of wood; about ten o'clock in the day, after having walked about two leagues, we left the river entirely. We continued the journey by a path made by the Indians, which is to the left of the river. The whole of the rest of this day we proceeded through a forest, very level and open, which is where the Indians of Sucubti carry on the chase, inasmuch as it abounds in all descriptions of game. At about half past five o'clock in the evening we made a halt in a small valley, where, in a small pool, was scarcely sufficient water to satisfy our wants.

On Wednesday the fifth we continued this route through the same forest, and at about ten o'clock in the day we again met with the river Sucubti, at a place where the Indians made an attack upon the lieutenant of the permanent battalion of Panama and wounded the guide. As soon as we arrived at this spot, Urruchurchu told me that we could not proceed any further until some Indians arrived with their pirogues, (canoes,) which would convey us the remaining short distance to the road which the Spaniards had opened. We were waiting the arrival of these pirogues until Thursday the 6th, when there arrived four with eight Indians, who, as I understood, were Uruichucunas; and from the great suspicions and greater mistrust that I entertained of them, I knew that they were of those included in our truce, and that they were allied with the rebellious Chucunas, who, I informed myself, were always upon the lookout to fall upon any of our people who should proceed into the forest from the settlement of Puerto Principe. These Indians made to me various statements all full of deception and opposed to the opening of the road. They said that they do not wish to have troops marching through their territories; and that in order to have the communication that we desire with Puerto Principe, it is sufficient that they themselves should carry to and fro such parcels of letters as we might require. They said also, that they desire to be at peace with us but on the condition that they remain in their territories and we in ours; to all which I gave my consent in order that they might allow me to continue my journey. Upon which they were satisfied, Urruchurchu having made them a present of some yards of manufactures of those that his excellency gave to him at Carthagena, which for that purpose he brought with him secretly. On this day at about twelve o'clock we embarked upon the river, and at about two leagues thence we made a halt near to the road they call the Ariza Road.

On Friday the 7th, at daybreak, we continued the journey by the road opened by the Spaniards, and at three o'clock we passed the river Chucuna by a floating bridge, and arrived at the island where Don Luis de la Carrera was encamped. There we met with fresh tracks and huts of the Chucunas, at which Urruchurchu was much troubled, and in order to conduct me with the greatest precaution he proceeded forward with the other Indians, I following him at a distance, until passing the other branch of this river newly called "La Paz." At this spot the guides were dismissed, as we considered ourselves out of danger. Nevertheless, using the precaution to efface with the hands my foot-prints in the sand, they agreed that when we returned we should not pass that way lest we should encounter the Chucunas. We continued our journey with Urruchurchu, and at about five o'clock in the evening we arrived at Puerto Principe. Suspani resolved that on our return we should proceed by way of the river Saranas, Chucunaque, and Fubuganti, landing at the village of Chueti, one short day's journey from the road to Carolina.

This idea was considered judicious by Don Andres de Arisa, who looked into the matter. On the 10th I proceeded on my return route for my destination by the way just indicated. I spent two days in reaching the village of Yavisa, it being necessary to await the tides. I stopped the whole of the 12th, waiting to have two pirogues made ready for the remainder of the journey by water; at nine o'clock p. m. of that same day we again proceeded on our course. Having informed Urruchurchu that the governor had written to me that two Indians had been in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, following our steps, at this information he was much vexed, and stated that these Indians were Chucunas; that they were waiting for us; and that he suspected that when they perceived we did not return by the route we had come, they would meet us at the mouths of the river Fubuganti. Upon this information and foreseeing danger, I determined to return and to dispatch the Captain Suspani to Carolina with the parcels of letters that I was conveying. This arrangement he thought advisable, in order to avoid accident, the blame of which would be thrown upon him in spite of his honest intentions.

MANUEL MILLA, *Santa Ma.*

YAVISA, *March 13, 1788.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Under date of the thirteenth of the current month from Yavisa, the adjutant, Don Manuel Milla, states to me the following:

"By the annexed diary you will be made acquainted with all that I have done as well as with the motive for adopting this precaution. It would be much to be regretted if, after having succeeded in this attempt, any misfortune should happen at the very last moment. I cannot explain this more fully, because Suspani and his Indians are overlooking me; but as soon as I arrive at Puerto Principe I will do so more in detail, assuring you that my return to this station will be as speedy as possible.

"God protect your excellency for many years. Yavisa, March 13, 1788.

"MANUEL DE MILLA, *Santa Ma.*

"Señor Don FRANCISCO FERSEN."

I communicate to your excellency the accompanying original journal of the journey of this officer, whose singular merit and zeal in the service has been manifested on this important occasion. He has so well accomplished his purpose that I do not doubt that your excellency will deem him worthy to be brought under the notice of the sovereign, in order that he may obtain through the royal favor the reward merited by such distinguished services.

God protect your excellency many years. Carolina, March 24, 1788.

FRANCISCO DE FERSEN.

Most Excellent Señor Don ANTONIO CAVALLERO Y GORGORA.

No. 19.

Don Antonio Caballero y Gorgora to Don Andres de Ariza.

MOST EXCELLENT AND MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: On the 16th of the current month I informed your excellency of the unexpected return of

Don Manuel de Milla by way of Panama. This officer was commissioned to acquaint your excellency, in detail, with the circumstances that have transpired with Captain Suspani. Being doubtful (now that he has altered his route) whether the knowledge of those circumstances which have taken place may not be delayed in reaching your excellency, and knowing that they ought to be carefully weighed by your superior judgment, so that you can form a correct opinion of the fidelity of the said Indian, I make the following communication:

In the first place, shortly after he left his house at Sucubti with Milla, he arrived at a road or opened pathway, which I ordered to be made in the month of November, 1786, and he told Milla "This is the path opened by the people from Principe." On this authority Milla informed me that my troops had opened a good road almost as far as the aforesaid village and up to the foot of the mountain range. I replied that through want of guides we are still unfamiliar with it. Milla, likewise, informed me that Suspani, mistrustful of the Indians of Moreti and of the Chucunas, had deviated, for his safety, from the direct road at different points.

The Indians of Arnachucuna (a gorge that discharges its waters at Sucubti) showed themselves openly to be our friends. From the neighborhood of this gorge there accompanied him, among others, the Chevaliers Yxpoli and Metecernia; to whom, for this act of loyalty, I sent as a present some pieces of cloth and cutlass each, intimating to them that I was desirous of being acquainted with them, to pay them even greater facilities.

I have endeavored to show myself towards Suspani and his two relatives who accompanied him kind as well as generous; in return for which, by civilities and expressions of gratitude, they have given the plainest proof of loyalty. I made known to Suspani my desire to make the acquaintance of his wife and children, in order to pay them civilities also. I mentioned them by the name Milla had given to them, and I added thereto a name of my own, with which he was much pleased, and offered to bring them with him within the third or fourth moon. After which, and as an evidence of my sincerity, I presented these children with some gifts, such as cambrics, chintzes, kerchiefs, looking-glasses, and one doubloon for each person, besides some dolls made of earthenware for the little ones. I gave to Suspani a coverlet or pouch embroidered at Quito, some gold studs for the wrists, and a gratuity of an ounce of gold. I granted liberty to some prisoners who solicited it through his intervention. I also remunerated the interpreter and the other two Indians, already mentioned, with another doubloon each. To our friend Milla, the first who had traversed the Isthmus, I presented, as a reward, half a dozen ounces of gold. These presents, with those already mentioned, produced in all of them an overwhelming sense of pleasure and confidence. When they took their departure they offered to send to me forthwith from Fubaganti, Suspani's brother, in order that I might make his acquaintance, and that he might give me notice of the progress of their journey.

In obedience to my orders the inhabitants of the villages belonging to this government through which he passed received Milla with the greatest kindness and civility and disinterested confidence which Suspani could possibly wish for. At Pinorgana, which is distant from Yavisa more than two leagues, all the Indians assembled together with the cazique, paying many compliments to Suspani and to his wife, so that everything has been mutually gratifying; in consequence of which, as reported, he made them a very feeling speech, assuring them of his unalterable loyalty, and saying that he considered himself allied with the

Spaniards as intimately "as pitch is with timber." When Milla resolved to return from the mouth of the River Tapisa, at two leagues distance from the village of Yavisa, Suspani returned also, in order to request a certificate from the commandant of the post that he had delivered him safe and sound; so that in the event of Milla's death no charge could be brought against him. I suppose that he will have reached Carolina on Holy Tuesday, the 18th of the current month.

Suspani made a very ambitious display, not only of the favors he had received from your excellency, but likewise of the title of "Captain" with which he was invested, causing it to be read in an audible voice in all places through which he passed, and even in my presence.

He has told me that even should the Moretis and Chucunas not willingly accept our friendship, he would compel them to do it by force. I doubt, however, his power, because he has shown much apprehension for his own life. He might do it with ease by the assistance of the king's troops, and the more easily when I have a road opened towards the Chucunas, to within a short distance of their village, on level ground.

It is reported that the two Indian tribes referred to are displeased, because they were not consulted as to an amicable arrangement, in order that they might enjoy its benefits in the same way that Suspani and the other captains are doing, through the generosity and kindness of your excellency, who has given the presents to the families of those who consented to the said amicable arrangements. This indicates a jealous hope of enjoying similar advantages rather than an obstinate opposition to us. These Indians, moreover, state the necessity for your excellency to open an extensive road through this country, in order to carry letters. This they are willing to do without the Spaniards coming to examine their territories—a privilege which their ancestors never have permitted. All these expressions of their sentiments rather manifest weakness than arrogance.

The Lord of armies has been pleased to take our part, and by His sovereign assistance the greatest difficulties will be made smooth.

Suspani showed great fear upon approaching Principe, and made Milla proceed in advance, in order to guard against surprise, telling him that we were always upon the lookout in this vicinity against the Indians, and he thought it prudent to give notice beforehand of Milla's approach lest we should take his life. All along the route by which they passed, Suspani pointed out to this officer the places where he had had encounters with our troops, relating to him in detail all that had transpired.

When he saw the captain of the guard and inspectors of roads, Gabriel Morales, he said, "I thought that this man was dead, because I once shot at him when he was very close to me." See the journal of the 2d of August, 1786, drawn up by Captain Morales. When he crossed the large interior bay of Bocachica, in front of the moated house of Sutuganti, he said, "They built this here because in one of my excursions I sank a canoe here which was going to Panama laden with fruit." In passing in front of the River Tagenia, he said, "Up this river I burned the village, (a provincial village or Tival village,) the population of which were blacks," (negroes.) See the communication that I made on this subject in January, 1785. To Captain Morales Suspani said: "Why did our troops infest his river so much that even when they had entered others they always fell back upon Sucubti to commit hostilities, and not upon the people of the neighboring territories?"

To which Morales replied, it was because we had ascertained that it was from this river alone came the Indians to molest our villages and boats.

All which I submit to the superior understanding of your excellency, persuaded that not only will they be well received, but probably that these advices may be found useful, so that you may be able by means of them to form your future arrangements.

God protect your excellency for many years. Darien, March 26, 1788.

Don ANTONIO CABALLERO Y GORGORA.

Most Excellent Sir Señor ANDRES DE ARIZA.

WASHINGTON, *February 2, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the department herewith, a letter from Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, which is accompanied by a description of a coal mine in the State of Panama, one day's journey from the railroad, and having a water communication with the sea.

The description of this mine is drawn up by Rev. Richard Temple, late British chaplain at Aspinwall, now settled in the State of New York. He is the present proprietor of the mine.

The importance of this discovery, should the coal mine prove to be a valuable one, is very great. The subject has commanded the interest and attention of the government at a former period.

I therefore respectfully suggest, that these papers be added to my last communication concerning the Isthmus of Darien, which has recently been called for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS,
Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: I have long known Mr. Richard Temple, and take great pleasure in commending him to you and in stating that his statements can be implicitly relied upon.

I thought it might be of importance to the government to ascertain the character of the mines of which he speaks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Admiral DAVIS.

The discovery of coal on the Isthmus of Panama.

The existence of coal on the Isthmus of Panama has always been a subject of great interest, both to science and commerce. About three years since Captain Daniel George, a citizen of the State of Panama, discovered a large deposit of excellent semi-bituminous coal on the Rio Indio, (the river of the Indians,) in the territory of the department of Cocle, district of Penonomé, sovereign State of Panama.

Extensive grants of land were made to Captain George by the State of Panama, which he has legally transformed to Richard Temple, the present proprietor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINES.

1. *Uvero*.—The coal at this mine crops out in different places and in different forms. The well or shaft was dug here near the base of the hill, which is about one hundred feet high, and lightly wooded. The dip of the seam at the well seems perpendicular; while on the opposite side of the hill it appears again, and there the seam runs horizontally.

2. *Iaboncillo*.—This mine is described as a wonderful deposit of coal. The vein crops out on the banks of the Rio Indio, where it rises about thirty feet, and extends up and down the stream for about three hundred yards. The canoe can be put close alongside. The hill on which the well was dug rises about sixty feet from the banks of the river.

3. *Esterial*.—This mine is situated on the bank of a small stream that flows into the River Esterial, which also empties into the Rio Indio. Near the small stream where the coal is found there rises a hill about two hundred feet high. The dip of the vein is about 60° , the thickness of the seam about six feet. The coal as seen on the opposite side of the stream seems to run in the direction of Guinea, with the dip of 60° . The land is quite level between these two mines.

4. *Guinea*.—This mine is at the side of a thinly-wooded hill, of about fifty or sixty feet high. The vein appears about nine feet thick, with but little dip, being nearly horizontal. The general course runs west.

THE MINES IN GENERAL.

The foregoing descriptions were given by Captain George from memory. I should judge from them and from what he said otherwise, that what has been granted to him as "The Rio Indio coal mine," consisting, as expressed in the grant, of four distinct veins or mines, is, in reality, but a single underlying stratum thrown up into different forms by some great internal movement in former years. That there are immense coal deposits there seems evident proof from the statements of all who have been there. The freedom with which some of the larger and better specimens burn leads to the reasonable conclusion that the coal is of a valuable quality, that is, when taken from such depths as to secure fair specimens.

MODES OF COMMUNICATION.

1. *Road from Penonomé to Aspinwall*.—There is a road from the interior city of Penonomé to Aspinwall, passing by the mines. It is a cattle road, chiefly used in summer. From the mines to Penonomé is a two-days' ride on mules; and from the mines to Aspinwall, one day and a half.

2. *Down the Rio Indio*.—The streams from the mines fall into the Rio Indio. This is a river, in ordinary water, of sufficient size for large canoes, with a heavy current for nine months of the year, when full. The port is narrow and only adapted for light-draught vessels. An engineer alone could decide whether the outlet could be made available or not. My own opinion is that the river can be made available for at least a portion of the year, but the port lies on the Atlantic side.

3. *By the way of Chagres*.—From the mines to Gatun, where one strikes the railroad, is a day's journey. Flat-bottom boats can go down during nine months of the year. The country is everywhere heavily timbered. Gatun would be the cheapest and best temporary outlet.

4. *By the way of Chorrera*.—There is no open road to Chorrera, which

is probably the nearest point on the Pacific coast; but Indians speak of going there through the forest in two days on foot. There is a large stream that runs from the direction of the mines capable of floating small steamers. Of this, however, nothing can be satisfactorily ascertained until a complete survey be made. In January, February, and March, Indians could be sent through the forest and the best information be obtained.

Population.—The entire population in the neighborhood of the mines consists of Indians, (Choloos.) They are quiet, peaceable, and industrious, quite unlike the worthless population of the coast. They number, I should think, about three thousand.

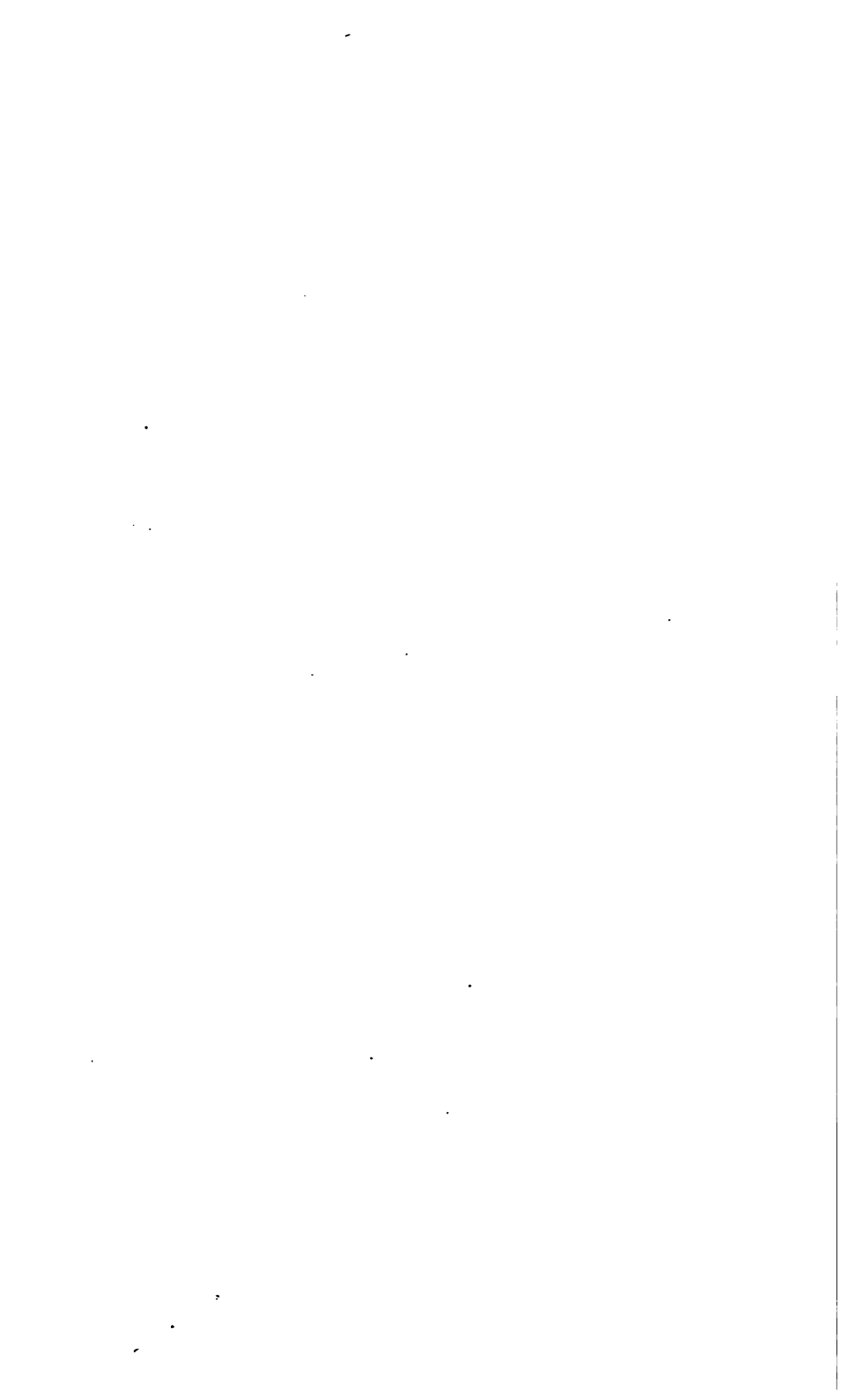
Wages.—They would probably ask from sixty cents to a dollar per day, and find themselves.

Living.—Living is very cheap when the productions of the country are used. There is good beef, with fruits and vegetables in immense variety.

Climate.—The climate is much superior to the coast.

Seasons.—There are about eight months of the year called rainy months, and four usually without rain.

H. Ex. Doc. 113—4



IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHICAGO HARBOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 17, 1869, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the proposed improvement of the harbor of Chicago.

FEBRUARY 7, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 4, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of February 17, 1869, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the proposed improvement of the harbor of Chicago.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 17, 1869, referred to this office, directing examinations and surveys to be made at the port of Chicago with a view to secure such additional and enlarged facilities as the necessities of commerce at that point demand, I herewith transmit a report from Brevet Colonel J. B. Wheeler, major corps of engineers, dated November 30, 1869, to whom this subject was referred by me, together with extracts from so much of the proceedings of a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, convened at Milwaukee, January 19, 1870, to examine into and report upon certain harbor improvements on Lakes Superior and Michigan, as relates to the harbor in question.

I concur in the views of the board as to the necessity of an outer harbor for the accommodation of the increasing trade of Chicago, and in their approval of the location and method of construction recommended by Colonel Wheeler.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 30, 1869.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

The port of Chicago and its commerce are so well known, that a description of the locality, accompanied by statistics, as usually in the case, when presenting a plan of improvement to be considered, would be a waste of paper and time.

I therefore confine myself to some general facts and to suggesting a plan that, being carried out, would, in my opinion, secure the facilities demanded by the necessities of commerce at this port.

During July and August of this year, a survey of the harbor entrance and lake front of the city was made, under my direction, in obedience to orders of the Chief of Engineers.

A tracing, marked W, of the map made from this survey accompanies this report and shows the condition of the bar, the harbor entrance, the various improvements, and the water front of the city from about three-fourths of a mile north of the entrance to a point one and one-fourth miles south. This is projected on a scale of $\frac{1}{400}$ or 400 feet to one inch. In order to show the progressive stages of the harbor improvements, I have attached herewith three sketches.

The first is from the map of a survey made in August, 1858, under direction of Colonel J. D. Graham, and shows the condition of the bar, harbor entrance, and improvements at that date.

The second is from a map made in 1865, from a survey of Mr. Cheshbrough, under the direction of General W. F. Reynolds, and shows the condition after the completion of the extension of the north pier, by the city authorities, built in 1864 and 1865.

The third sketch shows the condition at the close of the present season. For the statistics necessary to show the exact extent of the commerce of this port, I would refer to previous reports of the Chief of Engineers and of the Treasury Department.

An idea of its present proportions may be obtained from the following statement of the numbers of vessels entering and clearing during the months of June, July, and August, kindly furnished me by the collector of customs at Chicago:

Coastwise.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
Number of vessels in June.....	2,082	2,041	902.15
Number of vessels in July.....	2,069	2,042	905.55
Number of vessels in August.....	2,115	2,021	933.25
To and from foreign ports—			
Number of vessels in June.....	14	29	11.75
Number of vessels in July.....	22	36	14.5
Number of vessels in August.....	31	22	15.5
	6,333	6,231	
Total number of vessels.....		12,564	2,784.55

The greatest number of arrivals of vessels during any one day in the season of 1869 occurred on the 5th of June, when 212 vessels reported during twenty-four hours; 178 arrived on the 21st of June, and 180 arrived on the 27th of September. The greatest number of clearances was on the 6th of July, when 166 were cleared. By examining the reports of Colonel Graham we find that he says, under date of July 30, 1854, "the number of arrivals and departures of vessels of all classes amounts to a daily average of forty during the season of navigation."

A comparison of this report with the preceding statement of the collector will give some idea of the rapid increase in the last fifteen years.

It may be well to remark that the size of the vessels have materially increased as well as the numbers during that period. Is this increase still going on and may we expect the same ratio during the next fifteen years as for the past?

No one can safely predict the amount of increase, but, that the commerce will still grow and rapidly, there is no doubt in my mind.

The immense reticulation of railroads traversing the northwest, having Chicago as a center, brings to that port a vast amount of agricultural produce that is increasing annually.

A greater depth of water over the St. Clair Flats and enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, that may be confidently expected at some future time, will make the question of direct trade with Europe a practicable one.

A steamboat canal, connecting this port with the Mississippi river, is only a question of time.

These two possible events, taken in connection with the railroad system now in existence, convince me that the commerce of this port will at no distant day far exceed its present proportions.

We therefore may assert it as an axiom that harbor facilities of the best and most secure kind become a matter of absolute necessity for the present vast extent and rapidly increasing growth of the commerce of Chicago.

Before passing on to the discussion of a plan that would secure these objects, it seems well to refer to the general commercial interests that are involved.

The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are directly interested by their commerce, as the shores of all these are washed by either Lake Michigan or the other great lakes with which Chicago has a direct and very extensive commerce.

Other States, as Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and the eastern States, which do not reach Lake Michigan, but are in communication with it by means of railroads, are greatly interested in its commercial prosperity.

Therefore, in a commercial point of view, Chicago ranks very highly, probably the third or fourth port in the United States.

It is manifest that the Chicago River is taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the present condition of affairs, and that it is utterly inadequate to meet the wants of commerce rapidly growing.

I would, therefore, propose inclosing a portion of the lake, forming an outer harbor, that would meet the present wants and capable of being enlarged as the future might require.

My plan would be to continue the work on the extension of the south pier, until it is equal in length to the north, then build a breakwater at right angles and extending southward for four thousand feet, and then join the extremity of this breakwater to the shore by a pier. An opening of three hundred feet or more to be left in the pier, forming the north side of the basin, to admit vessels from the harbor entrance.

This basin would contain an area of 275 acres, one-third of which would have a depth of over twelve feet of water, and the remainder a depth of over seven feet, that can be easily deepened to twelve feet,

affording a splendid harbor of refuge for all classes of vessels sailing to and from this port at the present time.

The location of this basin or outer harbor is given on the tracing accompanying this report drawn in red dotted lines.

As the future necessities required an enlargement of this basin, it would only be necessary to prolong the breakwater to any required distance, join the extremity to the shore by a pier, and make an opening in the present proposed boundary.

A judicious arrangement of wharves and ships on the western or shore side of the basin would afford an abundance of dock privileges, by means of which the river would be relieved from its present crowded condition.

This arrangement would fall naturally into the hands of the city authorities or owners of the property along the shore, and does not therefore properly belong to this report.

I would mention in this connection the claim made by owners of water-fronts to the land under the water. Before an improvement of this kind is made the exact rights of the owners should be understood and made known to all interested.

To make this basin or harbor would require, besides the extension of the south pier, already estimated for, the construction of four thousand running feet of breakwater for the eastern side, and three thousand four hundred and sixty feet for the southern side. The eastern side should consist of cribs not less than thirty feet wide, fifty feet long, and at least eight feet above the surface of the water; this would require them to be thirty feet high.

The southern side for the first half from shore should be made of cribs 20 feet wide, 32 feet long, and 17 feet high; the remaining half of cribs 25 feet wide, 50 feet long, and not less than 5 feet above the surface of the water, or 24 feet high on an average.

The cost of the breakwater on the eastern side would be	
\$150 per running foot, and for the 4,000 feet would be . .	\$600,000 (00)
The cost of the breakwater on the southern side would be	
for the half near the shore \$55 per running foot, and for	
1,760 feet	96,800 (00)
The cost of the outer half would be \$99 per running foot,	
and for 1,700 feet	168,300 (00)
Total	<u>\$865,100 (00)</u>

For detailed estimates see estimate attached.

If the depth of water remains as now indicated on the map, there will be no immediate necessity of deepening the basin.

Moreover, when the work is commenced the placing of the cribs will be attended with changes in the bottom of the proposed basin.

Whether for better or for worse remains to be seen.

An estimate for deepening this basin so as to procure a uniform depth can be better made after the basin is inclosed.

It would be well, however, to include a sum of money, say \$30,000, for this purpose in the final estimates, if the plan should be adopted.

The prices given in the detailed estimates are those that the materials may be bought for, provided time be allowed to make the contracts and to deliver in. That is, if money be appropriated in 1870 the delivery of materials and work to be begun early in 1871.

I would request an appropriation of not less than \$300,000 to com

mence the work, and, considering the unusual facilities in and around Chicago for this class of work, believe that this amount could be profitably expended in one working season.

The immediate and ultimate wants of the commercial interests of Chicago will be largely benefited by this improvement, and I do not hesitate to urge an adoption of this, or a similar plan, and early action in the matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WHEELER,

Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

Estimate of the cost of constructing a basin or outer harbor at Chicago, Illinois, as proposed by Brevet Colonel J. B. Wheeler, Major of Engineers.

I. THE EASTERN BREAKWATER.

The breakwater to be composed of cribs each 50 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 30 feet high from bottom to top, to be constructed according to the plan used at Marquette, Lake Superior, and decked over with plank.

The cost of each crib will be as follows:

For 9,442 lineal feet of pine timber, 1 foot square, at 22 cents per lineal foot.....	\$2,077 24
For 4,000 feet, board measure, of white oak plank, 8 inches wide and 3 inches thick, at \$30 per M.....	120 00
For 8 sills to support the flooring, each 30 feet long, and 9 by 6 inches=90 cubic feet, at 22 cents.....	19 80
For 12,772 pounds of iron bolts, 1½ inch square, at 4 cents per pound.....	510 88
For 275 pounds of wrought iron spikes, ¾ by ¾ inch square, at 8 cents per pound.....	22 00
For 247 cords of stone, crib ballast, at \$6 50 per cord.....	1,605 50
For 28 cords of stone, for intervals, at \$6 50 per cord....	182 00
Estimated cost of materials.....	4,536 92
Superintendence and workmanship.....	2,306 40
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	684 33
Estimated cost of one crib, 50 feet by 30 feet by 30 feet...	7,527 65
Then 80 cribs at \$7,527 65 each.....	602,212 00

II. THE OUTER HALF OF SOUTHERN BREAKWATER.

This half, 1,700 feet, to be composed of cribs each 50 feet long, 25 feet wide, and average height from bottom to top 24 feet, built on the same plan as those at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The cost of each crib will be as follows:

For 6,953 lineal feet of pine timber, 1 foot square, at 22 cents per lineal foot.....	\$1,529 66
For 10,223 pounds of iron bolts, at 4 cents per pound.....	408 92

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHICAGO HARBOR.

For 158½ cords of stone, for crib ballast, at \$6 50 per cord.	\$1,030 25
For 18 cords of stone, for intervals, at \$6 50 per cord.....	117 00
Superintendence and workmanship.....	1,390 60
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	447 64
Estimated cost of 1 crib, 50 feet by 25 feet by 24 feet.....	<u>4,924 07</u>
Cost of 34 cribs, at \$4,924 07 each.....	<u>167,418 38</u>

III. THE INNER HALF OF SOUTHERN BREAKWATER.

This half, 1,760 feet long, to be composed of cribs each 32 feet long, 20 feet wide, and averaging 17 feet in height, from bottom to top, built on the usual plan.

The cost of each crib will be as follows:

For 2,536 lineal feet of pine timber, 1 foot square, at 22 cents per lineal foot.....	\$557 92
For 55 cords of stone, for crib ballast, at \$6 50 per cord..	357 50
For 10 cords of stone, for intervals, at \$6 50 per cord.....	65 00
For 3,068 pounds of iron bolts, at 4 cents per pound.....	<u>122 72</u>
Cost of materials.....	1,103 14
Superintendence and workmanship.....	507 20
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	<u>161 03</u>
Estimated cost of one crib, 32 feet by 20 feet by 17 feet...	<u>1,771 37</u>
Cost of 55 cribs, at \$1,771 37 each.....	<u>97,425 35</u>

RECAPITULATION OF ITEMS IN ESTIMATE.

1. For the eastern breakwater,.....	\$602,212 00
2. For outer half of southern breakwater,.....	167,418 38
3. For inner half of southern breakwater,.....	<u>97,425 35</u>
Total cost.....	<u>867,055 73</u>

If we add the \$30,000 for dredging, as suggested in the report for deepening the water in the basin, we would have for the total estimated cost, in round numbers, of this improvement, viz: \$900,000.

J. B. WHEELER,

Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel.

Extract from the proceedings of the board of engineers convened in pursuance of the following order, viz:

[Special Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1870

A board of officers of the corps of engineers to consist of Colonel J. N. Macomb, Brevet Colonel United States Army; Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Reynolds, Brevet Brigadier

General, United States Army; Major J. B. Wheeler, Brevet Colonel, United States Army; Major G. Weitzel, Brevet Major General, United States Army; Major W. McFarland, Brevet Major, United States Army, will assemble at Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday, January 11, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to take into consideration certain harbor improvements on Lakes Superior and Michigan, which will be designated in special instructions from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Humphreys :

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

Major of Engineers and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1870.

The board met at ten o'clock a. m., at the United States Engineer office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. * * * * * The following letter of instructions for the guidance of the board was then laid before it:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1870.

COLONEL :

The board will also take into consideration the plans submitted by Brevet Colonel Wheeler for the outer harbor at Chicago, and report upon the necessity, proper location, and mode of construction of such a harbor; and, in connection with the subject of additional facilities needed for the security of the commerce of that city, will take into consideration the relation of the Calumet River to the harbor of Chicago; the feasibility of improving the mouth of that stream; and whether it is practicable to use the Calumet for the purpose of affording additional facility to commerce, taking into consideration, not only the present trade of Chicago, but that which may be reasonably expected in the near future.

Colonel J. N. MACOMB,

Corps of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

OUTER HARBOR OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The board is unanimous in the opinion that great necessity exists for the construction of an outer harbor at this place, and approves the location and method of construction recommended by Colonel Wheeler, suggesting, however, that the construction of the south or closing pier of the proposed harbor, be deferred until the effect upon the bottom by the construction of the breakwater is observed, and the necessity for such a pier shown.

No improvements of this kind should be undertaken, however, until the exact rights of the property owners directly to be affected by it are ascertained and made known to all interested, and until its value as a harbor of refuge is secured by proper legislation from being impaired by obstructions.

The board is of the opinion that the improvement of the Calumet River will not afford the relief needed by the crowded commerce of Chicago, and therefore recommends no plan for this purpose; the plan of an outer harbor, already recommended, being capable of any extension demanded by the future commerce of the city.



LANDS IN KNOX COUNTY, INDIANA.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the quantity of public lands in Knox County, Indiana.

FEBRUARY 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, pursuant to House resolution of 20th January, 1869, calling for "a list of all the lands in Knox County, Indiana, which may be classed as public lands, or to which the title has not passed from the United States, with a particular description of the condition of each tract as far as practicable, together with the aggregate amount of such land, estimated in acres."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 3, 1870.

SIR: I return herewith the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, January 20, 1869, received from the department, directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House "a list of all the lands in Knox County, Indiana, which may be classed as public lands," with a particular description of each tract, together with the aggregate amount of such land estimated in acres.

In reply thereto I have the honor to state that upon a careful examination of our records in connection with a report dated 15th December last, from the register United States land office, Indianapolis, Indiana, called for by my letter of 12th November last, in pursuance of said

resolution, the following tracts of land in Knox County, Indiana, appear undisposed of:

1. West fractional half of southeast fractional quarter section 15, township 2 north, range 8 west, containing 53.40 acres.

2. North part northwest fractional quarter section 1, township 4 north, range 9 west, containing 3 acres.

3. Lot No. 7, or southwest quarter of southeast quarter section 10, township 5 north, range 10 west, containing 40 acres.

4. Southwest quarter of northeast quarter section 5, township 1 south, range 11 west, containing 42.21 acres.

5. Northeast fractional quarter section 22, township 2 north, range 11 west, containing 4.60 acres.

6. Lot No. 3 or northwest fractional quarter of southwest quarter section 13, township 1 north, range 9 west, containing 94.70 acres.

Total contents of the undisposed of tracts, 167.91 acres.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

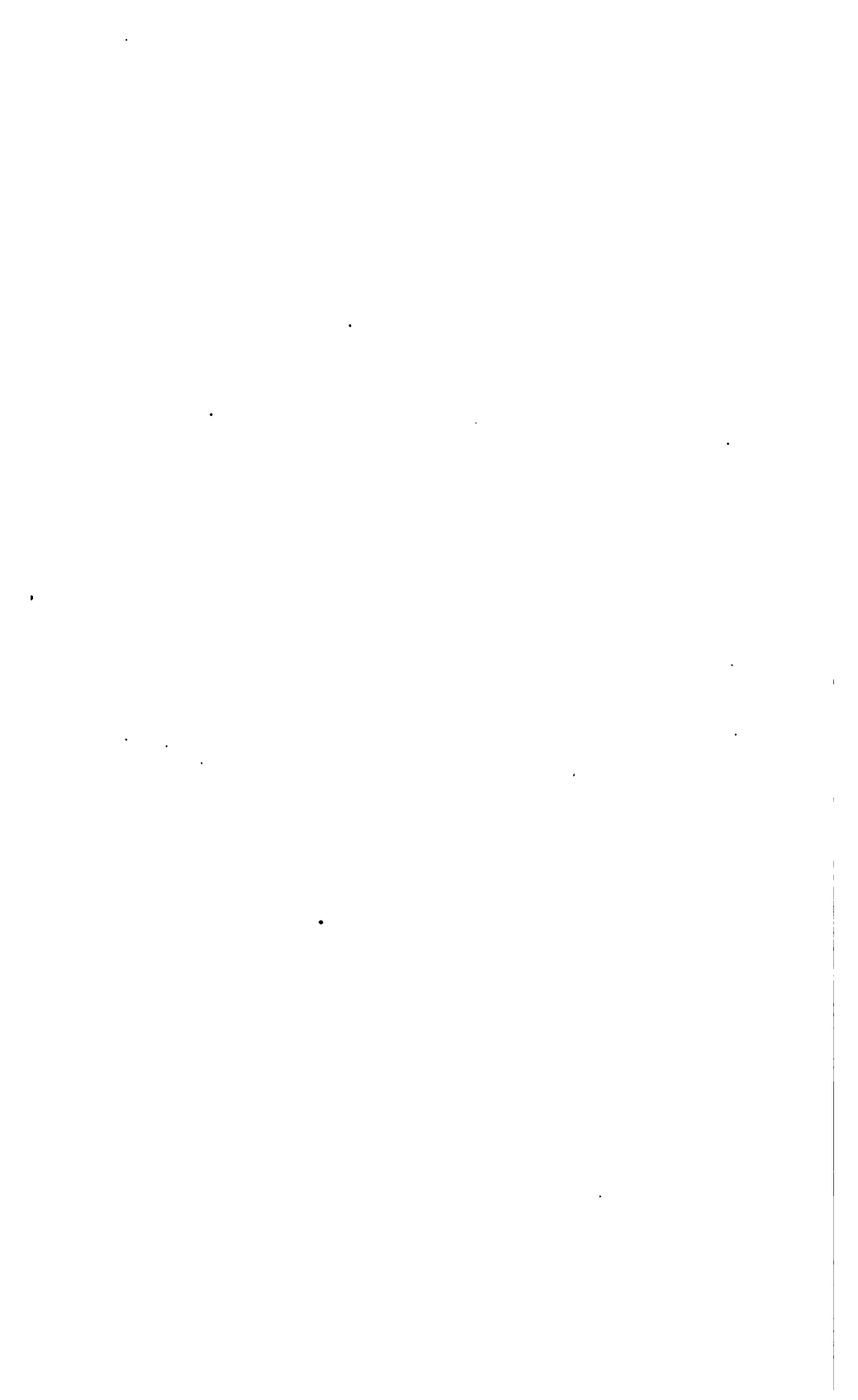
A resolution of the house of 2d February, in relation to the report of the commission to prepare plans and estimates for a new War Department building.

FEBRUARY 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of February 2, 1870, that the report of the commission to prepare plans and estimates for a new War Department building was transmitted to the house on the 18th January, 1869, and is understood to be in possession of the Committee on Military Affairs.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.



APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN INTERPRETERS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Copy of report from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to deficiencies in appropriations for the pay of Indian interpreters.

FEBRUARY 7, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of the 5th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting a deficiency of \$9,525 64, in the appropriation "for the pay of interpreters" for the current fiscal year.

The cause of the deficiency is explained by the Commissioner in his letter herewith transmitted, and the subject is respectfully referred for the consideration of Congress, with the recommendation that the sum of \$9,525 64 be appropriated to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of interpreters during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state that on the 1st instant there was only the sum of \$24 36 on the books of this office of the appropriation for pay of interpreters, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, and that it will require the further sum of \$9,525 64 to pay the interpreters now employed, and who cannot be discharged without detriment to the service.

This deficiency is owing, principally, to the fact that Congress, at its last session, failed to appropriate the amount for which this office estimated for the pay of interpreters for the present fiscal year. The estimate made by this office for such purpose was \$29,200, and the amount appropriated \$20,400, making a difference of 8,800.

It is impossible to dispense with any of the interpreters now employed without injury to the service for the reason that no communication could be had with the Indians, and consequently the business at the different agencies could not be carried on; and I therefore respectfully request that the matter be laid before Congress, with the view of having the sum of \$9,525 64 appropriated at an early day for the pay of necessary interpreters during the balance of the present fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI
RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 27th January, transmitting the report of General Warren, of Engineer Corps, relative to the improvement of the Mississippi River at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

FEBRUARY 7, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 1, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with its resolution of the 27th January last, the accompanying report of General G. K. Warren, of the Corps of Engineers, relative to the preservation and improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi at and near the Falls of St. Anthony.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th instant, calling for the report of Brevet Major General G. K. Warren, "relative to the preservation and improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi at and near the Falls of St. Anthony," referred to this office for report, I transmit herewith a copy of the report of that officer, dated January 12 instant.

The resolution above referred to is respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

2 IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

[Extract.]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minnesota, January 12, 1870.

GENERAL: I have received the inclosed report from Mr. Frank Cook, civil engineer, made by him for me to ascertain the cost of connecting the navigation below the Falls of St. Anthony with that above these falls.

There is considerable more required to complete my report on this subject, so that it shall include the information we have in relation to reservoirs, and the maps and drawings necessary to exhibit the matter fully are not yet completed. I, however, forward this report by itself, because there is to be an effort made to obtain aid from the government to prevent the falls from being undermined, and the common item belonging to the question of navigation as well as water-power is the fourth item on page 10, to wit: "For apron and dam in connection with it to protect the falls, \$245,000."

There is great urgency for attention to this matter at once if it is ever to be done. Each year leaves the natural dam at the falls in a more and more precarious condition.

* * * * *

The water-power companies began to put in an apron protection themselves during the present summer, but were driven off by high water.

The estimate for the apron, \$245,000, will not be changed in my full report. We have gone entirely over the subject, and the time we shall require will be employed in exhibiting the general results more in detail, but will not change the totals.

* * * * *

Yours, respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major Engineers.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers U. S. A.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 7, 1869.

GENERAL: In accordance with your directions of November 17, 1869, I have made a detail survey of the Falls of St. Anthony to ascertain the most feasible way and cost of extending navigation from the navigable waters below the rapids to the navigable waters above the falls; also a plan to protect the magnesian limestone which forms the bed of the Mississippi River at the Falls of St. Anthony, and keep it from being carried out, thus preserving the river from being formed into a rapid for several miles above. I have the honor to submit the following report, with estimates and accompanying map and profile of that part of the river included in my instructions to survey.

The maps and estimates I made and submitted to you December 31, 1866, extending from the foot of the rapids at Meeker's Island, were for a dam and lock of thirteen feet lift, which would extend slack-water back to within 4,500 feet of the water in the dam above the falls. In re-examining my former work I do not see any reason to change the recommendations that I made then, except the location of the dam. After observing the flood of July, 1867, I am of the opinion that the location could be improved by placing it three or four hundred feet further up the stream, giving more space for the overflow of the water than could be had by building it across the point of the island, the difference in the

cost of labor and material now would be sufficient to cover the enhanced cost of building it at the place above suggested.

I think there is no question now in regard to the feasibility of running steamboats to Meeker's Island at any time when there is sufficient water for them to come to St. Paul. The necessity of a dam at Meeker's Island is concurred in by Major Amps Stickney, United States engineer, who made a survey of the rapids between Meeker's Island and the Minneapolis and Cheaver landings, last summer, under your direction, to ascertain the feasibility of removing the obstructions on the rapids so as to permit boats coming up to the landing during the low stage of water. After noting the obstructions that he found, and estimating the cost of removing them as a temporary relief, he adds, "The plan recommended by Mr. F. Cook, who made a survey under your directions in 1866, was for a dam and lock at Meeker's Island, at an estimated cost of \$230,665 48. This plan was designed to secure as good navigation here, at the lowest stages of the river, as between St. Paul and La Crosse; and it would carry the landing to a point about two-thirds of a mile nearer the falls than the landing named in the first part of this report. It would, besides, be as free from risk as any other part of the river navigation, and permit the largest boats to come up with safety. The removal of rocks from the present channel, besides leaving a swift current to overcome, would always be attended with liability to damage the large boats; and so this plan ought not to supersede that of a lock and dam."

The foot of Elm street in St. Anthony, and the foot of Oak street in Minneapolis, are at the head of the reach formed by the dam at Meeker's Island. From this point to the navigable water above the falls the distance is four thousand five hundred feet, and at ordinary low water the difference in the elevation of the water is seventy-five feet. I have made my estimates for locks to lift eighty feet, which will be sufficient for ordinary high water. From the falls to the foot of Elm street the descent in the river is thirty feet, forming a continuous rapid; the bed of the river is covered with broken fragments of the limestone formation, which have fallen down as the Falls of St. Anthony have receded—some in large pieces of from twenty to thirty feet square, to fine shingle. The bed of the river at the crest of the falls is formed of hard magnesian limestone, which extends from the falls twelve hundred feet up stream, where it terminates, and the bed of the river is again formed of the white sand rock, which continues above the head of Nicollet Island.

The thickness of the limestone at the crest of the fall is from ten to twelve feet; fifty feet from the up-stream edge of the ledge it is but four feet thick. The limestone is stratified, and lays in courses from six inches to eighteen inches thick. It also has seams perpendicular to the plane of stratification, which extend through its entire thickness, and usually run nearly parallel with each other, and from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet apart. The direction of these seams is nearly at right angles to the current of the river, with transverse seams of an irregular character running at various angles with the regular seams. Underlying the limestone is a layer of shale, about two feet thick; below this we find the white silicious sand rock, extending, I estimate, nearly one hundred feet in depth. The upper strata of four feet is quite hard; that under it is not so hard, and can be removed with picks or washed out under a strong current of water. The limestone which forms the crest of the fall where it falls down usually presents a salient angle to the over-falling water, thus directing the force of the current directly on the soft sand rock, washing it away from under the limestone until

4 IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

it extends back far enough to undermine a section formed by the seams, when it falls into the chasm below. At times of high water, this wearing away is quite rapid. During the freshet of July, 1867, the crest of the falls receded on the easterly side of the river over three hundred feet, and on the westerly side sixty feet. When there is running ice or logs in connection with a freshet, the retrocession is much more rapid than at other times. To prevent this wearing away and preserve the limestone, and thereby insure the stability of the dams already constructed, thus keeping the river above in good navigable condition to this point, I have made a plan for an apron to carry the water over and away from the falls, in such a manner as to prevent its undermining or wearing away the ledges; the apron to be constructed of timber crib-work, filled with stone, and covered with twelve-inch covering. The dams above the falls are so constructed that during the low water in the winter nearly all of the water is drawn through the mill-sluices and canal, leaving the ledge below the dam at times nearly uncovered, thus permitting the frost to come in contact with the ledge and freeze it to a considerable depth, which causes it to split up in thin laminae, so that the water, with the abrasion of the accompanying logs and ice in the spring, are slowly and surely wearing away the surface of the ledge the entire width of the river below the dams. To prevent this wearing away of the surface, I have made a plan for a dam in connection with the apron, the dam to be located on the ledge above the crest of the fall, so that the down-stream slope will be in the same plane as the first inclined plane of the apron from the crest of the fall. This dam to be high enough to flow the water five or six feet deep on the ledge. My estimate of the cost of the apron and dam to protect the limestone ledge is \$245,000.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company own and control the shore on the left bank of the river, and all of Hennepin Island except one-half of the southerly part, which is owned by S. W. Farnham & Company; W. W. Eastman and Company own Nicollet Island, and the Minneapolis Mill Company own the right bank of the river from the Suspension Bridge to a point below Spirit Island; the St. Anthony property being shown on the map in pink color, the Minneapolis Mill Company's property being shown on the map in yellow color, and S. W. Farnham & Company's interest being shown on the map in green color.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company have constructed a dam from the left bank of the river out into the stream between Hennepin and Nicollet Islands, seven hundred feet; thence up stream at nearly right angles to the main dam, one hundred and thirty feet; thence diagonally up stream eight hundred feet to the center of the river.

S. W. Farnham & Company have built a dam out from the right bank of Hennepin Island one hundred and fifteen feet; thence extending up stream nearly parallel with the right bank of the island to near the St. Anthony dam. Their dam was built in 1856. It extended out from the island about thirty feet above the crest of the fall. On this side of the river the falls have receded six hundred feet up stream, leaving the crest of the ledge where the falls have receded just outside of the dam.

The Minneapolis Mill Company built their dam in 1857; commencing on the right bank of the river about three hundred feet above the crest of the falls, and extending out into the river three hundred and fifty-two feet; thence up stream nearly parallel with the bank of the river five hundred and thirty feet; thence diagonally up stream six hundred and

forty-five feet to the center of the river, where it joins the wing dam from St. Anthony, thus, with the St. Anthony dam, forming a continuous dam across the river; the wing or diagonal part of the dams forming the weir or part over which the water flows; the other parts of the dam being overflowed only at times of very high water.

These dams are constructed of timber firmly bolted to the ledge and filled with stone. They hold the water so that it is from five to six feet deep on the up-stream edge of the limestone ledge, thus protecting it from wearing away on that edge, as it evidently did before they were built, and forming slack-water for a considerable distance up the river. To overcome the elevation of the water formed by the falls and rapids, and extend the navigation from the foot of the rapids to the water above the dam, I have made plans and estimates for a series of locks to be located at the foot of Elm street, in St. Anthony, or on the opposite side of the river at the foot of Oak street, to receive the boats from the slack-water formed by the dam at Meeker's Island, and raise them to the elevation of the water in the dam above the falls, thence convey them through a canal to the navigable water above the falls.

I have also made another plan to extend the slack-water back from the foot of Elm street by a canal, excavated in the low land between the river and bluff, on the St. Anthony side of the river, one thousand five hundred feet, to nearly opposite the foot of Maple street; there locate three locks of ten feet lift each, and a dam across the river at or near Spirit Island, that will form slack-water back to the foot of the falls and Hennepin Island, with a series of five locks of ten feet lift each, on or alongside of Hennepin Island; the locks to pass the boats to the water in the St. Anthony dam.

The following are my estimates of the cost of the works proposed in the foregoing report:

ESTIMATE No. 1.

For lock and dam at Meeker's Island.....	\$230,665 48
For series of eight locks at foot of Elm street, with guard lock at head of canal.....	325,000 00
For canal from head of locks to water in the dam above the falls	295,065 60
For apron and dam in connection with it, to protect the falls	245,000 00
Total cost of improvements to render the river navigable from foot of rapids to water above the falls.....	1,095,731 08

ESTIMATE No. 2.

Estimate for canal to extend slack-water to foot of Maple street, St. Anthony, with three locks and dam at Spirit Island, and five locks on Hennepin Island:

Meeker's Island dam and lock	\$230,665 00
For canal from foot of Elm street to foot of Maple street.....	39,191 00
For dam at Spirit Island.....	120,000 00
For three locks at Spirit Island dam, and five locks at Hennepin Island.....	325,000 00
For apron and dam to protect the falls.....	245,000 00
Total cost, as per estimate No. 2.....	959,856 48

The necessity for the construction of the works described in the fore-

6 IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

going is too obvious to require any more than a brief statement with regard to their utility to the public. The memorial from the legislature of the State of Minnesota to Congress, with the statement at the close of my report submitted to you December 31, 1866, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the construction of the work at that time contemplated from the foot of the rapids at Meeker's Island to the foot of the rapids at the falls, are all applicable now, and in a greater degree than then, inasmuch as business and population have increased very rapidly in the three years that have passed since, and every year that passes makes the necessity for the construction of the work more apparent. With the improvements completed as provided for in the foregoing report, it will connect the lower river navigation with six hundred and seventy-five miles of navigable waters above; which will require three locks, one at Sauk Rapids, one at Little Falls, and one at Pokegoma Rapids, to make the navigation continuous above the Falls of St. Anthony. A steamboat has been built at Sauk Rapids during the past season to run from Little Falls to Pokegoma Rapids. There has been a boat running on the Mississippi above Pokegoma and in Leach Lake and the upper tributaries for three years past, in the employ of the government. There is a company formed at Minneapolis to build a boat to run from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids. With lockage so as to make navigation continuous this branch of business would soon develop into a large and paying business, and at the same time assist to a great extent in settling up and developing the northern part of the State. When the system of reservoirs for holding water in the large lakes at the head of the Mississippi River and its tributaries is completed, there will be sufficient water to run these boats during the entire season of navigation. The early completion of the Northern Pacific railroad across the northern part of the State from Lake Superior to Breckenridge, crossing the Mississippi nearly at right angles, will bring a large amount of business to the river, if it is made navigable at the places above indicated.

The construction of the apron and dam to protect the Falls of St. Anthony has a direct bearing upon this upper river navigation, as the limestone formation across the river forming the falls makes a barrier in the river equal to a dam of forty-eight and a half feet high, holding back the water on this upper reach. If for the want of protection this limestone formation should be allowed to wear away and go out, the river would form a continuous rapid for a long distance above the present site of the falls. A dam to answer the same requirements to navigation as the natural dam answers could not be put in for less than \$1,200,000—which, as per preceding estimate, could be saved for \$245,000—and be much better than any artificial structure that could be put in its place, besides affording inestimable protection to manufacturers, and those interested in the mill and water-power companies, who have expended a large amount of capital in improving the water-power afforded by the Mississippi River passing over the Falls of St. Anthony, and have built the two cities at the falls, and thus have added greatly to the wealth and production of the State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK COOK,
Civil Engineer.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
*Major of Engineers, in charge of
Improvement and surveys of Mississippi River.*

COPPER AND OTHER METALS IN VARIOUS ARSENALS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 31, transmitting the report of the Chief of Ordnance as to the quantity of copper, tin, pig-lead, and other metals now on hand in the various arsenals of the United States.

FEBRUARY 7, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 3, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of January 31, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Ordnance as to the quantity of copper, tin, pig-lead, and other metals now on hand in the various arsenals of the United States, and to report that it is believed the public interest would be subserved by selling some twenty-five million pounds of the pig-lead, it being also believed that legal authority for such sale has already been granted by joint resolution No. 61, of July 28, 1868.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st ultimo, and to submit the following statement, which gives the information called for by the resolution.

There is more pig-lead on hand than should be kept in store, and the public interest would, in my opinion, be subserved by selling at least one-half of the supply.

It should be sold, from time to time, in small quantities and at current market rates.

It is believed that the joint resolution of Congress approved July 20, 1868, authorizes the Secretary of War to sell the lead and such other materials as it may be deemed desirable to sell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,
Breret Major General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

COPPER AND OTHER METALS IN VARIOUS ARSENALS.

Copper, lead, and tin at arsenals June 30, 1869.

Arsenals.	Ingot copper.	Pig-lead.	Block tin.	Bullets, lead.	Antimony and lead.	Pure metal.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Allegheny arsenal.....	13	3,311,505	36	337,350	215,450	.....
Augusta arsenal.....	58	95,677	180	750	.....	.....
Baton Rouge arsenal.....	.....	.....	.....	876,184	.....	.....
Benicia arsenal.....	.....	132,008	.....	28,783	.....	.....
Charleston arsenal.....	90	32,425	298	13,227	.....	.....
Columbus arsenal.....	.....	.....	.....	233,650	.....	.....
Detroit arsenal.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Monroe arsenal.....	.....	21,314	.....	3,420	.....	.....
Fort Union arsenal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankford arsenal.....	.....	2,175,470	7,958	1,412,432	202,362	.....
Kennebec arsenal.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500	.....	.....
Leavenworth arsenal.....	.....	3,954	.....	400	.....	.....
Mount Vernon arsenal.....	.....	.....	.....	20,400	.....	.....
New York arsenal.....	50,000	19,856,716	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pikesville arsenal.....	.....	.....	.....	6,890	.....	.....
St. Louis arsenal.....	.....	6,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield armory.....	364	20,298	.....	7,196	.....	.....
Vancouver arsenal.....	.....	.....	.....	28,544	.....	.....
Washington arsenal.....	.....	1,360,821	.....	643,314	.....	.....
Watertown arsenal.....	8,000	2,753,606	.....	767,612	.....	.....
Watervliet arsenal.....	1,830	12,966,375	14,220	242,200	.....	6,154
Total.....	60,335	49,252,348	22,692	4,633,852	417,812	6,154

IMPROVEMENT OF MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 17, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the proposed improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, in the State of Indiana.

FEBRUARY 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of January 17, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the proposed improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, in the State of Indiana.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for any documents or reports, not included in the last annual report from this office, which relate to improvements in the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, I transmit herewith a copy of a communication received from Brevet Colonel J. B. Wheeler, major Corps of Engineers, upon this subject, dated November 30, 1869, together with the opinion of a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, assembled at Milwaukee, January 19, 1870, to examine into and report upon certain harbor improvements on Lakes Superior and Michigan, and a copy of their estimate of the cost of an outer harbor at this place, such in position and mode of construction as, in their opinion, will best serve the interests of commerce.

I concur in the views of the board as herein expressed.

The dredging, for which they estimate the sum of \$64,175 to be required, may follow, as its necessity is not immediate.

The resolution in question is herewith respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.



MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, *November 30, 1869.*

GENERAL: The question of improving the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana, has brought up a discussion of the merits of outside harbors. I have, therefore, asked Captain Heap to draw up a memoir on this subject, with estimates of cost for this harbor.

This memoir is herewith attached. Accompanying this is a tracing of a map made from previous surveys and reconnaissance made this season with the soundings then taken.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WHEELER,

Major of Engineers and Breret Colonel.

Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, *November 30, 1869.*

COLONEL: In obedience to your orders I have the honor to submit the following report on the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana:

The principal points to be considered in this report, are: First, does Michigan City need an outer harbor? And, second, the best and most economical plan for building such a harbor.

To answer the first question let us look at the past, present, and probable future commerce of Michigan City, and the value of its harbor as a harbor of refuge.

To show its value in the latter respect I cannot do better than to make the following extract from Colonel Graham's annual report (No. 116) on the harbor improvements of Lakes Michigan and St. Clair, for 1855. (p. 348.)

* * * * *

"I would respectfully submit that any breakwater constructed at the public expense upon this lake, wherever situated, ought to provide for ample accommodation as a harbor of refuge during northerly and north easterly storms, not only of the shipping of Lake Michigan and the other great lakes having water communication with her, but likewise of the armed fleet which in time of war would evidently have to be maintained upon Lake Michigan.

"The value of this commerce and the extent of the civil marine which is constantly engaged in promoting it, both of which require protection from a work of this sort, may readily be inferred from the statistics exhibited in the previous and subsequent parts of this report.

"It will then be seen that the value of the commerce and tonnage which were afloat upon this lake in the year 1855 alone amounted to the immense sum of \$218,297,348 78, that is to say, that two hundred and eighteen millions, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents was the amount of capital actually afloat on the lake during the navigable season of 1855, and directly interested in the work under consideration. Had such a breakwater as is recommended then existed, there was scarcely a vessel that was exposed to the violent and destructive gales which occurred during that season which would not have sought refuge behind it, rather than to have incurred the hazard of attempting to make a harbor in any of the narrow-mouthed rivers along the lake coast. We have already dwelt upon the difficulty of entering in safety these rivers during severe northerly and northeasterly storms, and have explained the cause.

* * * * *

"It is not, then, for the local commerce of Michigan City alone that this breakwater is designed, respectable as that commerce will presently be shown to be, although unaided by any work calculated to facilitate, here, lakewise trade."

* * * * *

To compare the commerce of the lake as it is now with what it was when Colonel Graham wrote the above, let us take Chicago and see how her commerce has increased.

Statement of the number and tonnage of vessels that arrived at the port of Chicago for the year ending December, 1855:

Number of vessels.....	6,271
Tonnage.....	1,213,201
Value of merchandise.....	\$100,752,304

Statement of vessels arrived at Chicago harbor for the year ending December, 1866:

Number of vessels.....	11,084
Tonnage.....	2,258,527
Estimated value of merchandise, at least.....	\$200,000,000

It will thus be seen that in ten years the commerce of this port has doubled, and reasoning from this fact it appears that the value of the commerce afloat on the lake during this year, 1869, would be in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000; so, if Colonel Graham's reasoning had force in 1855, how much weightier is it now, and how much greater and more pressing is the necessity of a harbor of refuge at this point, at the head of Lake Michigan, exposed to all the violent winds, and at which every disabled vessel in its vicinity would naturally seek shelter and safety.

Now let us look at the increase of the local commerce of Michigan City.

In 1855, 180 vessels arrived and departed; their tonnage was about 8,700.

In 1868, 336 vessels arrived and departed; their tonnage was about 14,190.

In 1869, 645 vessels arrived and departed; their tonnage was about 25,800.

NOTE.—The arrivals and departures do not include the vessels putting into their port for refuge from storms; of such quite a number have found protection.

The commerce about doubled from 1855 to 1868, and nearly doubled again from 1868 to 1869; this last rapid increase was due to the improvement in the harbor which allowed deep draught vessels, such, for instance, as carry iron ore, to enter and lie safely. In 1868 3,002 tons of ore were brought to this place; and in 1869, 7,223 tons, and the lumber trade has also increased in like proportion.

Michigan City is the lake shore terminus of a railroad, running from New Albany, Indiana, nearly north through Lafayette and Indianapolis, dividing the State of Indiana into two nearly equal parts, and is Indiana's only lake port.

The Michigan Central railroad, from Chicago to Detroit, passes through Michigan City, and has its machine shops there.

In addition to these roads, there are two more projected, having a terminus at this harbor, one of which is the extension of the Peru road from Laporte, and the other is to start from some place on the Ohio River, run due north to Crown Point, and then diverge into two branches,

one of which will terminate at Chicago, and the other at Michigan City; this road will be three hundred miles long, and will run through a rich agricultural and mining district.

It will thus be seen that Michigan City has already become a place of no small importance; she has a large and rapidly-increasing lumber and iron ore trade; capitalists are seeing her value and preparing to increase her railroad facilities with the interior of the State; and if a good and permanent harbor can be built here, I think that there is no doubt of her reaching a high degree of commercial prosperity.

In my opinion an outside harbor is the only approach to a permanent one. It costs more at first, perhaps, but in the end will be found the cheapest, as it will not need the constant expenditure of money to keep it practicable. Harbors made by extending the banks of rivers by piers generally have to be dredged out frequently, and the piers periodically extended.

Taking, then, all these facts into consideration, the growing commerce of the place, its probable rapid increase, and the necessity of a harbor of refuge here, I would recommend the building of an outer harbor.

The question is, what is the best plan for an outside harbor?

There are two plans which might be adopted, the essential difference of which would be that the one would have the opening into the basin at its east end, and also have a communication with the creek by cutting through the narrow neck of land opposite Spring street; while the other would have the opening to the basin at the west end, and communicate directly with Trail Creek through this opening.

To determine which would be the better of these two plans, we must compare their cost, taking in account the area they inclose, their relative ease of access to shipping, and their permanence; by which I mean, which of them would become obstructed the sooner by sand-bars forming across their entrance?

The first plan contemplates running a breakwater from the end of the present east pier, and perpendicular to it, for a distance of 1,250 feet from the end of this pier, running towards shore and parallel to present east pier, a pier 250 feet long, all of these piers to be 30 feet wide; 200 feet from this 250-foot pier, and parallel to it, a pier 750 feet long, 500 feet of which are 30 and the rest 20 feet wide; and protecting sides of the cut by crib piers 20 feet wide, and in all 1,000 feet long; thus making in all 2,000 feet of pier work 30 feet wide, and 1,200 feet 20 feet wide, which would cost as follows:

NOTE.—The red lines on the map show the plan of this work.

3,200 feet of pier work, at \$150 per foot.....	\$480,000
To dredge out this basin and to dig out the cut will cost, in addition, 450,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, at 15 cents per cubic yard	67,500
1 steam dredge and 2 dump scows	18,000
2 steam tug-boats	13,000
Total	\$578,500

The other plan contemplates placing a crib 50 feet long on the extension of the present east pier and 250 feet from it, from the end of this crib running a breakwater perpendicular to the present east pier 1,400 feet long and connecting its end with the shore by a pier 1,000 feet long; also extending the present west pier 500 feet; making in all 2,950 feet of pier work, which at \$150 per foot would cost \$442,500.

In the first plan the breakwater is placed in 12 to 14 feet water, and in the second plan in 18 to 20 feet water; but the difference in cost per foot will be slight, as in each case the cribs will sink to clay which lies about 20 to 22 feet below the surface of the water, especially in this locality of shifting sands exposed to the lake scour; consequently I have put the cost per foot the same in each case.

The dredging necessary in this basin to bring it to a uniform depth of 14 feet in each case would be 264,000 cubic yards. But by the second plan, there will be an area of 490,000 square feet, or over 10 acres which will not require to be dredged; besides, by the second plan, we avoid the expense of cutting through to the creek.

In the first plan the entrance to the basin is exposed to all the severe winds, which will make it difficult for vessels to enter in stormy weather, and which will also hasten the formation of a sand-bar.

In the second plan, the entrance is only exposed to the west winds, it is in deeper water, and consequently will be easier to enter, and it will be a much longer time before a bar obstructs.

If the first plan be adopted it will not take advantage of the present entrance to the harbor, which was improved at great expense, and by making two mouths for the creek it will so diminish the current through each of them that we shall lose in a great measure its valuable aid in helping to keep the harbor open.

To sum up: The first plan of basin will cost more, give less room to shipping, be more difficult of access, and be less permanent.

The second plan will be much cheaper, especially if no dredging be done, which at first will certainly not be necessary; will give ten acres greater room for vessels to lie; furnishes an easy and protected entrance; and will not be obstructed by bars so soon.

The following is a comparison of the respective cost of the two plans:

NOTE.—The price of dredging per yard is based upon the supposition that the government owns the dredges.

FIRST PLAN.		SECOND PLAN.	
3,200 feet of pier, at \$150.....	\$480,000	2,950 feet of pier, at \$150.....	\$442,500
450,000 cubic yards of dredging, at 15 cents	67,500	264,500 cubic yards of dredging.	39,400
1 steam dredge and two scows..	18,000	1 steam dredge and 2 dump scows	18,000
2 steam tug-boats.....	13,000	2 steam tug-boats.....	13,000
Total	<u>578,500</u>	Total	<u>512,900</u>

In the second plan the dredging might be omitted, at least for the present, which would reduce the estimate to \$473,500. Consequently I would recommend that this sum be appropriated to build this breakwater according to the second plan.

I omitted to state that the second plan is shown on the map in yellow dotted lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. HEAP,
Captain of Engineers.

Major and Brevet Colonel J. B. WHEELER,
Corps of Engineers.

Extracts from the proceedings of the board of engineers, convened in pursuance of the following order, viz :

[Special Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1870.

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Colonel J. N. Macomb, brevet colonel United States Army; Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Reynolds, brevet brigadier general United States Army; Major J. B. Wheeler, brevet colonel United States Army; Major G. Weitzel, brevet major general United States Army; Major W. McFarland, brevet major United States Army, will assemble at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, January 11, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to take into consideration certain harbor improvements on Lakes Superior and Michigan, which will be designated in special instructions from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Humphreys:

WM. P. CRAIGHILL.

Major of Engineers and Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

* * * * *

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1870.

The board met at 10 o'clock a. m., at the United States Engineer Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

* * * * * The following letter of instructions for the guidance of the board was then laid before it :

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1870.

COLONEL: The board of engineers constituted by Special Orders No. 1, headquarters Corps of Engineers, dated January 5, 1870, will take into consideration and report in full upon the following points in relation to the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana :

I. The necessity for an outer harbor, and the advantages to general and local commerce to be derived from it.

II. The position for the harbor which will best serve the interests of commerce.

III. A project for the construction of such a harbor, with estimate of probable cost.

* * * * *

Colonel J. N. MACOMB,

Corps of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

HARBOR OF MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

The board is of the opinion that the local commerce alone of the place is not sufficiently great to require the construction of an outer harbor, but that a harbor of refuge is greatly needed in this part of the lake, as is shown in previous reports of the Chief of Engineers, and that this want will be best supplied by the construction of an outer harbor east of access to the large commerce of the lake, which in northerly and northwesterly gales may find itself unable to make Chicago Harbor, and be compelled, therefore, to seek shelter at some other and more southerly point.

The position for this harbor and mode of construction which will best serve the interests of commerce, it is believed is that indicated on the sketch hereto attached, with which also an estimate of cost is furnished.

Estimate of the cost of constructing a basin or outer harbor at Michigan City, Indiana.

I. The breakwater parallel to the shore, and portion of the breakwater perpendicular to the shore, in all 1,700 feet, the breakwater to be composed of cribs 50 feet \times 30 \times 27, and constructed according to the plan used at Marquette, Lake Superior.

For 8,054 lineal feet 12-inch square timber, at 18 cents . . .	\$1,449 72
For 11,450 pounds iron bolts, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch square, at 4 cents . . .	458 00
For 228 cords of stone, at \$12	2,736 00
For 72 cubic yards of brush, at 75 cents	54 00
For 9 pounds of spike, at 8 cents	72
For 450 feet B. M. plank, at \$20 per M	9 00
For 8,554 lineal feet of framing, at 15 cents	1,283 10

5,990 54

Add 10 per cent. for contingencies

599 05

Total cost of one crib

6,589 59

1,700 running feet of pier, or 34 cribs, will cost

224,046 06

II. 320 feet of the eastern breakwater perpendicular to the shore.

This portion is composed of cribs 32 \times 20 \times 17 feet, and will cost—

For 2,536 lineal feet of 12-inch square timber, at 18 cents . . .	\$456 48
For 3,068 pounds iron bolts, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch square, at 4 cents	122 72
For 54 cords of stone, at \$2	648 00
For 32 cubic yards of brush, at 75 cents	24 00
For 288 feet B. M. plank, at \$20 per M	5 76
For 6 pounds spikes, at 8 cents	48
For 2,536 lineal feet framing, at 15 cents	380 40

1,637 84

Add 10 per cent. for contingencies

163 78

Total cost of one crib

1,801 62

320 feet, or 10 cribs, will cost

18,016 20

III. 416 feet of the eastern breakwater, adjoining shore.

This portion is composed of cribs 32 \times 20 \times 13 feet, and will cost—

For 1,972 lineal feet, 12-inch square timber, at 18 cents	\$354 96
For 2,203 pounds iron bolts, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch square, at 4 cents	88 12
For 42 cords of stone, at \$12	504 00
For 30 cubic yards brush, at 75 cents	22 50
For plank, 288 feet, at \$20 per M	5 76
For 6 pounds spike, at 8 cents	48
For 1,972 lineal feet framing, at 15 cents	295 80

1,271 62

Add 10 per cent. for contingencies

127 16

Total cost of one crib

1,398 78

13 cribs, or 416 feet, will cost	\$18,184 14
Add cost of 34 cribs, $50 \times 30 \times 27$	224,046 06
Add cost of 10 cribs, $30 \times 20 \times 17$	18,016 20
	<hr/>
	260,246 40
	<hr/>
Making the total cost of breakwater.....	\$260,246 40
One steam dredge and two dump scows	18,000 00
One tug-boat	6,500 00
Dredging out the basin to a uniform depth of 14 feet would require the removal of 264,500 cubic yards of earth ; at 15 cents per yard, would cost	39,675 00
	<hr/>
	324,421 40
	<hr/>

This price (15 cents per cubic yard) is based on the supposition that the government does its own dredging.

MONTANA TERRITORIAL MILITIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

The request of the Committee on Military Affairs, transmitting report upon the Montana territorial militia, a military force raised by the governor of Montana.

FEBRUARY 7, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the request of the Committee on Military Affairs for information on the subject, a copy of the report of the Adjutant General, dated February 7, 1868, upon the Montana territorial militia, a military force raised by the governor of Montana without authority from the United States, and in opposition to the wishes of the commanding general of the United States forces in that portion of the country.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 7, 1868.

Vouchers are in circulation, made out against the United States, for supplies to Montana troops, called out by the territorial authorities "in spite of the decision to the contrary by the rightful department of the government, the authority of Lieutenant General Sherman (who was vested by the War Department with descretionary authority) being emphatically withheld."

In consequence, the following summary is respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary of War.

A. Sands, by letter dated 216 Church street, New York City, October 28, 1867, asked whether the government recognized commissary and quartermasters' vouchers for supplies obtained for the Montana

militia, raised by Governor Smith, and whether there are funds to pay said vouchers. The letter was referred to Lieutenant General Sherman, indorsed as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 31, 1867.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, commanding military division of the Missouri, for his information, and report as to the circumstances under which the "commissary and quartermaster's vouchers" referred to are being issued or given.

It would seem from the letter that persons are now interested in framing claims to be presented against the United States, and as such claims are usually very heavy, and not always correct and just, measures should be adopted looking to the protection of the public interest.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

To the foregoing, Lieutenant General Sherman replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, November 14, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of A. Sands, dated New York, October 28, 1867, asking whether the United States government recognizes commissary and quartermaster vouchers for supplies obtained for the "Montana Territory militia," referred by you for report, and to state, in reply, that the troops mustered into service in Montana by acting governor Meagher, were not in the service of the United States.

He had no authority from me, but such authority was emphatically withheld: the so-called troops were never mustered into the service of the United States, and no department of government is liable for the debts created or the vouchers issued.

The whole subject is covered in my annual report of the 1st of October.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL,
United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Subsequently the following was received from T. and C. Ewing, attornies:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 14, 1867.

SIR: We have the honor to inclose herewith three telegrams, said to be copies of originals, sent by Lieutenant General Sherman to General Meagher, acting governor of Montana, and Colonel W. H. Lewis, during the month of May, 1867. As the attorneys of parties who have important interests mainly dependent upon the authenticity of these telegrams, we would respectfully request to be furnished with official copies from the files of your department.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

T. AND C. EWING.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

One of the telegrams inclosed with the foregoing letter was as follows:

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
May 24, 1867.

Muster in a battalion of eight hundred men at the cost of the United States for two months. Equip them as you best can till the arms en route reach Fort Benton. Move quickly to the threatened point, when the danger will either disappear or be removed. Let the men furnish their own horses and arms at forty cents per day, and be rationed by contract.

When the service is rendered I will order payment by the regular paymaster.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

Colonel W. H. LEWIS,
Virginia City, Montana Territory.

3

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 20, 1867.

By order of the Secretary of War.

To which replies were made as follows :

By indorsement on the letter :

WASHINGTON, D. C.
January 2, 1868.

The governor and civil authorities became stampeded, and made such reports, that Major Lewis was sent there from Salt Lake, to judge of the necessity. There was no necessity, and no troops were accepted or mustered in by Major Lewis, or by any regular officer. The volunteers of Montana did not propose to serve the United States, but the Territory of Montana, in defiance of the United States.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

By indorsement on the telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 2, 1868.

Major Lewis was authorized to accept volunteers, in a certain event, which did not happen, and troops were not accepted at all.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

The form of vouchers that have been issued is as follows :

No. 12.

Headquarters Territorial Volunteers, Virginia City, Montana Territory,
The United States to _____, Dr.

Date of purchase.	Dollars.	Cents.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, that the articles are to be (or have been) accounted for on my property return for the _____ quarter, ending on the _____ day of _____, 1967.

H. CUMMINGS,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

Approved :

GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Received at _____, the _____ of _____, 1867, of _____, quartermaster United States Army, _____ dollars and _____ cents in full of the above account.

Lieutenant General Sherman, in his annual report of October 1, 1867, to the Secretary of War, (Ex. Doc. No. 1, H. R. 40th Congress, 2d session, p. 33,) in regard to the troops in question speaks as follows:

The Secretary authorized me, under advice of extreme caution, to call out volunteers for the emergency, if the regular troops were inadequate. Under date of May 14, 1867, I telegraphed to acting Governor Meagher, that reinforcements were coming as fast as possible, but if the danger was as great as he represented, to "call out in your interest the people and clear the way;" adding, "there is no law authorizing the enrolling of troops in a Territory subject to the governor, but you should meet the emergency without a formal organization, and muster into the service of the United States, confining yourself to self-protection."

Governor Meagher had already called out volunteers, and subsequently asked me for arms, equipments, and to be mustered in. This I emphatically refused in a dispatch of the 9th of May, but instructed General Augur, at Omaha, to order from his nearest post, viz., Salt Lake City, a discreet officer to go to Virginia City, Montana, and to judge of the necessity of a call for volunteers. General Augur dispatched that most judicious officer, Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William H. Lewis, Thirty-eighth Infantry, who reached Virginia City about May 19, 1867, and, after remaining there a month, confirmed me in the belief that Gallatin Valley had not been invaded by hostile Indians at all, but that the murder of a Mr. Bozeman, more than sixty miles beyond Gallatin, in the direction of Fort C. F. Smith, was the only real act of hostility that he could hear of that had been committed in that quarter.

I then recalled Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, and left the whole matter to General Terry, in whose department Montana was, and who was then known to be en route to that Territory.

For the further consideration of this matter, I refer to (Ex. Doc. No. 1, 40th Congress, 2d session, pp. 52 and 53) General Terry's report herewith, and only allude to it here to show that the United States are not in any measure responsible for the call for volunteers in Montana, which acting Governor Meagher made in spite of the decision to the contrary by the rightful department of government, and because I also learn that since the arrival there of Governor Green Clay Smith he also has retained in service these volunteers, and has brought about a conflict with the Crows and other Indians outside of the settled limits of the Territory, when he knew that the government desired very much to retain peaceful relations with them.

E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 2, 1870.

Official copy.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS TERRITORIAL VOLUNTEERS,
Virginia City, M. T.

The United States to John Condon,

JULY 8.—For two head of serviceable horses, at \$180 each..... \$360 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just; the articles are to be (or have been) accounted for on my property return for the quarter, ending on the day of 1867.

H. CUMMINGS, *Quartermaster.*

Received at the of , 1867, of , quartermaster U. S. A., dollars and cents, in full of the above account.

JOHN CONDON.

Approved:

GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS TERRITORIAL VOLUNTEERS,
Virginia City, M. T.

The United States to John Condon, DR.
JULY 8.—For two head of serviceable horses, at \$180 each..... \$360 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just; the articles are to be (or have been) accounted for on my property return for the quarter, ending on the day of 1867.

H. CUMMINGS, Quartermaster.

Received at the of 1867, of quartermaster U. S. A., dol-
lars and cents, in full of the above account.

JOHN CONDON.

Approved:

GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS TERRITORIAL VOLUNTEERS,
Virginia City, M. T.

The United States to John Condon, DR.
JULY 8.—For two saddles, at \$30 each..... \$60 00
One bridle, at \$5..... 5 00
65 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just; the articles are to be (or have been) accounted for on my property return for the quarter, ending on the day of 1867.

H. CUMMINGS, Quartermaster.

Received at the of 1867, of quartermaster U. S. A., dol-
lars and cents, in full of the above account.

JOHN CONDON.

Approved:

GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS TERRITORIAL VOLUNTEERS,
Virginia City, M. T.

The United States to John Condon, DR.
JULY 8.—For two saddles, at \$30 each..... \$60 00
One bridle, at \$5..... 5 00
65 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just; the articles are to be (or have been) accounted for on my property return for the quarter, ending on the day of 1867.

H. CUMMINGS, Quartermaster.

Received at the of 1867, of quartermaster U. S. A., dol-
lars and cents, in full of the above account.

JOHN CONDON.

Approved:

GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Petition of John Condon, of Montana, praying the passage of a bill paying him for two horses and saddles sold to the United States government.

To the United States Senate and House of Representatives :

Your petitioner, John Condon, a resident of Virginia City, Montana, respectfully represents that he is engaged in the business of mining.

That on the 8th of July, in the year 1867, Lieutenant Cummings, quartermaster, came to his residence and purchased the following property, viz: Two (2) horses, valued at \$180 each, \$360; two (2) saddles, at \$30 each, \$60; one (1) bridle, at \$5; making a total of \$425; giving therefor duplicate vouchers signed by said Cummings and approved by Green Clay Smith, governor of Montana Territory, and which said vouchers are hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A.

Your petitioner would further state that he was informed at the date of purchase of his said property, that the same was to be used for the protection of the residents of Montana Territory against the Indians, and that he would be paid for said property at Virginia City, Montana, by said Cummings. Your petitioner would state that he applied to the Quartermaster General United States Army for payment on the 28th of November, 1869, and said officer declined paying the same on the ground that the purchase was not authorized by an agent of the government.

This certainly is a most unjust and remarkable decision.

Your petitioner would further state that he can now only obtain payment for his said property through your honorable bodies, and he respectfully asks that a bill for his relief be promptly passed for \$425; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

JOHN CONDON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of January, 1870.
And I further testify that the said John Condon is as represented to be.
[SEAL.]

R. P. RICHARDSON,

Notary Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1869.

Thomas E. Lloyd incloses two certified accounts issued by H. Cummings, quartermaster, and approved by Green Clay Smith, governor and commander-in-chief Montana Territory, in favor of John Condon—one for two (2) horses at \$180 each, \$360, and the other for two (2) saddles at \$30 each, and one (1) bridle at \$5, \$65—both given at headquarters territorial volunteers, Virginia City, Montana Territory, July 8.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

January 5, 1870.

Respectfully returned to Thomas E. Lloyd, esq.

These purchases not having been properly authorized by any agent of the government, the War Department decided, under order of October 13, 1868, that "recourse must be had to Congress for relief, there being on power in the executive branch to adjust the claims."

By order of acting Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Deputy Quartermaster General.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Army.

MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

The Committee on Military Affairs, transmitting report of the Adjutant General upon the Missouri State militia, an auxiliary force employed in the service of the United States during the rebellion.

FEBRUARY 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to the request of the Committee on Military Affairs for information upon the subject, the accompanying report of the Adjutant General of the army upon the Missouri State militia, an auxiliary force employed in the service of the United States during the late rebellion.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 2, 1870.

Case of "three months' pay proper" for the Missouri State militia. Referred by the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, to the Secretary of War for information and reasons why officers of the force did not receive the said pay.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The Missouri State militia force was organized under War Department General Orders No. 96, from the Adjutant General's office, dated November 7, 1861, (copy herewith.)

In 1864 the Solicitor of the War Department reviewed all the circumstances connected with the organization of the force, and gave an opinion that it was "*militia* of the State of Missouri, and not a part of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States." The Secretary of War approved that opinion, which was given in connection with the subject

of bounties claimed by the said militia, and thus decided that the acts of Congress *applicable to volunteers* did not secure the bounties as claimed. The force was thus made to stand as all militia of the several States temporarily called into service by the President.

Section 4 of the act, approved March 3, 1865, granting the "three months' pay proper," is applicable only to volunteers, and not to "militia;" and, therefore, under the same ruling and principle which deprived the enlisted men of the force of bounty, the commissioned officers are refused the three months' pay proper.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 96.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 7, 1861.

Authority to raise a force of State militia, to serve during the war, is granted by direction of the President, to the governor of Missouri. This force is to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States in repelling the invasion of the State of Missouri and in suppressing rebellion therein. It is to be held, in camp or in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed, according to the regulations of the United States Army, and subject to the articles of war; but it is not to be ordered out of the State of Missouri, except for the immediate defense of the said State.

The State forces thus authorized will be, during such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied military force in active service, armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Army and such orders as may from time to time be issued from the War Department, and in no other manner; and they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President may so direct.

In connection with this force, the governor is authorized to appoint the following officers, who will be recognized and paid by the United States, to wit: One major general, to command the whole of the State forces brought into service, who will be the same person appointed by the President to command the United States military department of the West, and shall retain his commission as major general of the State forces, only during his command of the said department; one adjutant general, one inspector general, and one quartermaster general, each with the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry; three aides-de-camp to the governor, each with the rank and pay of a colonel of infantry; brigadier generals, at the rate of one to a brigade of not less than four regiments; and division, brigade, and regimental staff officers, not to exceed in numbers those provided for in the organization prescribed by the act approved July 22, 1861, "for the employment of volunteers," nor to be more highly compensated by the United States, whatever their nominal rank in the State service, than officers performing the same duties under that act.

The field officers of a regiment to be, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major; and the officers of a company to be, one captain, one first and one second lieutenant.

When officers of the said State forces shall act in conjunction with officers of the United States Army of the same grade, the latter shall command the combined force.

All disbursements of money made to these troops, or in consequence of their employment by the United States, shall be made by disbursing officers of the United States Army, assigned by the War Department, or specially appointed by the President for that purpose, who will make their requisitions upon the different supply departments, in the same manner for the Missouri State forces as similar requisitions are made for other volunteer troops in the service of the United States.

The Secretary of War will cause any additional regulations that may be necessary for the purpose of promoting economy, insuring regularity of returns, and protecting the United States from fraudulent practices, to be adopted and published for the government of the said State forces, and the same will be obeyed and observed by all in office under the authority of the State of Missouri.

By order:

JULIUS P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

To the Committee on Military Affairs the report of the Adjutant General upon the One hundred and eighty-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

FEBRUARY 7, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 5, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, as requested on the 31st January last, the accompanying report of the Adjutant General upon the One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a military organization mustered into the service of the United States during the late war for duty only within the State of Pennsylvania, upon the express condition that no bounty was to be allowed or paid to the persons enlisted into the regiment.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1870.

Case of One hundred and eighty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. Petition from certain members, alleging they were discharged without bounty. Military Committee, House of Representatives. Request of the Secretary of War information respecting said regiment. Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The regiment was one for local service, and was authorized by letter from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, January 8, 1864, to Major General Cadwalader, "for guard, provost, and other like duties in the city of Philadelphia," with the positive condition that *no bounty* would be allowed.

January 12, 1864, the authorization was limited so as to authorize only a battalion, and the duties to include the State of Pennsylvania.

March 11, 1864, a request to increase the battalion to a regiment was denied.

March 21, 1864, the denial was reconsidered, and the recruitment of a regiment, as at first authorized, allowed.

The regiment was mustered in (for local service and without bounty) for three years or the war. It was mustered out August 15, 1865. During its term of service it was stationed at Schuylkill Arsenal, Fort Mifflin, (five miles from Philadelphia,) and in the city of Philadelphia.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant General.



TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 31, transmitting statement in relation to the amount of tax collected for the year ending December 31, 1869, on liquors and tobacco, respectively.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 8, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with the resolution of the honorable the House of Representatives, dated the 31st ultimo, which is as follows—

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish for the use of the House a statement showing the amount of tax collected for the year ending December 31, 1869, on liquors and tobacco, respectively, in each congressional district, and also the aggregate amount of internal tax paid from all sources in each congressional district in the United States, giving the amount paid by each district separately”—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the accompanying statement, prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, containing the required information.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington.

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TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

Statement showing the receipts from spirits, including the special taxes of distillers, rectifiers, dealers in liquors, &c., from tobacco, including cigars, snuff, smoking and chewing tobacco, and the special taxes of manufacturers of cigars and tobacco, &c., and the aggregate receipts from all sources, returned from each collection district in the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1869.

Collection districts.	Receipts from spirits.	Receipts from tobacco.	Aggregate receipts.
ALABAMA.			
1st district	\$44,869 79	\$3,339 51	\$48,209 30
2d district	36,707 40	13,030 01	49,737 41
3d district	10,203 14	1,796 84	12,000 00
Total	91,779 33	23,066 36	114,845 69
ARKANSAS.			
1st district	20,815 56	2,892 15	23,707 71
2d district	21,684 19	5,372 01	27,056 20
3d district	10,246 55	3,332 23	13,578 78
Total	52,746 30	11,596 39	64,342 69
CALIFORNIA.			
1st district	632,774 85	869,585 75	1,502,360 60
2d district	75,638 97	14,478 47	90,117 44
3d district	127,977 13	4,869 99	132,847 12
4th district	76,010 27	10,335 13	86,345 40
5th district	84,686 43	4,189 21	88,875 64
Total	997,087 65	903,458 55	1,900,546 20
CONNECTICUT.			
1st district	163,158 87	101,365 01	264,523 88
2d district	42,859 48	54,594 71	97,454 19
3d district	16,245 93	6,096 83	22,342 76
4th district	26,076 95	16,832 95	42,909 90
Total	248,341 23	180,889 50	429,230 73
GEORGIA.			
1st district	92,343 49	14,103 80	106,447 29
2d district	30,460 16	52,219 73	82,679 89
3d district	23,830 35	50,687 63	74,518 98
4th district	37,414 48	158,064 31	195,478 79
Total	114,038 48	275,075 67	389,114 15
ILLINOIS.			
1st district	3,710,565 16	894,630 08	4,605,195 24
2d district	217,330 79	19,985 70	237,316 49
3d district	341,683 34	11,850 66	353,534 00
4th district	742,827 57	541,920 48	1,284,748 05
5th district	2,166,532 48	25,288 02	2,191,820 50
6th district	225,181 46	21,376 39	246,557 85
7th district	545,905 49	22,062 87	567,968 36
8th district	577,748 82	24,925 35	602,674 17
9th district	59,435 01	15,290 53	74,725 54
10th district	44,539 92	16,768 85	61,308 77
11th district	28,587 95	7,369 08	35,957 03
12th district	263,365 23	132,875 11	396,240 34
13th district	22,301 03	34,036 42	56,337 45
Total	9,005,904 25	1,765,379 53	10,771,283 78
INDIANA.			
1st district	403,334 00	22,281 58	425,615 58
2d district	34,818 61	54,427 94	89,246 55
3d district	431,752 77	16,519 60	448,272 37
4th district	1,076,629 73	14,530 42	1,091,160 15
5th district	49,900 75	15,630 11	65,530 86
6th district	209,057 14	79,367 24	288,424 38
7th district	252,290 35	16,160 69	268,451 04
8th district	67,848 27	9,838 43	77,686 70
9th district	47,891 34	32,747 01	80,638 35
10th district	10,463 44	19,523 49	29,986 93
11th district	9,679 96	7,172 66	16,852 62
Total	2,593,666 36	286,239 17	2,879,905 53

TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

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Statement showing the receipts from spirits, &c.—Continued.

Collection districts.	Receipts from spirits.	Receipts from tobacco.	Aggregate receipts.
IOWA.			
1st district	\$144, 187 90	\$176, 913 22	\$487, 219 01
2d district	119, 530 99	26, 745 43	367, 645 49
3d district	153, 364 89	44, 857 07	384, 939 99
4th district	37, 718 25	9, 928 31	146, 632 45
5th district	10, 207 48	12, 213 81	106, 611 88
6th district	9, 574 62	6, 159 32	86, 810 71
Total	474, 584 23	276, 817 16	1, 579, 059 33
KENTUCKY.			
1st district	29, 809 23	38, 548 42	137, 407 16
2d district	94, 565 78	2, 890 20	156, 535 58
3d district	59, 658 23	932 80	106, 120 78
4th district	533, 379 88	4, 441 21	600, 641 31
5th district	999, 572 71	875, 783 24	2, 578, 137 44
6th district	2, 411, 391 06	279, 878 07	2, 909, 944 19
7th district	1, 963, 930 80	42, 837 98	2, 947, 885 92
8th district	135, 082 52	585 01	165, 659 69
9th district	218, 607 62	11, 527 78	269, 584 51
Total	6, 445, 997 83	1, 257, 424 71	9, 171, 926 51
LOUISIANA.			
1st district	407, 157 84	720, 331 10	2, 151, 692 73
2d district	25, 390 35	5, 202 54	96, 597 96
3d district	11, 006 55	2, 666 51	48, 293 78
Total	443, 354 74	728, 200 15	2, 296, 584 47
MAINE.			
1st district	42, 559 84	21, 364 71	332, 989 64
2d district	783 34	6, 517 71	96, 496 23
3d district	4, 487 58	2, 597 27	125, 344 93
4th district	4, 537 00	2, 841 05	92, 794 35
5th district	1, 367 49	2, 664 67	71, 097 23
Total	53, 755 25	35, 985 41	718, 652 38
MARYLAND.			
1st district	13, 578 93	8, 551 18	97, 378 15
2d district	174, 009 27	62, 147 28	528, 869 98
3d district	1, 196, 248 23	1, 310, 646 41	4, 000, 319 62
4th district	81, 822 16	11, 683 54	241, 235 79
5th district	191, 558 20	4, 331 88	320, 157 78
Total	1, 657, 216 79	1, 397, 360 29	5, 187, 961 32
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1st district	1, 821 66	16, 602 99	410, 380 31
2d district	2, 066 17	4, 985 45	466, 418 91
3d district	482, 015 54	79, 050 34	3, 871, 996 30
4th district	453, 372 92	271, 817 89	2, 062, 616 84
5th district	109, 354 86	31, 246 92	613, 998 92
6th district	173, 026 03	32, 461 57	834, 672 92
7th district	10, 473 49	9, 215 12	611, 471 37
8th district	13, 723 99	16, 137 29	514, 249 98
9th district	10, 010 06	20, 274 74	312, 749 14
10th district	87, 171 76	80, 446 75	615, 622 14
Total	1, 343, 036 48	562, 439 06	10, 314, 376 13
MICHIGAN.			
1st district	104, 823 71	1, 189, 345 86	1, 897, 528 67
2d district	19, 278 40	13, 615 45	197, 500 92
3d district	16, 562 07	33, 309 55	227, 007 45
4th district	21, 691 11	16, 319 06	170, 445 39
5th district	15, 499 22	6, 392 84	108, 732 11
6th district	42, 453 92	19, 780 37	285, 450 19
Total	220, 308 43	1, 278, 756 13	2, 885, 563 96

TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

Statement showing the receipts from spirits, &c.—Continued.

Collection districts.	Receipts from spirits.	Receipts from tobacco.	Aggregate receipts.
MINNESOTA.			
1st district.....	\$18,625 86	\$9,128 84	\$125,005 06
2d district.....	56,122 41	24,273 69	852,901 19
Total.....	74,748 27	33,402 53	377,506 25
MISSISSIPPI.			
1st district.....	13,641 63	2,808 01	61,911 06
2d district.....	29,588 08	7,934 17	109,108 29
3d district.....	15,027 75	1,365 43	36,165 00
Total.....	58,197 46	12,327 61	907,304 35
MISSOURI.			
1st district.....	1,572,902 57	1,309,343 48	4,359,901 56
2d district.....	18,782 92	30,961 77	99,022 89
3d district.....	41,618 83	133,754 67	286,159 59
4th district.....	24,512 08	176,078 23	967,711 54
5th district.....	32,361 07	49,736 13	210,228 07
6th district.....	170,225 06	125,347 68	518,315 71
Total.....	1,980,402 53	1,815,222 16	5,741,363 06
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
1st district.....	12,812 39	3,533 48	227,246 39
2d district.....	11,901 59	12,295 38	320,941 82
3d district.....	6,121 01	2,778 36	98,901 80
Total.....	30,834 99	18,607 22	647,190 01
NEW JERSEY.			
1st district.....	12,890 14	18,792 22	220,171 79
2d district.....	46,137 99	33,811 05	441,091 60
3d district.....	118,102 62	119,818 09	634,562 56
4th district.....	47,707 88	59,990 46	430,924 54
5th district.....	77,981 30	258,490 81	1,943,673 90
Total.....	302,819 93	490,763 43	3,670,428 19
NEW YORK.			
1st district.....	17,807 24	19,925 89	520,579 57
2d district.....	65,994 41	1,578,154 98	2,454,285 77
3d district.....	429,202 55	64,035 99	1,975,738 50
4th district.....	159,410 84	1,324,586 94	3,612,373 19
5th district.....	46,106 95	444,943 70	925,636 47
6th district.....	182,425 89	65,725 98	1,904,304 42
7th district.....	29,811 77	840,483 56	1,266,641 42
8th district.....	336,404 07	74,922 14	4,225,338 49
9th district.....	205,454 53	40,694 28	1,810,000 07
10th district.....	62,705 43	43,097 61	844,013 41
11th district.....	50,681 63	22,917 80	353,666 79
12th district.....	21,009 11	82,517 43	437,614 07
13th district.....	21,172 65	26,516 48	186,285 21
14th district.....	82,230 18	195,623 84	1,387,975 07
15th district.....	37,488 54	38,039 13	633,637 77
16th district.....	8,311 04	4,919 22	110,411 61
17th district.....	8,126 25	6,661 86	100,900 47
18th district.....	68,273 63	17,220 20	275,000 74
19th district.....	7,303 71	9,936 86	111,694 17
20th district.....	8,540 28	11,472 89	171,964 49
21st district.....	66,059 94	246,213 47	572,429 77
22d district.....	137,158 72	4,992 88	279,314 77
23d district.....	285,244 22	92,931 78	682,632 47
24th district.....	306,478 79	53,296 82	527,473 79
25th district.....	130,935 92	6,995 29	277,362 24
26th district.....	11,917 20	108,584 82	267,763 79
27th district.....	18,508 94	50,653 44	219,853 77
28th district.....	139,260 27	203,968 13	689,247 77
29th district.....	121,273 17	9,872 65	267,567 77
30th district.....	1,332,182 26	182,308 35	2,907,122 22
31st district.....	9,856 84	11,720 77	110,224 07
32d district.....	1,018,813 31	1,694,488 57	7,085,447 29
Total.....	5,432,150 40	7,570,623 20	36,513,737 22

TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

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Statement showing the receipts from spirits, &c.—Continued.

Collection districts.	Receipts from spirits.	Receipts from tobacco.	Aggregate receipts.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1st district.....	\$20,327 51	\$7,928 68	\$50,213 57
2d district.....	12,991 35	4,758 55	77,092 25
3d district.....	11,032 80	2,000 25	40,519 18
4th district.....	19,402 93	264,961 11	324,597 88
5th district.....	23,442 71	360,487 74	433,025 37
6th district.....	49,928 84	122,403 08	201,509 09
7th district.....	16,017 37	230 02	31,994 55
Total.....	153,163 61	762,769 43	1,158,951 79
OHIO.			
1st district.....	1,205,968 22	1,032,712 26	3,257,038 39
2d district.....	2,910,984 43	120,203 52	3,630,886 06
3d district.....	1,669,849 07	113,871 69	2,060,797 48
4th district.....	714,613 88	15,163 89	809,238 67
5th district.....	235,682 84	11,918 91	302,682 32
6th district.....	725,799 76	20,719 87	845,112 74
7th district.....	501,821 74	32,605 48	829,485 46
8th district.....	42,596 76	7,755 35	131,635 94
9th district.....	636,468 64	13,736 43	791,125 08
10th district.....	202,502 49	517,157 31	1,024,037 12
11th district.....	570,928 55	32,916 49	714,605 73
12th district.....	851,042 34	21,811 22	1,000,279 48
13th district.....	277,503 30	20,614 31	363,284 15
14th district.....	9,089 15	13,098 72	109,497 41
15th district.....	10,204 04	31,188 37	150,095 86
16th district.....	24,904 71	25,179 54	114,189 17
17th district.....	29,929 21	27,256 05	247,143 50
18th district.....	114,757 18	247,810 63	1,313,411 50
19th district.....	17,132 18	11,633 68	155,837,73
Total.....	10,681,778 29	2,317,353 70	12,050,983 72
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1st district.....	1,145,621 07	989,445 44	4,059,397 37
2d district.....	357,851 78	76,038 49	2,028,866 74
3d district.....	352,917 23	84,133 17	956,371 84
4th district.....	217,592 10	89,186 77	1,299,895 59
5th district.....	43,581 73	201,095 84	584,822 36
6th district.....	16,355 12	179,006 31	435,066 53
7th district.....	5,016 19	9,006 99	211,073 30
8th district.....	62,987 44	59,846 40	339,872 35
9th district.....	132,047 00	155,646 39	490,507 41
10th district.....	27,001 24	30,626 29	258,316 54
11th district.....	19,061 17	28,304 04	255,078 54
12th district.....	47,066 35	29,407 44	292,234 55
13th district.....	35,502 08	7,391 43	117,229 75
14th district.....	53,065 18	15,462 47	218,273 18
15th district.....	171,081 23	103,954 20	467,412 17
16th district.....	85,040 60	12,521 83	163,260 03
17th district.....	12,427 16	7,612 07	110,415 19
18th district.....	24,001 89	7,873 04	157,547 40
19th district.....	13,384 97	12,636 73	233,954 00
20th district.....	44,546 40	11,113 57	281,471 57
21st district.....	1,017,144 09	14,228 23	1,099,477 61
22d district.....	540,870 99	353,715 76	2,019,580 51
23d district.....	118,628 25	84,744 92	584,353 98
24th district.....	319,525 61	31,260 41	457,736 77
Total.....	4,862,316 27	2,594,258 23	17,122,215 28
RHODE ISLAND.			
1st district.....	52,697 24	40,739 53	1,150,936 45
2d district.....	3,227 98	8,407 54	162,044 33
Total.....	56,585 22	49,147 07	1,312,980 78
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1st district.....	8,273 45	2,873 12	47,917 96
2d district.....	22,653 41	18,969 85	188,732 86
3d district.....	22,737 99	4,902 00	143,425 29
Total.....	53,664 85	26,744 97	380,096 11

TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

Statement showing the receipts from spirits, &c.—Continued.

Collection districts.	Receipts from spirits.	Receipts from tobacco.	Aggregate receipts.
TENNESSEE.			
1st district.....	\$13,526 51	\$1,576 66	\$14,003 17
2d district.....	11,692 85	4,177 85	15,870 70
3d district.....	75,006 45	1,536 02	76,542 47
4th district.....	81,522 84	4,585 92	86,108 76
5th district.....	292,615 93	10,796 74	303,412 67
6th district.....	44,571 70	1,810 03	46,381 73
7th district.....	12,902 34	25,907 70	38,810 04
8th district.....	79,765 73	18,805 84	98,571 57
Total.....	611,774 35	69,196 76	680,971 11
TEXAS.			
1st district.....	17,931 89	8,645 45	26,577 34
2d district.....	18,183 84	5,366 43	23,550 27
3d district.....	14,416 27	6,162 43	20,578 70
4th district.....	22,459 32	3,699 51	26,158 83
Total.....	72,991 32	24,273 82	97,265 14
VERMONT.			
1st district.....	6,361 91	3,412 97	9,774 88
2d district.....	2,349 94	3,384 52	5,734 46
3d district.....	6,063 30	5,181 35	11,244 65
Total.....	14,765 15	11,978 84	26,744 00
VIRGINIA.			
1st district.....	11,258 17	2,490 10	13,748 27
2d district.....	127,272 22	647,239 60	774,511 82
3d district.....	217,536 27	1,539,090 70	1,756,626 97
4th district.....	46,181 42	60,486 30	106,667 72
5th district.....	46,835 13	923,597 76	970,432 89
6th district.....	95,462 25	23,337 52	118,800 77
7th district.....	94,150 96	5,657 19	99,808 15
8th district.....	9,020 94	1,425 89	10,446 83
Total.....	651,516 36	3,203,054 83	3,854,571 19
WEST VIRGINIA.			
1st district.....	30,006 05	166,189 42	196,195 47
2d district.....	197,758 67	7,633 16	205,391 83
3d district.....	6,003 76	3,629 32	9,633 08
Total.....	233,768 48	177,451 90	411,220 38
WISCONSIN.			
1st district.....	612,594 72	385,695 21	998,290 93
2d district.....	24,772 94	20,512 72	45,285 66
3d district.....	16,670 09	5,549 08	22,219 17
4th district.....	19,205 94	12,994 52	32,200 46
5th district.....	22,883 44	9,628 31	32,511 75
6th district.....	23,008 20	8,445 02	31,453 22
Total.....	719,135 33	452,824 86	1,171,960 19

Returns from the following districts not having been received at the date of the preparation of this statement, are not included in the foregoing receipts:

9th Kentucky and 3d Mississippi, for July; 3d Mississippi, for August; 3d Mississippi and 2d North Carolina, for October; 3d Mississippi and 4th Texas, for November; Arizona, 2d Arkansas, 1st California, 3d Connecticut, 2d Georgia, 9th and 10th Illinois, 2d Minnesota, 3d New Hampshire, Nevada, 1st and 13th New York, 5th North Carolina, 3d and 6th Tennessee, 1st, 3d, and 4th Texas, 2d and 3d Virginia, and Washington Territory, for December.

TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

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Statement showing the receipts from spirits, &c., in each State and Territory of the United States.

States and Territories.	Receipts from spirits.	Receipts from tobacco.	Aggregate receipts.
Alabama	\$91,779 33	\$23,068 36	\$484,894 92
Arizona	4,321 38	831 59	14,251 94
Arkansas	52,746 30	11,596 39	174,224 37
California	997,087 65	903,458 55	4,434,115 76
Colorado	12,139 83	6,790 01	64,234 32
Connecticut	248,341 23	180,881 50	2,420,857 56
Dakota	2,006 65	546 48	7,687 70
Delaware	30,330 11	154,755 53	433,709 21
District of Columbia	36,068 28	23,685 49	491,779 14
Florida	17,721 19	30,246 73	92,307 27
Georgia	114,038 48	275,075 67	1,068,016 93
Idaho	20,808 13	1,892 08	77,629 40
Illinois	9,005,904 25	1,765,379 53	15,510,546 56
Indiana	2,593,666 36	288,239 17	4,181,533 36
Iowa	474,584 23	276,817 16	1,579,059 53
Kansas	34,931 71	20,881 81	258,215 89
Kentucky	6,445,997 63	1,257,494 71	9,171,926 51
Louisiana	443,554 74	728,200 15	2,296,584 47
Maine	53,755 25	35,985 41	718,652 38
Maryland	1,657,216 79	1,397,360 29	5,187,961 32
Massachusetts	1,343,036 48	562,439 06	10,314,376 13
Michigan	220,308 43	1,278,756 13	2,885,563 96
Minnesota	74,748 27	33,402 53	377,506 23
Mississippi	56,197 46	12,327 61	207,204 35
Missouri	1,860,402 53	1,815,222 16	5,741,363 05
Montana	12,981 78	10,114 88	82,889 11
Nebraska	27,839 14	10,811 70	207,583 65
Nevada	25,864 20	9,349 19	197,227 56
New Hampshire	30,834 99	18,607 22	647,120 03
New Jersey	302,819 93	490,763 43	3,670,428 15
New Mexico	16,056 99	3,799 83	41,565 54
New York	5,432,150 40	7,570,623 20	36,513,720 28
North Carolina	153,163 61	762,769 43	1,158,951 79
Ohio	10,681,778 29	2,317,353 70	18,050,983 72
Oregon	32,168 95	40,663 42	275,840 26
Pennsylvania	4,862,316 87	2,594,258 23	17,122,215 28
Rhode Island	56,585 22	49,147 07	1,312,980 78
South Carolina	53,664 85	26,744 97	380,096 11
Tennessee	611,774 35	69,198 76	1,304,754 25
Texas	72,091 32	24,273 82	344,283 09
Utah	13,211 02	4,146 92	71,721 40
Vermont	14,768 15	11,978 84	375,259 86
Virginia	651,518 36	3,263,054 83	4,370,066 67
Washington	23,247 41	1,810 67	61,616 08
West Virginia	233,768 48	177,651 90	649,648 23
Wisconsin	719,135 33	452,824 86	2,144,479 69
Wyoming	5,004 57	1,064 82	15,531 63
Total	49,927,335 10	22,936,275 79	157,193,095 32
Net receipts from stamps			15,682,306 37
Salaries			701,190 66
Passports through State Department			26,969 00
Aggregate			173,803,561 35

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, February 7, 1870.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN TRIBES.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Letter from the associated executive committee of Friends on Indian affairs, relative to the location and establishment of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apache Indians.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1870.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the 31st ultimo from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying copy of a communication from "the associated executive committee of Friends on Indian affairs," dated the 27th ultimo, relative to the location and establishment of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, upon unimproved lands in the Indian territory, stating the objects desired to be accomplished in behalf of said Indians, and submitting an estimate of funds deemed necessary to effect such objects during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

The estimates of the committee amount to \$43,000, but the Commissioner reports sufficient funds on hand belonging to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the Sacs and Foxes, to meet the requirements of those tribes, viz: \$23,000.

There is no money now to the credit of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, applicable to the objects desired to be accomplished for said tribes, and I therefore recommend that the sum of \$20,000 be appropriated by Congress to be expended for their benefit, in accordance with the estimate of the committee of Friends, herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from "the associated executive committee of Friends on Indian affairs," dated the 27th instant, relative to the location and establishment of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the Sacs and Foxes, of the Mississippi, upon unimproved lands in the Indian territory, stating the objects desired to be accomplished in behalf of said Indians, and submitting an estimate of funds deemed necessary to effect such objects during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

The estimate is as follows: For the Kiowa and Comanche agency, \$20,000; for the Arapaho and Cheyenne agency, \$13,000; and for the Sac and Fox agency, \$10,000; making, in the aggregate, \$43,000.

There are sufficient funds at the disposal of the department belonging to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the Sacs and Foxes, to meet the estimate for those tribes; but there is no money now to the credit of the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, that is applicable, or that can be used for the objects desired to be accomplished for them. In view of this fact, I respectfully recommend that the matter be submitted to Congress, with the view of having the sum of \$20,000 appropriated for the last-named tribes—the same to be expended for their benefit, in accordance with the estimate of said committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, 1st Month, 27th, 1870.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

In the prosecution of the work assigned to us by the government, of aiding in the civilization of the Indians of the central superintendency, we find that the agents appointed upon our recommendation have no means to accomplish, during the five months preceding the next fiscal year, that which is essential to the continued peaceful settlement of certain tribes upon the reservations allotted to them.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, constituting one agency; the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, another; and the Sacs and Foxes, a third: numbering, together, nearly 10,000 persons, have all been located within the past year upon unimproved lands of the Indian territory, and are being fed by the government. This course must necessarily continue until crops are raised by themselves, unless we are prepared to permit their return to nomadic habits.

The expense of the transfer of breadstuffs from the line of railroad in Kansas to the present abodes of these Indians, is about six dollars per hundred pounds, involving a cost to the government of upwards of \$200,000 annually.

It is our desire to promote the settlement of these Indians upon farms, and secure their support from the labor of their own hands; and we believe it can be accomplished within a short term of years, if the expense of breaking and fencing the ground, and of a small number of experi-

enced white farmers to labor with and instruct the Indians, is provided by the government, and suitable provision made for the education of their children.

Under the orders of General William B. Hazen, about 1,500 acres of land in detached plots were last year broken in the Kiowa and Comanche reserve. On part of this land wheat is now growing, and the remainder is available for planting. Unless it is immediately fenced the crop of the present year will probably be destroyed or lost, as the tracts are overrun by the Indians' ponies and other stock. But if properly protected, it is our belief that, under the blessing of Providence, crops of wheat and corn will be harvested, which will avoid a large expenditure of money for supplies to be brought from a distance.

To effect these objects, we estimate that the judicious expenditure of \$43,000 is necessary, during the remaining months of the current fiscal year, namely:

In Kiowa and Comanche agency:	
For fencing 1,500 acres	\$15,000
For ten farmers and their wives, for five months remaining of fiscal year 1869-'70	3,125
For school purposes	1,875
	<hr/> \$20,000
In Arapahoe and Cheyenne agency:	
For fencing	10,000
For six farmers and their wives, for four months	1,500
For school purposes	1,500
	<hr/> 13,000
In Sac and Fox agency:	
For fencing	7,000
For six farmers and their wives, for four months	1,500
For school purposes	1,500
	<hr/> 10,000
Total	<hr/> 43,000 <hr/>

All which we respectfully submit, with the desire that it may claim thy early attention.

On behalf of the associated executive committee of Friends on Indian affairs.

THOMAS WISTAR,
of Philadelphia.
FRANCIS T. KING,
of Baltimore.
BENJ. FARHAM,
of New York.
JOHN B. GARRETT,
of Philadelphia.

COPYRIGHT OF REVENUE COUPON BOOK.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 31st January, relative to the copyright of the revenue coupon book to be used by distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale liquor dealers.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 7, 1870.

SIR: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed January 31, 1870, directing me to inform the House "by what authority, if any, J. J. Kish & Co., 255 Pearl street, New York, have procured the copyright of the revenue coupon book to be used by distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale liquor dealers, known as blank form No. 52, prescribed as provided by section 45 of the act of July 20, 1868, and to state why any change in the existing form No. 52 is required, the price to be paid for it, and the price now required to be paid to J. J. Kish & Co. for that directed to be procured, and why the price is increased," I have the honor to state I do not know by what authority, if any, Kish & Co. procured a copyright of the revenue coupon book alluded to, nor do I know, as a matter of fact, that they have a legal copyright thereto, as will more fully appear by the statements hereinafter made.

The reasons why I deemed it necessary to make a change in the form of book in use are these: The object of the law in requiring these books to be kept in such form as the Commissioner may prescribe, is to enable officers of internal revenue to trace distilled spirits, by the marks and brands, from the distiller or rectifier to the retail dealer or consumer. Under the form of book in use, it was found impracticable to trace spirits, except in cases of search for a particular lot, the identity of which was already known, since there was nothing in the manner of keeping the old book to indicate to the inspecting officer which, if any, of the many entries of spirits received were false, and he could only ascertain which was the false entry by tracing each lot of spirits to the source from whence it purported to come. To do this became more impracticable as the number of entries increased.

Another objection to the form of book in use was the fact that no arrangement was made therein by which the books were ever required to be balanced, and consequently an inspecting officer was frequently driven

to the necessity of balancing the books from the time they first went into use, before he could determine whether the account of spirits sent out and stock on hand corresponded with the entry of spirits received; and as the accounts became extended this labor was greatly increased, and hence inspecting officers rarely, if ever, found time to make such extensive examinations. I deemed it important, also, for the interests of the service, to require that these accounts of distillers and rectifiers should be balanced throughout the country on the same day, believing the form of book in use to be defective, as before stated; and as this general balancing of the account could be best accomplished by prescribing a new form of book, I determined to do so.

Pending the investigation of this subject, several forms were suggested, which, upon inspection, were found not to conform to the requirements of the law, and were therefore rejected. Among these was one presented by J. J. Kish, who subsequently presented the form of book prescribed in Special 71, blank form No. 52, which I referred to a committee of competent persons connected with this office, with instructions to examine and report to me their opinion concerning said form. After an examination, the committee reported to me that, in their opinion, the form of book and the system of book-keeping embraced therein were in conformity with the requirements of the law and superior to the form of book then in use. The committee expressed the opinion that the book would be improved by increasing its width, and recommended that the proprietor be requested to prepare a sample copy or copies embracing this suggestion, and exhibiting, also, the quality of the paper and binding, the kind of print, and size of book, and present the same, together with the price at which the book could be furnished.

While I do not understand that the law vests me with any authority to contract for the furnishing of these books, nor to make any contract by which those required to use them would be compelled to pay any specific price therefor, yet I thought it advisable, for the protection of such persons, in the event of Kish holding the exclusive right to publish under a copyright, that he should be required to file a sample copy and to state his price, as recommended by the committee; and therefore, on the 3d of November, 1869, I inclosed to Mr. Kish a copy of the report, requesting him to comply with the recommendations of the committee. On the 27th of November J. J. Kish & Co. presented a sample copy of their book, in the form of said blank No. 52, and stated their willingness to furnish such book, as per the sample presented, at \$4 50, delivered without further cost to the purchaser, at one or more prominent points in each collection district in the United States. I directed the same committee to make further inquiry and report to me as to the price named. The committee having consulted the public printer on the subject and taken his estimate of the cost of paper and printing, reported that in their opinion the book, furnished as per sample and delivered at prominent points in each collection district, was worth the price demanded. From an examination of this form of book it will appear that provision is made by which the stock on hand will be exhibited at each transaction, and that by requiring the use of the coupon, as therein provided, each purchaser will possess evidence of the legality of his purchase. I was, therefore, of the opinion that persons who might not hesitate to make false entries in the old form of book to cover the possession of illicit spirits, would not readily commit the forgery necessary to obtain false coupons with which to cover their illegal transactions. By requiring each distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, and rectifier, at the time of selling or sending out from his stock any spirits, to deliver to the

person to whom sold or sent a coupon descriptive of the spirits sent, and corresponding with the entries in the stub thereof, each wholesale quantity of spirits would be accompanied by the coupon, after exhausting or changing the possession of the stock on hand on the 1st of February. This done, the inspecting officer would require the production of the coupons exhibiting the purchase, and in the event of suspicions attaching would correspond with the officers of internal revenue in the district from which the spirits purport to come, and readily ascertain whether corresponding stubs could be found.

Having arrived at these conclusions, and believing this form of book to be the best suggested, I directed the issuing of Special 71, prescribing its use, from and after the first day of February, 1870.

My object in requiring distillers to use this book in addition to the books already required to be kept by them was this: Under the law distillers are vested with the rights of dealers, so far as the sale of spirits of their own production at the place of manufacture, in the original stamped packages, is concerned. It was necessary to require them to use this form of book, otherwise spirits sold or sent out by them would not be accompanied by the coupon, and it was thought that the use of this coupon would result in advantage to the distiller, as it would tend to confirm the legality of his merchandise on the market. It is an established fact that when the suspicion attaches to spirits on the market that it is not, in all respects, in conformity with the law, it materially prejudices its sale, and it was thought that by affording the distiller this evidence of the legality of his product he would be relieved from the effects of such suspicions when not well founded.

Concerning the price paid for the book previously in use, this office has no means, other than common report, of knowing at what price it was sold. I am informed that it has been sold at from one dollar and a half to seven dollars per copy, the price no doubt being regulated by the quality of the book and the extent of the demand.

In regard to the price of the new book, I understand the authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be simply to prescribe a form to be used, and, as before stated, Kish & Co. were required to name a price, not for the purpose of obligating the government or the parties required to use the book to purchase from them, at that or any other price, but simply for the protection of such persons, in the event of Kish & Co. having the exclusive right to its publication. Since prescribing the form of book, repeated inquiries have been made at this office by parties as to their right to print and sell the books in the form prescribed, and such parties have been informed that so far as this office is concerned they were at liberty to do so, as this office assumed nothing more than to prescribe the form to be used, and would leave the parties required to use it to supply themselves as they might prefer.

Of the 241 collection districts in the United States, 221 have reported to this office the number of wholesale liquor dealers, rectifiers, and distillers who have been assessed the special tax for the present year. These reports embrace all the principal cities in the country, and show 2,475 distillers, (other than fruit;) 870 distillers of fruit; 1,891 rectifiers; and 5,765 wholesale liquor dealers. Of the 2,475 distillers of grain, the records show that but 687 now have spirits in bond; of the 870 distillers of fruit, but very few are in operation, or will be until the next fruit season. I think there are not to exceed 700 distillers of both classes who are now required to use the form of book prescribed. Adding to this the number of rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers, it

will be seen that about 8,400 is the number of persons now required to keep the book.

I am informed that on the first day of February instant, books in the form recently prescribed were prepared and put on the market by several houses in different parts of the country, and that many persons required to use these books have supplied themselves therewith.

On receipt of the House resolution relating to this subject, and in obedience thereto, I directed the suspension of Special Order 71, until further ordered.

I desire, therefore, respectfully but earnestly to recommend an early consideration of this subject by the House, so that I may again direct the use of the new form of book, unless, upon a full investigation, the House shall conclude to prohibit its adoption.

For the information of the House, I transmit herewith a copy of the form of book heretofore in use, and also a sample copy of the new form filed in this office by Kish & Co.

If any further information is deemed desirable by the House of Representatives I shall be glad to furnish it, if within my power, and to confer with any member or committee thereof on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLAIMS OF KANSAS INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Copy of report made by commissioners appointed under the provisions of the twelfth article of treaty of 23d February, 1867, with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaw tribes of Indians in Kansas, to investigate the claims of those Indians.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the 31st ultimo from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying copy of a report, dated April 25, 1869, made by commissioners appointed under the provisions of the twelfth article of the treaty concluded February 23, 1867, with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaw tribes of Indians in Kansas, to investigate the claims of those Indians for losses sustained on account of being driven from their homes during the late war.

An "abstract" of said claims, showing the amount recommended by the commissioners for allowance, is also herewith submitted for the consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you duplicate copies of the report, under date of April 25, 1869, made by Messrs. J. W. Caldwell and Landon Carter, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of

the Interior, under the provisions of the 12th article of the treaty concluded February 23, 1867, with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaw tribes of Indians, to investigate the claims of those Indians for losses sustained on account of being driven from their homes by rebel forces during the late war.

I also inclose herewith duplicate copies of an abstract of the said claims, made in this office by your direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1869.

SIR: The undersigned commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the twelfth article of the treaty concluded February 23, 1867, between the United States and the Seneca, Mixed Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw tribes of Indians, to proceed to the country of said Indians, and make careful investigation of their claims for losses sustained on account of being driven from their homes by rebel forces during the late war, respectfully submit the following report:

Having duly received our instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in pursuance thereof we proceeded to Baldwin City, Kansas, the place of meeting designated therein, and arrived there on the 4th of February, the appointed date. We found the roads, southward from Ottawa, Kansas, the furthest point attainable by rail, in an impassable condition, owing to continued rains, and were thereby delayed until the 15th of February. We were also delayed awaiting the arrival of part of our funds from the Indian Bureau, which only reached us on the 13th of that month.

There being no stages nor other public conveyances running at that time by means of which we could proceed further, we were compelled to furnish our own transportation.

Leaving Ottawa on February 15, we proceeded slowly southward, the roads being yet so heavy as to necessitate our walking half the time, and the variable nature of the weather, alternately freezing and thawing, kept them in such a wretched condition that we were unable to accomplish but from fifteen to twenty miles per day. We finally reached our destination—Neosho Agency, Indian territory—after a most disagreeable and fatiguing journey of ten days, on the 24th of February.

On the following day we gave notice to the Indians of our arrival and business, in pursuance of our instructions, and procured the affidavits of three disinterested persons respecting the current or market value of stock cattle and other property in the Indian country at the time of the breaking out of the war, which is herewith transmitted, marked A. We afterwards took the affidavits of three other disinterested persons bearing upon the same subject, and testifying as to the general condition of these Indians when the late war broke out, which is also herewith, marked B. In taking the claims, as will be perceived by reference thereto, we have been governed by the prices established by said affidavits, and which we believe to be just and equitable.

During the first ten days after our arrival, we were enabled to invest

tigate but few claims, the attendance of the Indians being limited, caused by the continuance of unfavorable weather, and the fact of the Senecas holding an annual festival, (lasting over a week,) which the Indians of all the tribes with whom our business was connected generally attended.

In taking the Shawnee claims, we inadvertently neglected to establish by the evidence that the claimants "are now, and were, at the commencement of the war," members of that tribe, which omission has been supplied by the affidavits of the chiefs of said tribe, herewith transmitted, marked C.

A list of the claims taken, marked D, is also herewith, showing the number and amount thereof, aggregating as follows, viz:

30 Mixed Seneca and Shawnee claims, amounting to....	\$14,757 25
33 Shawnee claims, amounting to	18,143 85
41 Seneca claims, amounting to	29,306 95
78 Quapaw claims, amounting to	48,601 85
<hr/>	
182 claims in all, amounting to.....	110,809 90
<hr/>	

Beside the above there were about twenty claims, as made out by their agent, which we could not take, the claimants having removed from the territory and not being able to attend our sittings, although we gave them ample notice and opportunity to do so.

In some of the claims of these Indians, as originally made out by their agent while in Kansas, stock cattle and other property were claimed, alleged to have been taken from them by Union soldiers, before they were compelled to abandon their homes; and similar property, alleged to have been lost after their arrival in Kansas. These items were all stricken out, as we considered they did not come within the province of our instructions, which we construed to mean that we should only pass upon claims for losses sustained on account of the *abandonment* of the property.

In every case wherein a guardian has been selected by the council of the tribe to which the claimant belonged to make the claim for the benefit of minor heirs, the same has been done with the knowledge and approval of the agent; and it is understood and agreed among the chiefs and headmen of the different tribes that he shall witness the payment of the money, should the claims be allowed by Congress, and assure the proper disbursement of the amount of each claim to the person thereunto entitled.

In two cases (*vide* claims No. 30 and 142) the claimants appear to have been absent from their homes at the time of the involuntary exodus of these Indians, and had left their property in the charge of their friends or relatives, which was abandoned by them and lost. It is respectively submitted, however, that said claimants have as just claim for remuneration for their losses as if they been at home, in immediate possession of the property lost.

In another case (*vide* claim No. 164) the claimant appears to have been temporarily residing in the Creek Nation when the war broke out. As shown by the evidence, she was living in that country under an old compact, entered into some years before the war between the different Indian tribes inhabiting the Indian territory, which allowed the members of any tribe to live and trade in the country of another tribe, without becoming members thereof. The claimant appears to have been

engaged in raising stock cattle and trading while there, and had accumulated much property, including a considerable stock of dry goods, and some specie, the proceeds of sales of part of her stock cattle. From the evidence taken in the case, it would seem that she used every endeavor to save her property, but was compelled to sacrifice it, which, it is respectfully submitted, might be considered as a sufficient guarantee of her loyalty.

Mention is made in the affidavits respectively, marked A and B, and in the evidence in the claim No. 91, of the condition of these Indians when the war broke out, representing that they were in prosperous circumstances, &c. In the business for which we were appointed, we were compelled to travel through a considerable portion of their country, and from the numerous evidences of former prosperity, such as ruined farms, houses, stables, &c., we are led to believe in the truth of said statements touching their condition before the war. Their advanced state of civilization, then and now, also warrants the belief that they were in possession of the property claimed to have been lost. Their loyalty is also established by said affidavits, and the fact that they abandoned their property in preference to joining the rebel forces, and that a large proportion of them, as will be seen by the evidence in the claims, entered the service of the United States after their arrival in Kansas.

During our investigations we received much valuable assistance from George Mitchell, special Indian agent for the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws; Major G. C. Snow, Neosho agent; and Lazarus Flint, George Wright, and Samuel G. Valier, interpreters. We would also acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered the commission by Mr. Q. A. Pearson, its secretary. It is only justice to him to say that, by the aid of his faithful services, the business of the commission was greatly expedited, and we take pleasure in testifying to his diligence and efficiency.

In conclusion, we have only to state, that during our travels in connection with the business for which we were appointed, we have been guided in our expenditures, as far as was possible, by a rigid adherence to economy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. CALDWELL,
LONDON CARTER,
Commissioners.

Hon. J. W. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

SHAWNEE CLAIMS.

No.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Remarks.
1	Alfred McDaniel.....	\$642 75	
2	Old House Beaver.....	1,051 50	
3	Mary Flint.....	181 00	
4	Much-s-la-tha McDaniel.....	181 53	
5	Ki-kepen-ee Jackson.....	1,731 50	Less \$100 disallowed
6	Bill Captain.....	201 00	
7	Cornstalk.....	174 50	
8	Mrs. James King.....	208 65	
9	Jack McLane.....	3,833 50	
10	Tom Stands.....	1,193 51	
11	Lucinda McLane.....	478 75	
12	Mrs. James Beaver.....	714 15	

CLAIMS OF KANSAS INDIANS.

5

SHAWNEE CLAIMS—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Remarks.
13	George Hunter.....	\$192 00	Heir of Ran Before.
14	Alfred McDaniel.....	174 50	Representative of Joe Mohawk's children.
15	Ketchum Jackson.....	445 75	Heir of Betsey Jackson.
16	Sams.....	335 50	Representative of Ottawa Jackson.
17	Good Hunt.....	17 00	
18	Samuel Thomas.....	1,708 25	
19	Mrs. Henry Stands.....	1,131 80	
20	Mrs. Cornstalk.....	571 75	Heir of Mrs. John Quick.
21	Mrs. Grindstone.....	298 55	
22	Samuel Thomas.....	100 25	Representative of Ni-ki-ta-gun-se.
23	It-sah-hah.....	193 50	
24	Mrs. Henry Grindstone.....	13 00	
25	Mrs. John Kelley.....	441 25	Representative of John Kelley.
26	It-sah-hah.....	255 00	Representative of James Sanders.
27	William Jackson.....	126 00	
28	Wm. Jackson & Alfred McDaniel, (chiefs)	46 00	National claim.
29	Betsey Shawnee.....	670 25	
30	Martha.....	296 50	
173	Tah-pen-se.....	331 00	
180	Tom Stands.....	112 00	Representative of Hallewapease.
181	Cho-que.....	90 75	
	Total.....	18,143 85	

MIXED SENECA AND SHAWNEE CLAIMS.

29	John Young.....	\$1,385 05	
30	Sally Schnyler.....	153 75	
31	Mrs. Susau Beaver.....	1,703 25	
32	Mary Yellow Jacket.....	336 05	
33	James Tall Chief.....	313 75	
34	John White Tree.....	411 50	
35	John Big Tail.....	139 00	
36	James Tall Chief.....	731 15	Representative of John Mellen.
37	John White Tree.....	172 75	Representative of Dr. White Tree.
38	Twenty Bassett.....	198 50	
39	Mrs. John Porcupine.....	114 00	
40	Charles Bee.....	353 25	
41	Mrs. Silas Smith.....	272 75	
42	Mrs. Sarah Clarke.....	793 50	
43	Mrs. Lewis Davis.....	2,711 25	Representative of Lewis Davis.
44	Mrs. Sarah Bearskin.....	529 25	
45	Mrs. Jo Mohawk.....	348 00	
46	Mrs. Betsey Beaver.....	308 25	
47	Charles Bee.....	301 75	Representative of Mary Civil John.
48	John Porcupine.....	446 50	
49	James Tall Chief.....	409 25	Representative of Napoleon Solomon.
50	James Logan.....	233 75	
51	Mrs. John Smith.....	611 00	
52	Jo Silas.....	92 50	Representative of Jno. and Jas. Good Hunt.
53	Sam Tucker.....	142 50	
54	Sam Tucker.....	75 00	Representative of James Tucker.
55	Thomas Ball.....	379 00	Representative of John Ball.
56	John Mush, jr.....	61 00	
57	Mrs. Sarah Clark.....	989 00	Representative of James and Rosa Harris.
182	The Chiefs.....	41 00	National claim.
	Total.....	14,757 25	

SENECA CLAIMS.

53	Isaac Warrior.....	\$905 08	
54	Joseph Spicer.....	367 25	
55	William Spicer.....	979 25	Representative of Little Town Spicer.
56	Harlan Mush.....	236 35	
57	John Armstrong.....	111 75	
58	James Bigbone.....	406 25	
59	Amos Crow.....	1,222 95	
60	James Schrimpsker.....	70 00	
61	James King.....	764 75	
62	Eliza Schrimpsker.....	117 00	
63	James King.....	1,497 65	Representative of Mrs. John Mush, sr.
64	John Winy.....	1,277 17	
65	James Mingo.....	611 40	Representative of Joe and Mary Mingo.

CLAIMS OF KANSAS INDIANS.

SENECA CLAIMS—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Remarks.
69	Daniel Spicer	\$244 25	
70	John Spicer	236 50	
71	Armstrong Spicer	1, 185 20	Representative of Small Cloud Spicer.
72	Susan Armstrong	1, 694 75	
73	Young Jacob.	437 50	
74	Mrs. Brown	579 50	
75	James King	236 25	Representative of Hannah Moss.
76	James Mingo	120 75	Representative of Square Stone.
77	James Armstrong	1, 181 30	
78	Mrs. Henry Dr. Shane	484 00	Representative of Fat Armstrong.
79	Susan Smith	154 25	Representative of Jane Smith.
80	James T. Young	473 00	
81	Joseph Herron	353 25	
82	Jerry Crow	514 45	
83	George Spicer	2, 568 00	
84	Joseph Silas	533 50	
85	Mrs. John Standstone	122 00	
86	Nancy Douglass	496 50	Representative of George Douglass.
87	Mrs. James Young	91 00	Representative of Sin-i-o-wa.
88	Mary Curley Eye	412 00	Representative of Coffee House.
89	Mrs. James Young	342 90	Representative of James Young.
92	Jack Armstrong, sr	210 00	
93	George Wright	2, 956 00	
91	The Chiefs.	2, 858 00	National, (less \$450 disallowed)
96	Martha Driver	869 50	Representative of Mrs. Hicks.
126	Katie Armstrong	177 50	Representative of Jacob Smith.
141	Elizabeth Herron	33 75	
142	Jacob White Crow	1, 174 50	
	Total	29, 306 95	

QUAPAW CLAIMS.

97	Cah-bic-ca-te-da	\$1, 074 50	Cah-bic-ca-te-da's band.
98	Mus-cah-tah-sey	316 00	Do.
99	Te-she-wah-con-tah	396 00	Do.
100	Wah-ah-hoo-tah	170 00	Do.
101	Con-sey-war-con-tah	400 00	Do.
102	Red Eagle	326 00	Do.
103	Cah-ha-to-wah-nee	212 00	Do.
104	Lony Jack	370 00	Do.
105	Mus-cah-hoo-way	66 00	Do.
106	White Eagle	460 25	Do.
107	On-po-see	1, 341 00	Do.
108	Me-te-day	105 75	Do.
109	Mrs. Francis	695 00	Do.
110	Mo-shin-ke-tah	260 50	Do.
111	Me-mo-nee-nee	228 50	Do.
112	Tah-me-te-kah	228 50	Representative of Mus-ca-sho-cat.
113	Spa-da	139 50	Do.
114	Ham-pah	418 25	Do.
115	Buffalo Calf	222 00	Do.
116	Bogy	264 00	Do.
117	Hah-hoo-wah	145 00	Do.
118	Me-no-bar-te-to	153 00	Do.
119	He-dah-me	49 00	Do.
120	Me-hun-cah-te-da	252 50	Do.
120	George Lane	2, 632 50	George Lane's band.
121	Samuel G. Valler	1, 688 50	Do.
122	Wah-ta-hun-cah	393 50	Do.
123	Lewis Bartholomew	270 00	Do.
124	Richard Buck	290 00	Do.
125	Shra-wah-me-tah-ke	723 00	Do.
127	Shrery-cah-war-con-tah	1, 204 50	Do.
128	Jack Quapaw	119 50	Do.
129	Augustus Eddy	515 00	Do.
130	Young Cedar	3, 301 75	Do.
131	Black Hawk	186 00	Do.
133	Me-tah-te-da	523 50	Do.
134	Me-cow-see	222 00	Do.
135	Cah-nee	116 75	Do.
136	Mus-cah-me-tah-kee	1, 040 75	Do.
137	Me-skar	184 00	Do.
138	Me-tah-he-no-bah	694 75	Do.
139	Me-con-sah	106 50	Do.
140	Mi-ta-te-dy	180 75	Do.
143	John Hun-cah, jr.	714 25	Do.

CLAIMS OF KANSAS INDIANS.

7

QUAPAW CLAIMS—Continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Remarks.
144	Ham-pah-me-tah-ke	\$67 50	George Lane's band.
145	Joseph Crow	181 25	Do.
146	Alphonsus Valier	346 00	Do.
154	Me-no-bar-te-to	70 75	Do.
176	Mo-shin-tah-ketah	50 00	Do.
182	James Mac Henry	322 50	Canadian band.
147	Me-tah-to-mo-nee	537 00	Do.
148	Shin-cah-wah-con-tah	766 50	Do.
149	Wah-te-wah-con-tah	302 50	Do.
150	Lewis Quapaw	1,723 25	Do.
151	Water Maker	689 50	Do.
152	Window She-to	108 50	Do.
153	James Medicine	125 00	Do.
155	He-det-skar-wah-tah-ke	179 00	Do.
156	Snee-he-sho-cah	799 00	Do.
157	Mo-tah-cah-nee	175 00	Do.
158	Joe Washinteda	125 75	Do.
159	Wah-tah-ekoh	450 00	Do.
160	War-he-sah	631 00	Do.
161	Wah-te	171 00	Do.
162	Wah-con-tah-mo-nee	171 00	Do.
163	Cah-she-cah	650 00	Do.
164	Me-skar-to	12,531 75	Do.
165	Tah-to-me-to	811 50	Do.
167	Elijah Young	318 75	Do.
168	Charlotte Jozette	426 25	Do.
169	Mo Squin	1,182 50	Do.
170	Miss Beaver	136 10	Do.
171	He-det-sin	488 00	Do.
172	Tah-me-ke-tah	256 75	Do.
173	Me-he-tah	161 00	Do.
174	He-dah-wah-con-tah	32 00	Do.
175	Me-skarteda	49 00	Do.
177	He-det-me-tah-ke	26 00	Do.
Total		48,601 85	

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Name of tribe.	Amount allowed.
33	Shawnees	\$18,143 85
70	Mixed Senecas and Shawnees	14,757 25
41	Senecas	29,306 95
74	Quapaws	48,601 85
Total—182 claims		110,809
Deduct this amount disallowed in claim No. 5		\$100 00
Deduct this amount disallowed in claim No. 91		450 00
		550 00
Amount recommended for allowance		110,259 00

TRIBUTES OF THE NATIONS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 3d February, calling for the number of copies of "Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln" now in possession of the Secretary of State.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 8, 1870.

The Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, directing that "the exact number on hand for general distribution of 'The Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln' be reported to that House," has the honor to submit to the President the following report made to him by the clerk in charge of those volumes.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 8, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of copies of "The Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln," remaining in the possession of the department, is one thousand and two, of which number one hundred and sixteen are in a more or less damaged condition, caused by the dampness of the building.

In making the distribution of this compilation of the expression of the world's sympathy in our national bereavement, in conformity with the provisions of the resolution of Congress of March 2, 1867, the department endeavored so far as possible to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of that act, and in the majority of instances it was enabled to do so, having the address of the parties who were entitled to copies. There are, however, a small number whose addresses are not known, and consequently the department has not sent copies to them.

In a few cases duplicate copies were forwarded to parties who, through some cause, failed to receive the copies first sent them.

The department has received acknowledgments of a large number distributed, but not of all. It may be possible that the copies have not in all cases reached their destination, and that application may yet be made for copies to take the place of those which have miscarried.

It would be impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the number required to supply these deficiencies, but I take the liberty to suggest not less than one hundred copies, which, added to those more or less damaged, makes two hundred and sixteen. Leaving for general distribution between seven and eight hundred copies.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. HASWELL.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *February 8, 1870.*

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, calling for the number of copies of "The Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln" now in possession of the Department of State, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the paper which accompanied it.

U. S. GRANT.

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FUR-SEAL FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 17, in relation to the fur-seal fisheries of Alaska.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 9, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House, under date of January 17, 1870, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate, for the information of this house, such facts as he may have in reference to the fur-seal fisheries of Alaska, together with his own recommendations as to the best means of preserving the fisheries, and of securing a revenue therefrom; and especially to set forth such information as may be within the knowledge of his department, bearing on current allegations that the law approved July 27, 1868, has failed to accomplish its purpose of preventing the killing of fur-seals; what persons (not natives) trading in furs have been allowed to remain on the islands St. Paul and St. George since said islands were made a military reservation; what number of seals have been killed on the islands during the last two seasons, and under what authority; what number of skins have been shipped therefrom during the same period, and by whom, and at what times; and if there have been any violations of said law of July 27, 1868, what measures have been taken for the prosecution of parties so offending."

In compliance with the requirement of the foregoing resolution, I beg leave to reply, that the respective ratifications of the treaty by which Russia ceded the Territory of Alaska to the United States were exchanged on the 20th day of June, 1867; but the laws of the United States were not extended over that Territory until the passage of the act of July 27, 1868. The prohibition in that act against killing fur-seals was not known in the seal islands until late in the autumn of that year.

The transfer of the country to the United States being generally known, the omission to legislate for the government of the Territory furnished an opportunity for those accustomed to the trade of that region to obtain a large quantity of fur-seal skins. The number is not known, but it is reasonable to suppose that it was not less than one hundred thousand from the two islands of St. Paul and St. George.

The act of 1868 prohibited absolutely the killing of any fur-seal; but the Secretary of the Treasury in the month of February, 1869, in his instructions to the officers of the United States revenue marine, who were charged with the duty of supervising the islands and enforcing the law and regulations of the Treasury Department, construed the prohibition of the act of July 27, 1868, as "designed chiefly to apply to killing for trade." While the officers were specially enjoined to prevent the destruction of the animals for the purposes of trade, they were also instructed not to "punish the Aleuts living on the islands, should they occasionally kill such small numbers as might be absolutely necessary for their sustenance and clothing." It was also stipulated in the same instructions that Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. and Williams & Havens should select, each two men to live on each island, who were to have the care of the property of their principals. Dr. H. H. McIntyre, and Captain Charles Bryant, were also sent to the islands as special agents of the Treasury Department, with instructions to aid in the execution of the law, and the enforcement of the regulations of the department.

Under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to, the agents permitted the natives to take a sufficient number of animals estimated at forty cents each to furnish an annual income to each inhabitant of the islands of \$45 62½. This permission authorized the natives on the island of St. Paul, numbering two hundred and forty-four persons, to kill 27,831 animals; and on St. George Island, with a population of one hundred and twenty-seven, to kill 14,486 animals, or 42,317 in all.

Dr. McIntyre is of opinion that this stipulation has been substantially observed; but Special Agent Frank A. Wicker, who was upon St. Paul Island as late as the 10th of October last, reports as the result of his examination, that 62,539 skins taken in 1869 were then in the storehouses upon that island. He did not visit St. George, but was of opinion that a proportionately large number had been there taken, or something more than one hundred thousand in all. Although the evidence is conflicting, and our means of information are imperfect, I am of the opinion that the number of animals taken is very largely in excess of the number authorized by Dr. McIntyre. Mr. Wicker states that Lieutenant Barnes, of the revenue cutter Lincoln, informed him upon his arrival at St. Paul that there were only two storehouses containing skins upon the island, while, as a matter of fact, he found four such establishments on different parts of it. He estimated the number of skins by measuring the cubic contents of a small pile, which he found to contain by a subsequent count, 355 skins.

As most of the skins were packed in large piles, he added one sixth to the contents of the piles measured, and not counted, as an allowance for the effect of the weight of the skins themselves. But omitting this allowance, the evidence tends strongly to show that the number taken on St. Paul was at least twenty thousand in excess of the number authorized by Dr. McIntyre.

The reports made by the several agents of the Treasury Department and all writers upon the subject concur in the opinion that great care is necessary for the preservation of the seal fisheries upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, which are now the only important resorts for the fur-seal in the known world.

If the animals are protected it is probable that about one hundred thousand skins may be taken each year without diminishing the supply.

It is also agreed that the animals would either be destroyed or driven away if the business of capturing them or even the trade in their skins

at the islands were left open to free competition, and that such a course would be destructive not only to the business, but criminally injurious to the natives, who have a right to the benefits of their fisheries, at least to the extent necessary to their own support.

The government of the United States having accepted the sovereignty of the country, is bound to protect the people in the enjoyment of their only means of subsistence.

A suggestion has been made to this department, in various forms, that the government should lease these islands for a long period of time, to a company or firm, for an annual sum of money, upon the condition that provision should be made for the subsistence and education of the natives, and that the fisheries themselves should be preserved from injury. This plan is open to the very grave objection that it makes a monopoly of a branch of industry, important not only for the people of the islands, but to the people of the United States, if the preparation and manufacture of the skins for use should be transferred from London to this country. Such a monopoly is contrary to the ideas of the people, and not many years would pass before serious efforts would be made for its overthrow. Moreover, the natives of the islands would be under the control of the company, and as the expiration of the lease approached, the inducements to protect them and preserve the fisheries would diminish, especially if the company saw, as would probably be the case, that it had no hope of a renewal of its privileges.

Under these circumstances the government of the United States would necessarily be subjected to great expense and trouble.

For these reasons briefly stated, but valid, as they appear to me, I cannot concur in the suggestion that the islands should be leased to any company for a period of years.

Inasmuch as it will be necessary for the government of the United States to maintain in and around the islands a military and naval force for the protection of its interests, under any plan that can be devised, I am of opinion that it is better that the government should assume the entire control of the business of the islands, and exclude everybody but its own servants and agents; that it should establish a rigid system of police, excluding from the islands distilled spirits and fire-arms, and subject vessels that touch there to forfeiture, except when they are driven to seek shelter or for necessary repairs. The conditions of such occupancy and control by the government of the United States seem to me to be these:

First, the exclusion of other parties; second, the supply to the natives of such articles as they are accustomed to use; third, compensation to the natives for their labor, and the payment of a sufficient additional sum each year to enable them to live in the manner to which they have been accustomed; fourth, an equitable division of the value of the skins over the payments made to the natives, and the cost to the government of the United States of maintaining such force as is necessary for the protection of the business.

The portion of the surplus equitably belonging to the natives might be set aside for the purpose of education and religious teaching, the erection of more suitable dwellings than they now possess, and generally for their physical, intellectual, and moral improvement.

If the government were to lease the islands, it would not be possible to withdraw entirely the military and naval forces, or to neglect a careful supervision, and the additional expense consequent upon retaining possession of the business of the islands in the hands of the government would not be large.

Ordinarily, I agree in the opinion that a government, especially one like that of the United States, is not adapted to the management of business; but this clearly is a business which cannot be left open to individual competition; and if it is to be a monopoly, whether profitable or otherwise, the interest of the government is so large, and the expenses incident to the protection of these islands so great, that it cannot afford to substitute to any extent the monopoly of an individual or of a company for its own lawful supervision.

Should the government fail in the attempt to manage the business through its own agents, there will then be opportunity to lease the fisheries to private parties; but my opinion is that a larger revenue can be obtained from them by actual management than by a lease.

In further reply to the resolution, I have to say that the skins taken in 1868 were removed by Messrs. Kohl, Hutchinson & Co., the Solicitor of the Treasury being of opinion that the government had no legal authority to detain them. Those taken in 1869 are upon the islands, but no decision has been made touching the rights of the government.

In concluding this report, I desire to call the attention of Congress to the fact that it is necessary to legislate immediately so far as to provide for the business of the present year. The natives will commence the capture of seals about the first of June.

If the islands are to be leased for the present year, it should be done immediately, that the lessee may make provision for the business of the year. If the business of the present year is to be conducted by the government, as I think it should be, whatever our future policy, legislation is necessary; and I suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint agents in Alaska, who shall be empowered to superintend the capture of the seals and the curing of the skins; and that an appropriation shall be made of one hundred thousand dollars, out of which the natives shall be paid for the labor performed by them, and the other expenses incident to the business met.

The Secretary of the Treasury should also be authorized to sell the skins at public auction, or upon sealed proposals, at San Francisco or New York, as he may deem most for the interest of the government.

It should be observed in this connection that the government derived no benefit whatever from the seal fishery of the year 1868, and that the skins taken in 1869 are, nominally at least, the property of two companies, while the government, during the last year, has furnished protection to the natives and the fishery, and has no assurance at present that it will derive any benefit whatever therefrom.

If legislation is long delayed the business of the year 1870 will be but a repetition of that of 1869.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANNUITIES WITHHELD FROM INDIAN TRIBES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 3, relative to annuities or other payments withheld from Indian tribes under act of Congress.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1870.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, in the following words, viz:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform this house what annuities or other payments, if any, have been withheld from Indian tribes under the provisions of ‘An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1870.’”

In answer to said resolution, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 7th instant, containing the information called for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of House resolution dated the 3d instant, requesting you to inform that house “what annuities or other payments, if any, have been withheld from Indian tribes under the provisions of ‘An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian

Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1870."

Said resolution having been referred to this office for report, I would say that no payments of money appropriated and to be paid under the provisions of said act have been withheld from Indians having recognized treaties with the United States. There are, in some cases, balances on the books of this office of moneys to be paid to or expended for Indians, but they are not withheld by reason of any tribes or bands not having observed their treaty obligations, and they will, by or before the 30th of June next, either be paid as annuities or expended for the benefit of the Indians for whom the money was appropriated.

The resolution inclosed, with your reference of the 4th instant, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DISTILLATION OF "DROP BEER" AND "SLOPS."

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of January 26, 1870, in relation to the distillation of "drop beer" and "slops," which cannot now be profitably used under existing laws.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 26, 1870.

Mr. STEVENSON submitted the following; which was agreed to:

Whereas it is represented that a large increase of revenue might be derived from the distillation of "drop beer" and "slops," which cannot now be profitably used under existing laws: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby requested to inform this house what, if any, amendments to the law are necessary and expedient in order to authorize and facilitate the utilization of those and similar materials.

Attest:

EWD. MCPHERSON,
Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
January 31, 1870.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 26, 1870, a copy of which is hereto attached, I have the honor to state that under existing laws certain conditions are imposed on the distillation of alcoholic spirits, which apply alike to all distillation of spirits from whatever material.

The only exception to this rule obtains in the case of distillation of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, in which case the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized, under section two of

the act of July 20, 1868, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of such brandy from certain requirements of the law.

I am not aware of any provisions in the law, or in the regulations of this office, preventing the distillation of spirits from "drop beer," "slops," or any other material, but am of the opinion that such distillation may be carried on subject to the same requirements that apply to distillation from any material other than the fruits above named.

I am not apprised of any reasons that would justify exemptions in favor of distillers of spirit from "drop beer" or "slops" similar to those extended to distillers of the fruits named, and do not deem any changes in existing laws in this respect necessary or expedient.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

REPORT CHIEF ENGINEER OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, calling for the last report of the chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

FEBRUARY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, pursuant to their resolution of yesterday, the last report made to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by General Granville M. Dodge, chief engineer thereof.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chief Engineer's Office, Omaha, December 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of the engineering corps during the year 1868, and from January 1, 1869, to this date.

The work of the corps includes the final location of the main line from Rattlesnake Pass to Humboldt Wells, five hundred and ninety miles, thus completing the location to a connection with the Central Pacific railroad; and of a branch from Ogden to Salt Lake; the running of a preliminary line from Bear River to Cache Valley, via Blacksmith Fork Pass, over Wasatch Mountains; the running of a preliminary line from Salt Lake to Humboldt Wells, north and south of the lake, and the thorough development of the Salt Lake Valley, east of the Humboldt Mountains, and the running of a preliminary line from Monument Point—north end of lake—to Portland, Oregon. I shall treat of each of the above lines in their order.

THE LOCATION.

In January I visited New York for the purpose of receiving instructions as to the amount and extent of my work for the year 1868. My instructions required that I should finish the location to Green River by June 1, 1868, to Salt Lake Valley by the succeeding autumn, and before winter closed in, to develop the country west of Salt Lake. I made ample arrangements to accomplish this, and enlarged on my instructions by including a final location from Weber to Humboldt Wells, placing Mr. James A. Evans, division engineer, in charge of location from Laramie to Green River, and at the suggestion of the company, Mr. J. Blickensderfer, jr., in charge of the location of the line from Green River to Salt Lake.

Mr. Evans was given four parties, with Messrs. Hudnutt, Lawrence, Pompelley, and O'Neil as chiefs, and he took the field in March without escort. The snow was then deep and the weather anything but inviting.

Mr. Blickensderfer was given three parties, with Messrs. Morris, Bates, and Hodges as chiefs, two to go on location, and one to run the Blacksmith Fork line. Mr. Blickensderfer and parties proceeded to Salt Lake in February, and took the field in March, over such portions of his line as the depth of snow would permit.

Under my instructions, I considered this force ample to complete all the surveys in time mentioned to me. Mr. Evans completed his survey by May 2, a month before the time required, and Mr. Blickensderfer his in July, some two months before the time set.

In the latter part of April, I was informed, while out west, by the vice-president of the road, that "he desired to cover the road with men from Green River to Salt Lake within one month, and to Humboldt Wells in three," and notwithstanding no intimation had before been given to me that this change was even intended, and having made no arrangement to carry out such a programme when I put my parties in the field, and it being impossible then to form new parties that would be available, I immediately, with what force was at my command, organized a new party under Mr. Maxwell, whom I had sent west to report to Mr. Blickensderfer, and with a portion of Mr. Evans's party, and with the party on the preliminary line, threw all the available force on the line between Green River and Humboldt Wells. Had I been notified in proper time of the intentions of the company, I could have placed a force in the field that would have completed the entire location to the mouth of Weber by May 1, and given us ample time to study and review our lines. As it was, we succeeded in completing the location over the difficult work, and over a large portion of the light work, before the contractors could get their men and supplies on the road, and long before most of them were supplied with tools, for, as I passed over the line in July and August, I found the contractors at Green River, at rim of basin, at head of Echo, and all down Weber, idle or working very small force, waiting the arrival of tools and supplies; so long wagoning of supplies from end of track made them from thirty to sixty days en route. And I do not hesitate to say that over half the number of miles of line was never located before in the same time by the same force, especially when it is remembered that the line between Green River and Salt Lake was difficult, requiring long and careful study, and in Eastern States, with the same force, would have been considered a quick location if made inside of a year. The forcing of the parties forward so fast, and over so difficult a country, gave us no time to review our lines, and no time to re-examine or re-run them on the ground. West of Green River and down Basin

Creek there was no preliminary line standing as a guide; in fact, no survey ever made that we could use as a base to work from, those made by Messrs. Evans and Reed in 1864 and 1865 being obliterated; they aided very materially in determining the general route, but used the maximum grade of one hundred and sixteen feet to a mile, and with the stakes gone, gave us no base for a final location. It is a wonder that Messrs. Evans and Blickensderfer, with their chiefs, were enabled to make a final location in so short a time, that has borne so well the critical tests it has been subjected to.

It was my desire and intention, if I had not been overruled by the company, to have made during the year 1867 a preliminary location through to the valley of Salt Lake, but it was then thought by the company unnecessary; they at that time entertaining no idea of pushing the track westward half so rapidly as was afterward done, and the consulting engineer at Laramie, in the summer of 1867, considered it unnecessary to push the surveys of that year into the country where the Indians were so hostile and killing so many of our men.

I state these facts so minutely that the company may fully understand that if any complaints were made on account of want of line—which fortunately has occurred only to a limited extent—the blame may rest with the company and not with the locating engineers, for, to my own personal knowledge, no time was lost by any party. They worked day and night, even to the full seven days of the week.

Being convinced by my examinations of 1867 that the company would build more line in 1868 than ever before, and feeling that the disarrangement of my plans in 1867 might affect the location of 1868, I said in my report of that year:

The delays and detentions of my parties in the Black Hills were almost fatal to my efforts to develop the country west of Laramie, and prevented me from obtaining a location to the North Platte or Bitter Creek this year as I had intended, and while I bow most respectfully to the decision of the company, I must say any detention of work in 1868, on account of want of located line, will rest solely upon them and not upon me; for while I had overcome the embarrassments consequent upon the killing of my chiefs of parties and the breaking up of my parties by the Indians, I had not the power to control parties held from their proper and assigned work by order of the company. I shall strain every nerve to get the location so advanced in the spring of 1868 as to be far out of reach of construction corps, but success will depend on the severity of the weather.

The general direction of the line from Laramie to Green River had been determined by the surveys of 1867, and Mr. Evans immediately commenced his location on the adopted line known as Brown's preliminary line, with O'Neil's and Appleton's revision of a portion of it under the following instructions:

DEAR SIR: You are assigned to duty as engineer in charge of the Laramie division of the Union Pacific Railroad. There will be placed under you three parties, which you are to organize. Colonel Hudnutt will be placed at the head of one, and the heads of the other two you will select. These parties will be placed to work west of Medicine Bow River, so as to select the best, and most speedily locate, the line, first to Bitter Creek, and then to the junction with Mr. Blickensderfer's location, some five miles east of Green River in Bitter Creek Valley.

As fast as twenty miles of line is located, profiles, maps, notes, &c., will be immediately and directly forwarded to Mr. Reed, superintendent of construction, and a copy sent to the Omaha office to be copied and forwarded to me.

It is very important that this location should be made immediately. I, therefore, desire that parties should be started out by March 1st, if weather will permit. General C. C. Angur has given the necessary orders to have escorts ready for you at Fort Sanders, and I advise a temporary depot for stores to be made at North Platte and Laclede, or near there. I have also stored at Granger's, on Black's Fork, grain for one of your parties, which can be obtained on their reaching Green River.

The profiles of location must show very correctly the bridging and clear water way needed, and, as soon as possible after each location, an estimate of quantities, bridging, &c., will be sent to Mr. Reed and to the Omaha office. I have given separate instruc-

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tions in relation to responsibilities of chiefs of parties. An invoice of everything turned over to them, that is the property of the company, will be made to each chief, and duplicates forwarded to each officer, and receipts taken.

In location west I am anxious to get to Green River with no grade to exceed sixty or sixty-five feet, and lighter, if to be had without too great expense of alignment and work.

You will also organize a party of practical miners, who will, under your instructions, test and open the best coal mines on the line, so as to develop their feasibility and capability of furnishing this road with coal. Instruct chiefs of all parties to notice carefully all streams, springs, or lakes of living water, between Medicine Bow and Bitter Creek, and when profiles and maps are sent to Mr. Reed, make note of it upon them for his information. It is very important that Mr. Reed, as well as ourselves, should be thoroughly posted on water question in the country mentioned.

Respectfully,

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

JAMES A. EVANS,
Division Engineer.

From Brown's Pass, latitude $41^{\circ} 50'$, in the Rattlesnake Hills, some eight miles north of Elk Mountain and Fort Halleck, the location follows down Mary's Creek to the North Platte; crosses North Platte in latitude $41^{\circ} 46'$, and strikes directly west by Rawlins's Springs, latitude $41^{\circ} 47'$, and Twin Lakes, to Separation Creek; crosses the divide of the continent at Dodge's Summit, latitude $41^{\circ} 45'$; descends a ravine to the Red Desert, the south edge of which it crosses, passing south of Table Rock reaches Bitter Creek divide at Table Rock summit; descends to Bitter Creek, entering that valley just above Black Buttes, and follows the valley of Bitter Creek to Green River, latitude $41^{\circ} 38'$. The line is so direct that on the ground it does not increase the distance over an air line five miles in more than two hundred, and in the measurement by longitude the increase is not perceptible. This location has no grade to exceed sixty-five feet per mile; no curvature to exceed 6° , and in the detailed location its per cent. of curve line is one-sixth, of tangent five-sixths. From Laramie River to Brown's Summit the location was made in the fall of 1867. I was unable to examine it before it was built.

I think in that part of the line, in the Rock Creek country, that the contour of the ground has been too closely followed, and too much curvature is used, a matter easily remedied hereafter. Even without exceeding the maximum grade of this division, 45 feet to the mile, many of the curves could be avoided or lightened. The young man who located this line informed me that he was controlled a good deal in the location by the fact that the line on the Black Hills, which had been originally bold, with liberal alignment, had been so much changed under direction of the company, and so much curvature added to save work and reduce grades, that he made a much more timid location than he would had he made it without this action of the company before his eyes; and I have no doubt this is true, as he has made some of the best locations on the road, and has generally evinced remarkably good judgment in obtaining alignment and grades fitted to the country in which he operated. In a few other places the location was made with sharper curves than the country required, for the purpose of availing ourselves of the material in points around which the track was laid, with the intention after the road was built to have the material in the points taken out and used as ballast, the curvature being gradually reduced, and the location brought to the position originally intended. With the exceptions above mentioned, and a few others, where the line was changed by the construction department, the location is a fair one, the grades easy, the curvatures light, the alignment very direct, the water-way ample, and the resources of the country, with its coal beds, made available. The grading, mostly in embankment, is one to two feet higher than ap

pears necessary in the summer, but designedly made so to avoid the snows of winter, the economy of which has already been demonstrated by the diminished liability of that portion of the road to obstructions from snow. The location down Bitter Creek is a good one—bold, direct, and made with an intelligent view of the commercial value of a line, as determined by alignment and grades, as well as mere cost of construction. The question of a supply of water between North Fork of Platte and Bitter Creek received serious consideration in 1867, and this year's experience determined that the supposition then entertained that the dip of the rock was so slight that we would find it without going to extraordinary depths was true. During the building of the road, the running of our construction trains over this part of the line was difficult, most of the water having to be taken from North Platte, yet time brought a fair supply at all the wells, and now our trains run without detention; but the water is alkaline in quality and injurious to locomotives, and a supply of pure water from other sources should be provided as soon as possible.

The alkali and soda-water district extends from the Laramie River to Green River, but we are enabled to take our water from mountain streams and springs, from Laramie River to the North Fork of Platte, thus throwing all our bad water on one division, extending from Rawlins to Green river.

Water from Cherokee Springs has been brought into Rawlins, which will partially avoid the difficulty at that point.

The following analysis of the water at different stations covering this belt was made in New York for the company, and from it you can perceive what we have to contend with. Different methods have been suggested and many have been tried to overcome the alkalies and sodas, but I am satisfied that the most economical plan for the company is to bring the water from pure springs and streams even if at some points it had to be brought a distance of ten or fifteen miles.

Inside of this distance fresh, pure, water can be obtained in sufficient quantities to supply this division of the road.

	Rawlins.	Separate.	Washakie.	Red Desert.	Bitter Creek.	Black Buttes.	Point of Rocks.	Rock Springs.	Green River.
Sulphate of lime	24.15	178.15	73.08	17.79	23.10	12.60	25.41	354.76	3.01
Sulphate of soda	28.49	107.73	167.79	106.61	45.70	38.64	57.30	431.13	13.37
Sulphate of potassa	24.64	.....	3.78	.....	.....	10.71	.....	.....	2.31
Sulphate of magnesia	80.08	.....	35.49	5.67	.....	.....	1.96	258.51	.....
Chloride of sodium	28.84	.....	5.74	.....	18.20	.....	17.15	285.25	.....
Chloride of potassium	5.11	23.66	23.38	2.17	25.55	7.21	32.90	284.55	3.64
Carbonate of lime .....	.....	6.65	.....	.....	.....	3.01	.....	.....	2.59
Carbonate of magnesia	8.05	41.72	.....	.....	52.29	15.68	15.82	.....	3.98
Silica .....	.....	.....	3.08	.63	.....	.....	6.30	1.05	.....
Alumina and oxide of iron ..	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	5.67	.....
Residue per gallon	101.29	459.06	306.46	136.22	164.85	87.85	156.671	620.99	28.88

Mr. Evans's parties completed the location through to a connection with Mr. Blickensderfer's line on Green River by May 1. Messrs. O'Neil and Pompelley's parties went on to construction, and Messrs. Lawrence and Hudnutt's parties turned west to the location west of Green River. Mr. Evans being appointed superintendent of construction, his duty with the engineer corps ended here. Mr. Evans was a man devoted entirely to the interests of the company, giving all his time and energies to the road for years, spending most of it in developing the country east of Green River. I was sorry to part with his services, and take much

pleasure in acknowledging the great aid he has been to me, and the able, efficient, energetic and satisfactory manner in which he has always performed his duties.

LOCATION FROM GREEN RIVER TO MOUTH OF WEBER.

My instructions to Mr. Blickensderfer were as follows :

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Omaha, Nebraska, February 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: You are assigned to duty as engineer in charge of Utah division of the Union Pacific railroad, and will proceed to Utah at the earliest practicable moment, to prepare the parties for the field. I desire that, for the present, three field parties be organized, and if the weather will permit that they be placed at work on location about March 1. The camp equipage, transportation, &c., now in Utah, belonging to the Union Pacific railroad will be used, and what additional is needed will be purchased there. I desire one party placed at work at a point on Bitter Creek, where Hodges ended his located line, and the party to re-locate west, or re-examine Hodges's location. As soon as final location is made to Black's Fork, profile, with grade-laid maps, level notes, and alignments will be promptly forwarded to Omaha office, so that they may be turned over to contractors, and work ready to open early in the spring. From the west profiles, maps, notes, &c., will be forwarded as fast as location of each section of twenty miles is finished. The second party will be placed at work near the east base of the rim of the basin, and location made west over the rim and into the Weber Valley. As soon as location on this part is finished to Bear River, notes will be forwarded as above, and a third party will be placed at work at head of Echo Cañon to re-examine Mr. Hodges's location at that point, and the best location possible obtained over the Wasatch Range. I desire to overcome this range with no grade to exceed ninety feet if possible, without too much curvature and too much work. The long tunnel at the head of Echo, on Reed's line, the company consider very objectionable, and desire it avoided. Mr. Hodges's location throws out the tunnel with ninety feet grades, but he has great curvatures, and puts in a tunnel one mile from Summit some six hundred feet long. I look upon the crossing of the rim of the basin and Wasatch as the points that require most study, and leave the matter entirely to your judgment. It being impossible to give definite instructions in the matter, I desire the grades flattened on curves so as to equalize the friction on curves and tangents. It is also important that a speedy, final location of the Weber Narrows be made. Mr. Hodges's location here seems, from profile and map, good; he recommends some changes which you will examine. The great question here is to avoid too many crossings of Weber, and obtain two short tunnels. If possible hug the north slope of the valley. Snow slides are said to be less frequent on that side of the valley than on the south, and in fact one of the great questions to study in the whole location is this matter of snow.

From the foot of the Narrows, the line, in my opinion, should keep on the north side of Weber River to just above Weber Cañon, then cross, and cross back again to north side at Hell's Gate, or Devil's Gate, and debouch out on valley below Weber's Bridge. Green River, the rim of the basin, the Weber Cañon, Wasatch and Weber Narrows, are the important points for us to settle location on first, so if we desire in May or June to open work at all these points, we can do so. East of Wasatch the weather may be such that you cannot work in March, but can in the Weber and Salt Lake Valley. You must use your judgment in the matter, and get to work as early as possible. The great question with us is time, and every moment possible must be used. The maps, profiles, &c., that I left with Mr. Hodges, have my remarks on them as I examined the line and country. In my personal interview with you, I gave you more definitely my own views; but, as I have before said, you are left entirely free to use your own judgment fully in location, and obtain the best possible line to be had. I consider the general route of the line fixed as crossing Green River near mouth of Bitter Creek, thence to Black's Fork, up Black's Fork to Muddy, up the Muddy. The location up this stream will need study. Reed's line crosses the creek too often. I thought a line could be laid on the valley table, (but may be mistaken,) and over the rim of the basin south of Quaking Asp Hill, then across Bear River, and over the Wasatch summit in the vicinity of Reed's, Hodges and Bates's line, near the head of Echo Cañon, and then down Echo to Weber, and then down Weber to Salt Lake Valley.

As soon as a party is at liberty, I will send further instructions for surveys west of Salt Lake. I would suggest, for speedy work and to save time, that you make a base of supplies at Green River, or Granger's, leaving a man in charge, so that Evans's party can draw from them if necessary—the staple articles, such as are used in camp, and grain for stock, being what is necessary to have. Maps, profiles, notes, &c., of that country, and of all surveys heretofore made, are in the hands of Messrs. Bates and Hodges, in Utah. They will be under your orders exclusively, and will turn over to you everything you desire, and give you all the information you need that they may

have. All company property will be invoiced to the chief of each party, and receipts taken, so that each chief can be held responsible for all property in his charge, and made to account for it at the end of the season. A duplicate of the invoice will be forwarded to the Omaha office for file. Vouchers in duplicate will be taken for all expenses incurred, and returned to me at the Omaha office from time to time, as they accumulate, so that credit may be given on your account.

I am, respectfully,

G. M. DODGE, *Chief Engineer.*

J. BLICKENS DERFER, Jr.

Under these instructions Mr. Blickensderfer distributed his parties as follows: Mr. Bates was placed at mouth of Weber, with instructions to locate over the heavy work in Weber Cañon and through the Narrows, the snow lying too deep to do anything at head of Echo or rim of basin. Mr. Hodges was sent north to examine the line from Cache Valley, over Wasatch, by Blacksmith Fork, connecting with his line of 1867 up Ham's Fork and over rim of basin in valley of Bear River. My examinations of 1867 had satisfied me that our true route west was north of Salt Lake. It was, therefore, desirable to get a more direct line from mouth of Ham's Fork to north point of Bear River, arm of Great Salt Lake, than by way of Weber Valley. We had examined all the passes over the Wasatch except that at the head of Blacksmith Fork. This route alone remained, and I considered it important to definitely settle its character, knowing that under my first instructions I had plenty of time.

The snow was so deep that Mr. Hodges made but slow progress, and was recalled before the snows had melted or he had been able to make the connection with his Bear River line, but his examinations determined the impracticability of the route. Had we been able to cross the Wasatch in this vicinity, it would have saved us forty miles in distance and given us a much better direction. Mr. Morris was sent to Green River and directed to commence the location from that point westward. By the time he had completed the location of the heavy work near the mouth of Bitter Creek, at Green River, and over the summit between Green River and Black's Fork, the snows had so far disappeared that field work could be commenced at the rim of the basin and at the head of Echo, and Mr. Blickensderfer was directed to concentrate at those points sufficient force to secure the early location of our line over those summits, and to strengthen him I added the parties under Messrs. Hudnutt and Lawrence to those already under his charge. From this time forward the location of the entire line, between the Green River and Black's Fork Summit, and the Great Salt Lake Valley, was vigorously prosecuted until brought to a close in the latter part of July, a more full and detailed account of which will be found in Mr. Blickensderfer's report.

The discussion of the line at the head of Echo by Mr. Blickensderfer, renders it unnecessary for me to add more than to say that a careful examination of the located line, as well as of all the other lines surveyed, either under my direction or afterward by the engineers of the construction department, convinced me that the line adopted is superior to any other. No other line will compare with it in a commercial value, and in regard to avoiding obstructions from the snows of that country. I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that no one of all the others is equal to it. Had work been commenced as soon as it was located, and pressed as it ought to have been, this line could and would have been graded before the track reached Echo Summit. Instead of this, much valuable time was frittered away. Notwithstanding the company's imperative instructions to me to expend, if necessary, half a million of dollars extra to secure a grade of ninety feet per mile at this

point, and at all hazards to avoid the long tunnel, the latter order, as I was informed by the company, being issued on account of the decision of the superintendent of construction that the long tunnel could not be completed within the allotted time, in strenuous efforts after the final location was completed, and a large amount of grading done, to change it for a line with grades of one hundred and sixteen feet per mile, and eight and a half degree curves, or for our having a tunnel of three thousand feet in length, which, as the sequel proved, would either have been fatal to the acceptance of the road by the government, or have occasioned so much delay as to render questionable our rights at the final junction.

I sustained the location not only because I believed this at the time, but because I was firmly convinced it was commercially the best line for the interests of the company, and felt assured the government could successfully attack a location with high grades and sharp curves as not complying with the law, being well aware the nature of the country did not demand such a line, and that on sound engineering principles it could not be sustained.

Considering the character of the country, the line from Piedmont to Promontory may be considered a remarkable one, crossing, as it does, three ranges of mountains, passing for sixty miles through the gorges of the Wasatch, and descending from an elevation of over seven thousand feet above the ocean to one of less than forty-three hundred. This line of two hundred miles in length, in the magnitude of the work required, does not much exceed the two hundred miles extending eastward from Piedmont and comprising the exceedingly practicable and easy valleys of Black's Fork, Green River, and Bitter Creek. In the formation of the country, nature did much to render it comparatively easy to overcome the great obstacles which had been looked upon by the company as forming one of the most formidable barriers to the road, and, by a skillful location, the work per mile in cubic yards was rendered very light, and it should not, under ordinary circumstances, have cost over twenty-five per cent. more per mile than the work for the same distance east of the rim of the basin. I am informed by the construction department that, by reason of the delays on account of snow, the failure of contractors to complete their contracts in proper time, the delays in the prompt transportation of requisite supplies by blockading of the road from snow, and the numerous other difficulties attending the prosecution of that work during the winter, which experience alone can appreciate, the cost of the work was often doubled and even trebled and quadrupled. Thus the extra cost of this portion of the road is evidently accounted for by the untoward circumstances under which it was pressed forward to completion, and it is not due to any large amount of work required per mile, or peculiarities in its location, or to anything pertaining to this immediate locality, or to its mountainous character. I can appreciate fully the difficulty and cost of urging work in midwinter, but I am now fully convinced, if our experience is a safe criterion, that if the extra cost of performing this work is due to climatic influences, none of us have ever approached a just estimate of the real expense and difficulty of prosecuting work at high altitudes during the winter season, and I am led to doubt whether anything is really gained in time, distance accomplished, or future advantages secured, to compensate for the enormous cost of such efforts.

Too much credit cannot be given to the superintendents of the constructive and of the running departments for their successful battle with the elements, thus demonstrating the possibility of building railroads under such difficulties, in altitudes so high and at any season

of the year. No one can obtain at this time an intelligent idea of the difficulties met with and overcome; to appreciate them one had to be present and witness the work.

LOCATION FROM MOUTH OF WEBER TO HUMBOLDT WELLS.

Mr. Maxwell had run a preliminary line from mouth of Weber to Mud Island in Great Salt Lake during the spring and early summer, and sounded the Bear River arm of Great Salt Lake, determining the general route around Promontory Point by that line. He had also run a preliminary line from mouth of Weber to connect with Hodges's line west of Promontory Point, passing around to the north of the Bear River arm of Great Salt Lake, crossing Bear River near its mouth and Promontory Point through a low pass in latitude $41^{\circ} 40'$, and Mr. Hodges had run a preliminary line from the southerly point of Promontory Point to Humboldt Wells, developing the general features of the route, and thus completing a connected preliminary line from Weber Cañon to Humboldt Wells. The best and most direct line for grades and curvatures would have been to cross Bear River arm of the lake, some eight miles in width, but upon sounding it we found from twelve to twenty-two feet of water, a permanent rise of nine feet since 1863, and eleven feet higher than Stanberry's soundings. This forced us to abandon the line crossing the lake and adopt Maxwell's line around the north end of Bear River Bay, and then Hodges's line to Humboldt Wells, being substantially the line run in 1867 by Ives for the Central Pacific railroad, and whatever credit there is in discovering the general route by north point of the lake deservedly belongs to him.

Messrs. Hudnutt, Morris, Maxwell, and Hodges, and subsequently McCabe, were placed on this line, Mr. Blickensderfer and myself giving personal attention to its location, which was rapidly pushed until completed to Humboldt Wells September 26, 1868. The prominent features of this line are, first, the series of mud flats skirting the north side of the desert; the crossing of Promontory Point; the passage of a spur of Raft River Mountains by Red Dome Pass; turning of Raft River Mountains proper by Rosebud Creek; passage of Ombre or Pilot Peak range of mountains by Surprise and Passage Creeks; the climbing of Toano Mountains, twelve hundred and seventy feet above desert, by a continuous sixty to sixty-five feet grade; and the passage of these mountains by Ives's Pass; the Pegnoss Range by Pegnoss Pass; Cedar Range by Cedar Pass, and the passage of the Humboldt Mountains by that natural depression at the head of the valley of the Humboldt, at Humboldt Wells.

There had been so much said about building a road over any portion of the mud flats that I gave the question a thorough investigation, and determined to build over them wherever I could save distance, curvatures, or grades. I found, as a general thing, where water stood on them, that they became harder, and that after going down one or two feet a clayey sub-soil existed, capable of sustaining a road-bed. Below the sub-soil quicksand was often met with, and then it was difficult to drive a team, or even walk over portions of them; but with a bank built high, giving proper drainage, I became satisfied that a road-bed could be sustained, if properly ballasted. I therefore crossed the mud flats where alignment or grade demanded it, but avoided them where no great improvement of the line could be effected in crossing.

Promontory Point, the most difficult summit to make, and where the most intricate line, the heaviest work, the highest grades, and the sharpest curves occur, is a bold backbone running north and south, ter-

minating at its southerly point, between Bear River and Spring Bays of Great Salt Lake, and for a distance of thirty miles dividing the waters of Great Salt Lake and forming these bays, and on the north joining the rim of basin between Blue Springs and Pilot Springs stage stations. The ridge is six hundred feet high, with scarcely four miles of direct ascent from the east, and twelve of descent on the west, devoid of natural ravine or water course. To approach the summit the line has to overcome the elevation by clinging to the rough sides of the ridge, and gaining distance by running up Blue Spring Creek Valley, and winding back again on its opposite side. Lines of seventy, eighty, and ninety feet grades were traced on the western slope, and the eighty and ninety feet were so nearly equal that it required a careful adjustment of each, and a close estimate, to determine which was entitled to the preference. Finally, the eighty-foot line was adopted, reviewed, and, on final location, considerably improved. The six miles of line on the east slope of the mountain has heavy work and a few 6° curves as a maximum, and is by far the most difficult portion of the line west of Weber Cañon. Foreseeing that this would probably be in the vicinity of the terminus of our work, I caused the passage over this range to be carefully surveyed in August, and in September, after surveying a number of lines, we made a location over it. Subsequently, after a still more minute examination of every approach which seemed to offer a prospect of cheapening the work over this stubborn ridge, we adopted the eighty-foot grade line, the location of which was readjusted, finished, and turned over to the construction department in October.

For some reason the grading at this point was not commenced until February, 1869, and from the amount of material to be moved, with the track then rapidly approaching, it became necessary to work night and day, and to increase the number of teams without regard to economy; and the company can form an idea of the extraordinary exertion, and consequent cost to complete the line, when I state that eight hundred thousand yards of material were taken out for the company by contractors in the earlier stages of the work, at a cost of \$623,000; while one hundred and seventy-eight thousand yards of the same material, in the same locality, under the day system, when working night and day shifts, cost \$618,000. This fact throws much light on the extraordinary cost of the work, and shows that the company spared neither money nor labor to gain time in the final completion of the road. And yet, with all this effort, the Central Pacific track reached Promontory Summit, the terminus of the two roads under the law of April, 1869, several days in advance of ours. The descent of Promontory on the west side is made with fifty-three feet grade, and light work. The mud flats are crossed, and Monument Point reached at an elevation of about four thousand three hundred feet, which is maintained while skirting the north end of the lake to Red Dome. The western shore of the lake, near Monument Point, is bold, where boats could easily land. It has a pebbly beach, and from this point a magnificent view is obtained of the northern portion of the lake, with the Cedar range of mountains skirting the western shore. Fine springs exist along the shore—iron, sulphur, salt, and others, warm and cold, deep, clear, and filled with small shells; but all brackish, salt, and tainted with mineral substances.

Before reaching Red Dome the line crosses a broad basin encrusted several inches deep with salt, white and clear as crystal. Red Dome Pass is six hundred feet above the level of the lake, and is ascended with a continuous sixty-five feet grade, no curves to exceed six degrees, and very light work. The descent from Red Dome is slight for twenty miles to Terrace Pass, from which the line descends again to the level

of the desert, and then for thirty miles it skirts the north rim of the great desert, which stretches away to the south for a hundred miles or more, a barren waste, without shrub or vegetation of any kind. Out of this waste in bold relief the Desert Mountains and Pilot Peak arise, the latter towering above all other ranges, 10,500 feet above the sea and 6,700 feet above the desert itself. From its top the entire Great Salt Lake basin is distinctly visible, and the Humboldt range can be overlooked. Probably no more magnificent scene exists on the continent than the view from this peak. The line for this thirty miles is confined between the desert and the Raft River Mountains, and is a tangent almost the entire distance. It there enters the valley of Surprise Creek, which flows to the desert and forms the valley between Omer or Pilot Peak range and Toano Mountains; crosses the valley with twelve miles tangent, and makes the ascent of the Toano Mountains with a sixty-foot grade, probably the most remarkable ascent on the continent, as nine hundred feet of elevation is made with a continuous sixty to sixty-five foot grade of fourteen miles in length, with no cut or fill to exceed ten feet, and no curves to exceed four degrees.

The remarkable feature of these mountains is their long foot slopes, with a contour so uniform that almost any elevation can be obtained without heavy work. Toano Mountains are passed by Ives's Pass, from which the line diverges to the north, down a tributary of Thousand Springs Valley, with easy grades, to the intersection of another tributary of same valley named Pegnoss Creek, which is ascended to the summit of Pegnoss range at Pegnoss Pass. The line then makes almost directly west into the valley of Independence Creek, from which it rises Cedar Mountains to Cedar Pass, and then descends by clinging to the long slopes with sixty-foot grades, to Humboldt Wells, where the location ends in latitude $41^{\circ} 09'$, longitude $115^{\circ} 03'$, at an elevation of 5,587 feet above the sea. The line is remarkably cheap for such a mountainous country, as we pass six ranges of mountains at right angles in two hundred and thirty-two miles. This light cost is accounted for from the fact that until Toano Mountains are reached, the line, except at Promontory Point and Red Dome, rises but little above the level of the lake.

After reaching Ives's Pass that elevation is very nearly maintained until the descent to Humboldt Wells is made. The line is remarkably direct, will be free from snow, passes through a country a great portion of which is susceptible of cultivation, well enough timbered with cedar and piñon pine sufficient for all practicable purposes, with mountain streams near the lines, affording a fair supply of water.

North of the desert the valleys are heavily bedded with grass, and the hill-sides covered with bunch grass of the finest quality. The country was so favorable that in the location it allows a very good alignment, avoiding extreme curvature and no grade over sixty-five feet, with very light work except on Promontory.

The quantities upon the located line from an approximate estimate are as follows:

Approximate estimate mouth of Weber to Humboldt Wells.

5,014,338 cubic yards earth excavation.
 104,431 cubic yards rock excavation.
 3,480 cubic yards first-class masonry.
 4,176 cubic yards second-class masonry.
 193,800 cubic yards timber in bridges.
 532 lineal feet Howe's truss bridging.

And its grades and curvature from Ogden west will be found in the comparative table of grades and alignment north and south of the lake. During my visit to Salt Lake and the Snake River country in 1867, although we had no surveys around the north end of the lake, and only a partial one on the south, I became satisfied from personal observations and from such other data as I could obtain, that the northern route was the true route. Upon receiving the report of Mr. Hodges's preliminary line I became fully convinced of this, but as the company desired a comparison of the two routes, I examined both personally, and ran several instrumental lines on the south side, Messrs. Hodges and McCabe being placed in charge of the parties. Mr. McCabe was called to other duties before the survey was entirely finished, and Mr. Hodges completed the surveys and made up the report. His report sets forth fully the peculiarities of the south line. We endeavored to occupy Hastings's Pass through the Peguop Range, giving us a more direct line, but had to abandon it. Mr. Hodges discusses five different routes south of the lake, giving full details of each, but for a comparison with the north route I shall only take No. 1, the route that I passed over and gave the most thorough personal examination, being convinced it was the only route that could enter into competition with the north line.

The route leaves the main located line about six miles east of Humboldt Wells, near latitude $41^{\circ} 09'$ and longitude $115^{\circ} 03'$, elevation 5,565 feet above the sea, passing the Humboldt Range by Reed's Pass, elevation 5,850 feet, and enters Clover Valley and runs south, passing the Peguop Range near Antelope Butte by Shomonskey's Pass, latitude $40^{\circ} 26'$, longitude $114^{\circ} 48'$; elevation above the sea, 6,355 feet, and falls to Steptoe Valley; elevation 5,626 feet above the level of the sea. No grade to exceed sixty-five feet is required up to this point. Here the line ascends the Toano range of mountains and passes them at Goodshute or Don Don Pass, in latitude $40^{\circ} 23'$, longitude $114^{\circ} 15'$; elevation above the sea, 6,065 feet. It then descends, with bad alignment and sharp curvature, with heavy work, twenty-five miles to the desert.

To pass the Toano Range requires nearly nineteen miles of ninety-foot grade to overcome 1,800 feet of ascent, against fourteen miles of sixty and sixty-five-foot grade to overcome 1,270 feet of ascent on line north of lake. From the point where the line strikes the desert, the lowest elevation of which is 4,278 feet above the level of the sea, it strikes directly for the southern point of Cedar Mountains and ascends six hundred feet, and passes them at a low pass named McCabe's Pass, which is in latitude $40^{\circ} 20'$, longitude $112^{\circ} 48'$, and some thirty-four miles south of Salt Lake City. The line then turns north and descends 750 feet through Skull Valley with easy grades, light work, and good alignment to the Great Salt Lake, which it reaches in latitude $40^{\circ} 43'$, longitude $112^{\circ} 40'$, skirts the lake with easy grades and alignment to Great Salt Lake City, latitude $40^{\circ} 45'$, longitude $111^{\circ} 56'$, and distant from Humboldt Wells $265\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The line then strikes the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake with easy grade and alignment, passing the villages of Farmington, Centerville, Kaysville, and connects with the main line of Union Pacific just west of Ogden, distant from Salt Lake City $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from Humboldt Wells 301.3 miles, as against 225 miles by the present completed road. The line by the south end of the lake avoids the Promontory Mountain with its heavy grades and work, but instead of five miles of eighty-foot grade, we have three times as many miles over Goosefoot Pass with ninety-foot grade and very heavy work, being nearly three times the amount of work passing the Toano Mountains.

The lines compare as follows:

Comparative table of the lines north and south of Great Salt Lake.

	Level 0 to 10 feet.	10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		Ascent going west.	Descent going west.	Degrees left.	Degrees right.	Length of curved line.	Length of tangent.	Minimum radius.	Total distance.
		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.									
North side of lake. Adopted line.	50.96	23.41		21.50	19.20	9.63	21.02	47.46	5.53									3921	2597	26265	2737	52.56	172.63	855.4	985.19
South side of Salt Lake, via Salt Lake City.	43.97	71.70	63.50	94.20	92.96	17.74	17.63	5.0	5.70	12.7	4128	2777											855.4	301.34	

Quantities north line.		Quantities south line.	
4,840,000 cubic yards entire excavation.		7,006,000 cubic yards entire excavation.	
102,000 cubic yards excavation.		132,400 cubic yards excavation.	
3,900 cubic yards first-class masonry.		4,637 cubic yards first-class masonry.	
2,278 cubic yards second-class masonry.		3,280 cubic yards second-class masonry.	
190,200 cubic yards timber in bridges.		136,380 cubic yards timber in bridges.	
530 lineal feet Howe's truss.		300 lineal feet Howe's truss.	

(Distances are given in miles except where otherwise designated.)

This comparison shows conclusively the superiority of the northern over the southern line, being shorter by 76.15 miles, having less ascent and descent, and a less elevation to overcome; less curvature, and its total cost would be about \$2,500,000 less than the south line, besides the difference as a purely engineering question.

The north line around the desert runs near running water, and adjacent to it is cedar timber in large groves, suitable for fuel; and it also skirts a long stretch of country near the foot-hills of the Raft River, Toano, Peguop, and Cedar Mountains, suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

OREGON BRANCH.

From the date of my first examination for the Pacific railroad in 1853, each year development has convinced me that the true route to the Pacific Ocean was, after reaching the Valley of Green River, by way of Ham's Fork, Bear, Snake, and Columbia River to Portland and Puget Sound. In my preliminary report on this line in 1867, I set forth some of the reasons that led me to these conclusions, and urged the company to fully settle the question by a thorough instrumental survey. In October, 1868, after completing the surveys to Humboldt Wells, the vice-president instructed me to run a line to the Columbia River, and develop the country, and determine, as far as practicable, the proper route to the Pacific, by the way of Snake River Valley. In compliance with this order, Colonel Hudnutt's party was placed upon the route, under the instructions that appear in Colonel Hudnutt's report.

He pushed the surveys during the fall and winter with great vigor and energy, with complete success, and I refer you to his able report for the full record of the survey. He left the located line of the Union Pacific Company at Monument Point, latitude $41^{\circ} 35'$ and longitude $112^{\circ} 4'$ west, 1,110 miles west from the Missouri River, 4,234 feet above the level of the sea. (Our surveys of 1867 had determined the entire feasibility of the route by Ham's Fork, Bear River, and Pont Neuf Gap, or Blacksmith Fork Gap, to Snake River,) crossing the Raft River Range of Mountains by Pilot Springs Gap, making a rise of 426 feet above Monument Point, and following Raft River to the valley of Snake, crossing the Snake River at Shoshonee Falls, and crossing the Trap Rock Plateau to King's Hill Mountain, where it falls into the immediate valley of the Snake, and follows it to Burnt River. The valley of the Snake, in a direct line, falls about eight feet to the mile. This great fall is overcome by three falls of Snake, fully described in Colonel Hudnutt's report. The fall of the river is about four and a half feet to the mile: the line crosses the divide between Burnt and Powder Rivers, rising to an elevation of 4,036 feet above the sea, and only 26 feet below the summit of the Blue Mountains. The line then descends to the Graud Ronde Valley, crossing it and ascending the east slope of the Blue Mountains, passing them at Mechanic's Creek Pass, 4,226 feet above the sea, and 493 miles from Monument Point, 1,613 miles from the Missouri River. The line descends the west and north slope by clinging to the mountain side until the valley of the Umatilla is reached, and following it to the Columbia River, where we ended our instrumental lines, in latitude $45^{\circ} 55'$, longitude $119^{\circ} 10'$, 588 miles from Monument Point, and 1,638 miles from the Missouri River, being 298 feet above the level of the sea.

By the Ham's Fork, Bear River, and Pont Neuf Gap route, it is 688 miles from Granger's—the station on the Union Pacific railroad at the mouth of Ham's Fork—and 1,565 miles from the Missouri River. From

this point to Portland via. valley of the Columbia River, there are no difficulties to overcome, the grades are easy, and the alignment direct all the way; distance 145 miles. The total distance from Portland to Monument Point is 725 miles, and to the Missouri River, 1,833, or from Granger's, 823 miles, and 1,700 from Missouri River, making a saving in distance, by Ham's Fork, of 133 miles, and avoiding the summit of the Wasatch and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with heavy grades and sharp curves.

By building this branch up Ham's Fork, crossing the rim of the basin at Hodges's Pass, running down Bear River, and again crossing the rim of the basin, through Pont Neuf Gap, crossing Snake River, and striking directly across plain to King's Hill Mountain, which would take you north of the Trap Rock Plain into a country of water, grass, and timber, and intersecting Colonel Hudnutt's line at King's Hill, or in that vicinity, we would have a line across the continent that I undertake to say can never be approached in grades, alignment, or cost, by any other route. The heavy grades, excessive curvature, expensive work, and deep snows of the Wasatch and Sierra Nevadas would be entirely avoided.

Again: by taking this route and striking west from near King's Hill up the Malheur, turning the Blue Mountains to the south, passing near Malheur Lake, reaching the Sierra Nevada at Goose Lake, and taking the Beckwith Pass line into California, would, in the opinion of those who have examined it be a perfectly feasible route. Engineers who have examined it claim that it is superior in grades, alignment, and cost, to the present route down the Humboldt and over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They claim it would avoid the heavy snows of both the Wasatch and the Sierra Nevada, and the high grades and sharp curves of the present line, and this route should have been thoroughly investigated before that by Downer Pass, Humboldt Wells, and Weber River was adopted. The Union Pacific Railroad Company were powerless so far as the change would interfere with their line, as the Central Pacific Company had adopted the line by way of Downer Pass and Humboldt Valley, thus making Humboldt Wells our objective point.

It would be well to have instrumental surveys of this route made, and settle satisfactorily the question as to its alleged superiority.

The country from the rim of the basin to the Blue Mountains, on Colonel Hudnutt's line, wants a more thorough examination before the proper line can be determined. Colonel Hudnutt sets forth in his report several of the routes to be organized, and has no doubt of making great improvements upon his preliminary line. The season was so late, and being called away before the survey was finished, he was unable to settle definitely the question of the best general route which it was intended he should, before he completed his survey.

The question naturally arises, can the country through which the branch would run furnish sufficient business for a railroad? We will consider it, as it stands to-day, knowing that everything taken out of or into the Snake River Basin must be hauled by teams over mountain roads for hundreds of miles. The amount of freight shipped into the Boise City region of Idaho is estimated at 8,000 to 12,000 tons. Add to this the freight from the Grand Ronde, Powder River, and Burnt River Valley, and the business of the Upper Columbia and Lower Snake river, together with the production stimulated by the construction of the road, and the line would, at the outset, enjoy a way business that would go far toward paying the running expenses of the road. Besides this, the splendid timber of the Blue Mountains is needed throughout all

that mining region, and would build up rapidly a source of traffic with the Salt Lake Basin.

Again, following the example of Utah, the whole mercantile traffic of Idaho is about to change its course and seek the eastern markets. If this branch were built, this vast and increasing trade would continue to flow eastward. This not only furnishes this branch road with business, but paying tribute to every mile of the main line from the Missouri River to Granger's, on Monument Point, a consideration of vast importance to the Union Pacific railroad. And much of the trade of Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory would follow in its wake.

THE GOLD PRODUCT OF THE IDAHO REGION.

Owing to the scarcity of labor, miners are now receiving from six to eight dollars per day in coin. Three thousand dollars per year in coin is considered only a fair compensation for a book-keeper. Under this state of affairs, of course only the very richest of the lodes and placers can now be worked with profit, yet the amount of gold dust and bullion shipped east by express is already immense, and many new mills have just been erected, while others are in process of construction. On account of hostile Indians, vast tracts of territory remain yet unprospected, and rich placers and lodes may certainly be looked for along the heads of the Brunan and the Malheur, and, in fact, all along the chain of the Blue Mountains, as the rich gulches of the Shorta Mines and Willow Creek abundantly testify. With the cheapening of labor and the advantage of cheaper freights, for machinery and fuel, which will follow the construction of the road, the best estimate that can be made leads to the conclusion that the product of the precious metals in Idaho would not fall below \$25,000,000 per annum, within three years after the completion of this branch.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

On considering the amount of country that this branch would open to settlement and cultivation we must not compare it to the lands lying along the Union Pacific Railroad either up the Platte or in the Salt Lake Basin, for the lands of Snake River and Columbia River Basins are far superior, subject to a higher cultivation, to a surer crop, and to longer seasons, with less labor, being only from three hundred to three thousand feet above the sea, in a country subject to regular rain, and will compare favorably with the agricultural lands of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. Many of them are in mountain valleys, receiving the benefit of the wash of the mountain, and being watered by their living springs, while their elevation only reaches a few hundred or a thousand feet above the sea. There is no section of country along the Union Pacific or Central Pacific so favored with vast agricultural lands as the country through which this branch would run. Bordering on the Pacific Coast, they will rapidly fill up with emigrants from the West as well as from the East. It only needs the facilities to reach them to put under cultivation within ten years nearly every acre of these lands. Counting only those considered now as first-class, and susceptible of immediate cultivation, there is along the line, from Monument Point to Portland, 16,740,000 acres, and from Granger's, mouth of Ham's Fork, 18,020,000 acres. With their climate, soil, timber, stone, minerals, and their slight elevation above the sea, I know of no portion of the United States, now open to settlers, by pre-emption or homestead that, if the facility of going to

and from it is furnished by the building of this branch, is so inviting as this, or that promises a surer or speedier reward for the labors of the settler.

The more thoroughly this route is explored, and the more full the information that is obtained concerning it, the more clearly does it appear to be the most feasible route to the Pacific, superior to all others north or south on account of light grades and light snows. During the winter of 1868-'69, up to January 18, not an inch of snow had fallen along the Snake River Valley, and up to that date the snow field of the Blue Mountains covered a tract not exceeding twelve miles in width, with only three feet of snow, while four inches was the heaviest fall of snow in any one storm. The proprietor of the stage line from Boise City to Walla-Walla, who has run it since 1863, says he has never missed a trip on account of snow, and has never known more than one foot fall in all that time.

The district of country in crossing over the continent, that just now gives the least promise, agriculturally, is the Bitter Creek and Red Desert Basin. They, fortunately, are underlaid with coal that some day will develop an immense trade, leaving unproductive only the stretch from the Utah Basin to Sierra Nevada, with neither a mining nor an agricultural future; by taking the Puget Sound branch this district is avoided, and you are running through a country from the Missouri River to the Pacific that will develop either a mining or an agricultural business the entire length of the road.

I shall always think that the mission of the Union Pacific railroad is not fulfilled until it builds this branch to the Pacific Ocean. Every day demonstrates its great necessity, and the government will benefit itself financially by giving the road necessary aid, in lands, to develop so rich a country now practically shut out from the world, and make it pay yearly tribute in the sale of lands, mines, and in the great development that must occur as soon as the project is placed upon a basis that shall insure its completion.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The land department has been turned over to Mr. O. F. Davis, who has placed over 2,000,000 acres in the market. But I desire to call the attention of the government and company to the importance of extending the surveys in the immediate vicinity of the road along the east base of the Black Hills, across the Laramie Plains, up Black Fork, down Bear River, Echo and Weber Valley. In all these regions are large sections of land fit for agricultural or grazing purposes, and as soon as surveyed they will be taken up by actual occupants, and become a source of revenue to the government, and business to the company. These surveys should be made, and the country opened up to settlement; the law now requires it to be done.

COAL.

During the past eighteen months the coal mines have been more fully developed, but their extent, east and west, has not been increased, the limits remaining the same as before reported.

Commencing at the east base of the Black Hills, 516 miles from the Missouri River, it extends to Weber Valley, 990 miles west of the Missouri River, or about 500 miles in extent east and west. North and south it extends from the Red River on the north to the British Posses-

sions on the north. Over much of this district I have seen its outcroppings. Along one line the veins are from four to twenty-four feet in thickness.

From analyses, the veins worked compare as follows, taking Vandyke's mine, in Bitter Creek, as 100, this, by analysis as well as by experiment, being determined the best coal yet found :

Vandyke, 100.

Carbon, 80.

Separation, 40. (Slacks and wastes after a few days' exposure.)

Morrow, 60.

Hall, 70.

Point Rocks, 50. (Not good, unless used within a few days after mined.)

Rock Springs, 85.

Bear River City, 50.

Evanston, 80.

Echo and Chalk Creek, 80.

With proper appliances and systematic working, under experienced miners, the coal can be placed on the cars at \$2 50 per ton, and at fair transportation rates can be made to supply the entire country, from the Missouri River to Nevada, at a price below that of wood, for fuel or manufacturing purposes, and it will eventually build up a large trade for the company. The mines are now merely held by claims, no surveys having been made to determine what lands they are upon. Therefore all claimants on the ground since the filing of our maps, under the law and the charter, are there by the sufferance of the company.

TIMBER AND STONE.

Near the heads of the water-courses in the mountains a sufficiency of timber within available distances can always be found for the ordinary repairs of the road in replacing ties for buildings, and for other local uses, but not of a quality suitable for large or important railway structures. Good building-stone will be more difficult to obtain, as much of that which was supposed to be durable from the presence of some element yet unknown, proves to be when exposed to the atmosphere entirely unreliable and useless. There are, however, some quarries of good stone on the road, but unless others are found, long hauls will be necessary to supply the road.

ROAD-BED BALLAST.

The road-bed is very largely composed of sand, gravel, and loam, materials which of themselves sustain a track well, and the climate of the country through which your road is built is so dry that neither the autumnal frosts nor the spring thaws affect the ground materially, being in this respect entirely different from similar constructed roads in the East, and, as a consequence, your track can be sustained with an expenditure much below the average of other roads. During the spring and since the junction of the two tracks a large force has been kept at work on the completed portion of the road, bringing it up to the standard adopted by the government, and supplying the deficiencies reported by the special commission. Between Wasatch and Ogden all the temporary bridges over large streams have been replaced with permanent structures, and the road has been fully ballasted. The temporary tracks are all abandoned, and the main line is now completed, and used through-

out the entire length of the road. Between Bryan and Wasatch a heavy force has been preparing the foundations, and putting in the masonry for permanent bridges over the large streams, and the superstructure is all on the ground.

Large gangs of men have been at work on the road-bed; the banks are widened, the cuts sloped, and now very little remains that is of pressing necessity.

SNOW.

The snow question is being carefully studied, and preparations made to protect fully all that portion of the road subject to obstruction from drifts. During the past winter the delay was owing to the drifts, not to the great fall of snow, and was entirely confined to that portion of road built in 1868, which the company had not sufficient time to protect by sheds, fences, and other means. There is no question that by giving proper effort and care to this subject in sufficient time, all extraordinary delays on the Union Pacific railroad from snow can be avoided, and once properly protected. There will be no more delay from heavy falls of snow upon our road than upon any of the eastern roads. We have to protect against the high winds, which do more damage with a four-inch fall of snow than the fall of three feet would do without the action of wind upon it. In the high altitudes of the Laramie plains and further west, the atmosphere is so dry that the snow is very light and movable, but from the action of the wind is packed almost as solid as sand. This we can obviate by portable fences, sheds, or by widening and sloping the cuts.

REDUCTION OF GRADES AND CURVES.

All grades ascending both eastward and westward can be reduced to sixty feet per mile, except those over the three mountain ranges before stated, should the commerce of the road demand it; and in many cases, by judiciously taking out cuts for ballast where sharp curves now occur, the curvature can be much ameliorated.

TERMINAL STATIONS.

During the location of the road, it devolved on me to select the terminal or division stations. I gave the question a good deal of thought, availed myself of the experience of some of our oldest and ablest superintendents in this country, and applying the general rules, after taking into consideration the grades, alignment, water, distance, fuel, and snow, I selected the following points: North Platte, Cheyenne, second crossing of North Platte, near Benton, Green River or Bryan, Evanston, and end of track, wherever it might be. Several of these points were changed for reasons not made known to me; but I am now convinced, after seeing the workings of the road, that when the traffic of the road becomes developed the company will find it economy to make these points terminal stations, and will finally, on account of safety, economy, and to take the best advantage of the grades of the roads, be obliged to fix their main shops at some of these points, and make them the end of their working divisions. Probably, now, with our present business, and the bringing of better water to Rawlins, the present terminal stations can be used, but in the determination of the points west of Butte Creek, and the building of permanent works, I strongly recommend Green River, Evanston, and the junction of the two roads.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AND TRANSFER.

Very little work in the sinking of piers has been done on the Missouri River bridge, although a large amount of material has been bought and manufactured, and sufficient has been done to determine the entire feasibility and practicability of the plan adopted. Now, the water is one and a half foot lower than I ever knew it in the Missouri River, and is one and a half foot below our low-water mark, and if the work were prosecuted this winter with the additional facilities that low water has furnished, we could get into position one column of each pier, so as to enable us to work during high water, and press the bridge to completion. The Missouri River is now the only obstacle to travel between the Atlantic and Pacific, and as the transfer is now made it is an unnecessary tax and annoyance to the travel and traffic of the continent. I do not remember to have met any one who has made the transfer where complaint against it was not loud. In my opinion the transfer can be cheapened and simplified so as to avoid the great annoyance and tax upon travel. The Union Pacific railroad should receive all passengers and freight on the east bank of the Missouri River, placing the transfer in the hands of one company and under one management. If they do not desire to cross their cars, then let the trains on each side of the river run to the river bank, and the passengers step from the cars to the boat, and from the boat to the cars, the baggage being rechecked on trains and transferred either in box cars or directly to and from the baggage cars of the Union Pacific company. During high or low water passengers can be transferred in a very few minutes, baggage changed without piling it on wagons, and the annoyance of one to two hours ride in an almost always uncomfortably crowded omnibus avoided.

The Union Pacific railroad, by law, has its terminus on the east bank of the Missouri River, and its charter has been so drawn as to give it all the rights and privileges necessary to do this transfer by itself, or an agent, or by contract. No other road has any such a right, and all are subject to taxation, legislation, and local restraint in any transfer that they may make.

It is an unnecessary tax upon the travel and traffic of the road to force four competing roads to each put in boats to do a business that one road can do for all four, and the cost of maintaining these four transfers is sufficient to prohibit in a close competition a large amount of through traffic over our road. The delay and annoyance to passengers, especially in stormy weather, is a very serious obstacle to travel. I have known passengers to be kept two hours in omnibuses making a transfer, that if properly conducted could be made in fifteen minutes, and baggage to get so wet as to seriously damage it. While it is now a burden to each of the roads and a pecuniary loss, under our management, it could be made to yield a fair profit, and at the same time the cost could be reduced at least one half. The agents of all the roads centering here have urged upon me the evident economy and justice of making a change in the transfer, relieving the complaints of travel and the unnecessary burden upon the traffic crossing the continent. I have urged this matter before upon the attention of the company, and now again call their attention to this the only serious obstacle to travel across the continent.

The completion of the bridge at an early day is a necessity, and our experience is now such that we can push the work at almost any rate of speed directed.

In 1853 Henry Farnham and T. C. Durant, the then contractors and

builders of the Mississippi and Missouri River railroad in Iowa, instructed Peter A. Day to investigate the question of the proper point for the Mississippi and Missouri River road to strike the Missouri River to obtain a good connection with any road that might be built across the continent. I was assigned to the duty, and surveys were accordingly extended to and up the Platte Valley, to ascertain whether any road built on the central or then northern line would, from the formation of the country, follow the Platte and its tributaries over the plains, and thus overcome the Rocky Mountains. Subsequently, under the patronage of Mr. Farnham, I extended the examination westward to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and beyond, examining the practicable passes from the Sangre Christo to the South Pass; made maps of the country, and developed it as thoroughly as could be done without making purely instrumental surveys. The practicability of the route, the singular formation of the country between Long's Peak, the Medicine Bow Mountains, and Bridger Pass, on the south, and Laramie Peak and the Sweetwater and Wind River ranges on the north, demonstrated to me that through this region the road must eventually be built. I reported the facts to Mr. Farnham, and through his and his friends' efforts the prospect for a Pacific railroad began to take shape.

In after years, when the war demonstrated the road to be a military necessity and the government gave its aid in such munificent grants, surveys were extended through the country previously explored, its resources developed, its hidden treasures brought to light, and its capabilities for the building of a railway to the Pacific fully demonstrated.

In doing this over the country extending from the Missouri River to the California State line, and covering a width of two hundred miles, north and south, and on the general direction of the forty-second parallel of latitude, some fifteen thousand miles of instrumental lines have been run, and over twenty-five thousand miles of reconnaissances made.

In 1863 and 1864 surveys were inaugurated, but in 1866 the country was systematically occupied; and day and night, summer and winter, the explorations were pushed forward through dangers and hardships that very few at this day appreciate, as every mile had to be run within the range of the musket, as there was not a moment's security. In making the surveys, numbers of our men, some of them the ablest and most promising, were killed; and during the construction our stock was run off by the hundred, I might add by the thousand; and as one difficulty after another arose and was overcome, both in the engineering, running, and construction departments, a new era in railroad building was inaugurated.

Each day taught us lessons by which we profited for the next, and our advances and improvement in the art of railway construction were marked by the progress of the work; forty miles of track having been laid in 1865; two hundred and sixty in 1866; two hundred and forty in 1867, including the ascent to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of eight thousand two hundred and thirty-five feet above the ocean; and during 1868, and to May 10, 1869, five hundred and fifty-five miles, all exclusive of side and temporary tracks, of which over one hundred and eighty miles were built in addition.

The first grading was done in the autumn of 1864, and the first rail laid in July, 1865. When you look back to the beginning at the Missouri River, with no railway communication from the east, and five hundred miles of the country in advance without timber, fuel, or any material whatever from which to build or maintain a road, except the sand for the bare road-bed itself, with everything to be transported, and

that by teams, or at best by steamboats, for hundreds and thousands of miles; everything to be created, with labor scarce and high, you can all look back upon the work with satisfaction, and ask, under such circumstances, could we have done more or better.

The country is evidently satisfied that you accomplished wonders, and have achieved a work that will be a monument to your energy, your ability, and to your devotion to the enterprise through all its gloomy as well as its bright periods; for it is notorious that, notwithstanding the aid of the government, there was so little faith in the enterprise that its dark days—when your private fortunes and your all was staked on the success of the project—far exceeded those of sunshine, faith, and confidence.

This lack of confidence in the project, even in the West, in those localities where the benefits of its construction were manifest, was excessive, and it will be remembered that laborers even demanded their pay before they would perform their day's work, so little faith had they in the payment of their wages, or in the ability of the company to succeed in their efforts. Probably no enterprise in the world has been so maligned, misrepresented, and criticised as this; but now, after the calm judgment of the American people is brought to bear upon it, unprejudiced and unbiased, it is almost without exception pronounced the best new road in the United States.

Its location has been critically examined, and although the route was in a comparatively short time determined upon, as compared with that devoted to other similar projects, yet, in regard to the correctness of the general route, no question is ever raised; and even in the details of its location, seven hundred and thirty miles of which were done in less than six months, it has received the praise of some of the ablest engineers of the country. Its defects are minor ones, easily remedied, and all the various commissions, some of them composed of able and noted engineers, have given the company due credit in this particular, although they may have attacked it in others; and to-day, as in the past, the company need fear no fair, impartial criticism upon it, or no examination made by men of ability and integrity, or such as are masters of their profession.

That it yet needs work to finally complete it, no one denies, but whatever is necessary has been or is being done.

Its future is fraught with great good. It will develop a waste, will bind together the two extremes of the nation as one, will stimulate intercourse and trade, and bring harmony, prosperity, and wealth to the two coasts. A proper policy, systematically and persistently followed, will bring to the road the trade of the two oceans, and will give it all the business it can accommodate; while the local trade will increase gradually until the mining, grazing, and agricultural regions through which it passes will build up and create a business that will be a lasting and permanent support to the company.

In closing the surveys of the road and reporting its final completion. I take pleasure in acknowledging the services of those who have been directly connected with my department—the engineers in charge of divisions, the chiefs of parties and their assistants; many of them commenced with the enterprise, and have lived to see its completion, while others of their comrades fell while in the line of their duty, but never deserted their posts. They have been mentioned so often in the various reports that it is not necessary for me to name them.

The chiefs of the running department, Messrs. Snyder and Hoxie, and their subordinates, always rendered promptly and efficiently any aid

asked by my department. I am also under obligations to the superintendent and chiefs of construction, the commanders of the department and their staffs; in fact, all officers with whom I have come in contact or asked favors of, from the highest to the lowest, have responded promptly, and their aid has been of no little advantage to us in pushing forward the enterprise. Without it the company would have been subjected to serious expenditures for escorts, arms, ammunition, and guards of all kinds. The importance of it can be better estimated when I state that during the entire construction of the road a relentless, determined war has been waged all along the line by different tribes of the Plain Indians with scarcely any interruption, and peace was not brought about until after we had long passed the hostile country and got beyond their reach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

OLIVER AMES, Esq.,
President Union Pacific Railroad, Boston, Mass.



Statement giving list of buildings, distances, and sidings on the Union Pacific railroad, from Omaha to Promontory.

[illegible]

Statement giving list of buildings, distances, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Grades—Union Pacific railroad.

Level.	From 0 to 20 feet.		From 20 to 40 feet.		From 40 to 60 ft.		From 60 to 80 ft.		From 80 to 90 ft.		Length of line.	Total ascent.	Total descent.
	Ascent.	Descent.	Ascent.	Descent.	Ascent.	Descent.	Ascent.	Descent.	Ascent.	Descent.			
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1st hundred miles.....	30.32	1.38	6.44	6.23			2.82	0.76			100.000	797	289
2d hundred miles.....	20.99	66.61	6.88	5.57							100.000	745	60
3d hundred miles.....	19.43	63.47	6.63	2.36							100.000	790	103
4th hundred miles.....	12.43	54.78	7.73	22.64							100.000	1,138	130
5th hundred miles.....	14.63	23.29	2.00	57.33							100.000	1,823	101
6th hundred miles.....	16.40	2.63	12.46	17.90	5.81	3.28	94.10	3.80	6.40		100.000	2,748	1,398
7th hundred miles.....	15.70	6.22	20.00	10.40	9.50	14.00	2.38				100.000	952	1,496
8th hundred miles.....	16.15	12.48	21.74	11.80	16.63	11.76					100.000	1,283	1,373
9th hundred miles.....	29.60	16.47	9.48	10.97	9.12	7.02					100.000	1,840	969
10th hundred miles.....	10.49	12.80	2.87	11.53	24.60	6.96	5.43	7.82	5.80		100.000	1,186	2,373
11th hundred miles.....	14.33	14.28	18.83	3.238	90.719	1.515	7.159	2.196	2.291		85.875	1,773.34	1,145.88
Total.....	200.47	382.17	116.03	162.498	49.735	48.817	41.869	14.376	14.491		1,083.875	13,067.34	9,336.88
116 feet temporary grade over Promontory Point.													
0.86			1.32				1.40				5.154	318.50	

Alignment—Union Pacific railroad.

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	5½°	6°	Length of tangent.	Length of curve.	Total length of line.	Degree of curvature, right.	Degree of curvature, left.	Total curve.							
	Rad.	Rad.	Rad.	Rad.	Rad.	Rad.	Rad.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	°	°	°							
1st hundred	3477	22918	17188	11400	7639	5730	4333	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.38	0.38	0.38							
2d hundred																				
3d hundred																				
4th hundred																				
5th hundred																				
6th hundred																				
7th hundred																				
8th hundred																				
9th hundred																				
10th hundred																				
11th hundred																				
Total	2 67	0.49	0.20	22 514	1 487	44 315	2 836	2 47	38 407	4 105	30 343	5 292	887 458	198 420	1 085 875	11 698	39 12	446	22 24	145 01

Notes of temporary line over Promontory Point, 116 feet grade.																				
	1°	2°	3°	5°	6°	8°	10°													
				.166	0.19	0.34	0.24	0.314	0.74	2.82	413 57	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
																				</

Notes of temporary line over Promontory Point, 116 feet grade.

	3°	5°	6°	8°	10°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°	17°	18°	19°	20°	21°	22°	23°	24°	25°	26°	27°	28°	29°	30°	31°	32°	33°	34°	35°	36°	37°	38°	39°	40°	41°	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°	51°	52°	53°	54°	55°	56°	57°	58°	59°	60°	61°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	67°	68°	69°	70°	71°	72°	73°	74°	75°	76°	77°	78°	79°	80°	81°	82°	83°	84°	85°	86°	87°	88°	89°	90°	91°	92°	93°	94°	95°	96°	97°	98°	99°	100°	101°	102°	103°	104°	105°	106°	107°	108°	109°	110°	111°	112°	113°	114°	115°	116°	117°	118°	119°	120°	121°	122°	123°	124°	125°	126°	127°	128°	129°	130°	131°	132°	133°	134°	135°	136°	137°	138°	139°	140°	141°	142°	143°	144°	145°	146°	147°	148°	149°	150°	151°	152°	153°	154°	155°	156°	157°	158°	159°	160°	161°	162°	163°	164°	165°	166°	167°	168°	169°	170°	171°	172°	173°	174°	175°	176°	177°	178°	179°	180°	181°	182°	183°	184°	185°	186°	187°	188°	189°	190°	191°	192°	193°	194°	195°	196°	197°	198°	199°	200°	201°	202°	203°	204°	205°	206°	207°	208°	209°	210°	211°	212°	213°	214°	215°	216°	217°	218°	219°	220°	221°	222°	223°	224°	225°	226°	227°	228°	229°	230°	231°	232°	233°	234°	235°	236°	237°	238°	239°	240°	241°	242°	243°	244°	245°	246°	247°	248°	249°	250°	251°	252°	253°	254°	255°	256°	257°	258°	259°	260°	261°	262°	263°	264°	265°	266°	267°	268°	269°	270°	271°	272°	273°	274°	275°	276°	277°	278°	279°	280°	281°	282°	283°	284°	285°	286°	287°	288°	289°	290°	291°	292°	293°	294°	295°	296°	297°	298°	299°	300°	301°	302°	303°	304°	305°	306°	307°	308°	309°	310°	311°	312°	313°	314°	315°	316°	317°	318°	319°	320°	321°	322°	323°	324°	325°	326°	327°	328°	329°	330°	331°	332°	333°	334°	335°	336°	337°	338°	339°	340°	341°	342°	343°	344°	345°	346°	347°	348°	349°	350°	351°	352°	353°	354°	355°	356°	357°	358°	359°	360°	361°	362°	363°	364°	365°	366°	367°	368°	369°	370°	371°	372°	373°	374°	375°	376°	377°	378°	379°	380°	381°	382°	383°	384°	385°	386°	387°	388°	389°	390°	391°	392°	393°	394°	395°	396°	397°	398°	399°	400°	401°	402°	403°	404°	405°	406°	407°	408°	409°	410°	411°	412°	413°	414°	415°	416°	417°	418°	419°	420°	421°	422°	423°	424°	425°	426°	427°	428°	429°	430°	431°	432°	433°	434°	435°	436°	437°	438°	439°	440°	441°	442°	443°	444°	445°	446°	447°	448°	449°	450°	451°	452°	453°	454°	455°	456°	457°	458°	459°	460°	461°	462°	463°	464°	465°	466°	467°	468°	469°	470°	471°	472°	473°	474°	475°	476°	477°	478°	479°	480°	481°	482°	483°	484°	485°	486°	487°	488°	489°	490°	491°	492°	493°	494°	495°	496°	497°	498°	499°	500°	501°	502°	503°	504°	505°	506°	507°	508°	509°	510°	511°	512°	513°	514°	515°	516°	517°	518°	519°	520°	521°	522°	523°	524°	525°	526°	527°	528°	529°	530°	531°	532°	533°	534°	535°	536°	537°	538°	539°	540°	541°	542°	543°	544°	545°	546°	547°	548°	549°	550°	551°	552°	553°	554°	555°	556°	557°	558°	559°	560°	561°	562°	563°	564°	565°	566°	567°	568°	569°	570°	571°	572°	573°	574°	575°	576°	577°	578°	579°	580°	581°	582°	583°	584°	585°	586°	587°	588°	589°	590°	591°	592°	593°	594°	595°	596°	597°	598°	599°	600°	601°	602°	603°	604°	605°	606°	607°	608°	609°	610°	611°	612°	613°	614°	615°	616°	617°	618°	619°	620°	621°	622°	623°	624°	625°	626°	627°	628°	629°	630°	631°	632°	633°	634°	635°	636°	637°	638°	639°	640°	641°	642°	643°	644°	645°	646°	647°	648°	649°	650°	651°	652°	653°	654°	655°	656°	657°	658°	659°	660°	661°	662°	663°	664°	665°	666°	667°	668°	669°	670°	671°	672°	673°	674°	675°	676°	677°	678°	679°	680°	681°	682°	683°	684°	685°	686°	687°	688°	689°	690°	691°	692°	693°	694°	695°	696°	697°	698°	699°	700°	701°	702°	703°	704°	705°	706°	707°	708°	709°	710°	711°	712°	713°	714°	715°	716°	717°	718°	719°	720°	721°	722°	723°	724°	725°	726°	727°	728°	729°	730°	731°	732°	733°	734°	735°	736°	737°	738°	739°	740°	741°	742°	743°	744°	745°	746°	747°	748°	749°	750°	751°	752°	753°	754°	755°	756°	757°	758°	759°	760°	761°	762°	763°	764°	765°	766°	767°	768°	769°	770°	771°	772°	773°	774°	775°	776°	777°	778°	779°	780°	781°	782°	783°	784°	785°	786°	787°	788°	789°	790°	791°	792°	793°	794°	795°	796°	797°	798°	799°	800°	801°	802°	803°	804°	805°	806°	807°	808°	809°	810°	811°	812°	813°	814°	815°	816°	817°	818°	819°	820°	821°	822°	823°	824°	825°	826°	827°	828°	829°	830°	831°	832°	833°	834°	835°	836°	837°	838°	839°	840°	841°	842°	843°	844°	845°	846°	847°	848°	849°	850°	851°	852°	853°	854°	855°	856°	857°	858°	859°	860°	861°	862°	863°	864°	865°	866°	867°	868°	869°	870°	871°	872°	873°	874°	875°	876°	877°	878°	879°	880°	881°	882°	883°	884°	885°	886°	887°	888°	889°	890°	891°	892°	893°	894°	895°	896°	897°	898°	899°	900°	901°	902°	903°	904°	905°	906°	907°	908°	909°	910°	911°	912°	913°	914°	915°	916°	917°	918°	919°	920°	921°	922°	923°	924°	925°	926°	927°	928°	929°	930°	931°	932°	933°	934°	935°	936°	937°	938°	939°	940°	941°	942°	943°	944°	945°	946°	947°	948°	949°	950°	951°	952°	953°	954°	955°	956°	957°	958°	959°	960°	961°	962°	963°	964°	965°	966°	967°	968°	969°	970°	971°	972°	973°	974°	975°	976°	977°	978°	979°	980°	981°	982°	983°	984°	985°	986°	987°	988°	989°	990°	991°	992°	993°	994°	995°	996°	997°	998°	999°	1000°
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Table of summits—Union Pacific railroad.

Names of summits.	EAST.							WEST.								
	Distance from Omaha.	Elevation of grade.	Maximum ascent west.	Length.	Length of 40 feet grade and over.	Elevation of lowest depression.	Amount of elevation overcome.	Loss of elevation.	Distance to summit.	Maximum ascent east.	Length.	Length of 40 feet grade and over.	Elevation of lowest depression.	Amount of elevation overcome.	Loss of elevation.	Distance to summit.
	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Miles.
1.—Mud Creek.....	2.85	185	68.0	1.40	1.42	16	179	0.0	2.65	40	2.5	2.5	35	169	5.0	6.21
2.—Elkhorn.....	28.00	223	40.0	0.40	0.44	265	18	0.0	0.44	79	0.76	00.00	163	60	0.0	0.76
3.—Crow Creek Summit.....	510.70	5,070	55.0	7.83	4737	4737	333	0.0	9.88	35	2.72	00.00	4,975	95	0.0	2.72
4.—Evans's Pass.....	549.00	5,225	50.0	11.35	19.05	6041	194	0.0	32.19	90	4.74	7.12	7,348	887	0.0	13.02
5.—Laramie and Rock Creek.....	607.90	7,169	46.0	0.45	1.19	7044	125	0.0	4.31	45	0.81	4.66	6,780	369	0.0	11.65
6.—Brown's Summit.....	664.04	7,125	66.0	0.45	1.19	7044	125	0.0	4.31	45	0.81	4.66	6,780	369	0.0	11.65
7.—Separation and North Platte.....	717.06	6,913	60.0	0.95	4.49	6544	581	0.0	11.65	50	1.87	3.23	6,477	648	0.0	31.13
8.—Dodge's Summit.....	741.01	7,100	60.0	0.95	4.49	6544	581	0.0	11.65	50	1.87	3.23	6,477	648	0.0	31.13
9.—Green River and Black's Fork.....	854.05	6,473	61.0	2.85	2.75	6150	323	10.0	10.65	55	3.66	2.45	6,694	406	0.0	12.29
10.—Rim of Basin.....	937.02	7,546	61.0	3.14	4.41	6925	631	0.0	11.65	61	1.14	2.63	6,245	298	0.0	6.04
11.—Reed's Pass.....	968.04	6,876	56.0	0.45	.....	6749	129	0.0	8.96	90	2.00	17.06	5,533	1,345	0.0	21.57
12.—Promontory.....	1,053.575	4,961	72.2	2.44	5.60	4303	658	0.0	12.96	53	11.59	.....	4,270	1,691	0.0	23.93

Grades—Ogden to Humboldt Wells.

Level.	0 to 10 feet.		10 to 20 feet.		20 to 30 feet.		30 to 40 feet.		40 to 50 feet.		50 to 60 feet.		60 to 70 feet.		70 to 80 feet.		Length of line.	Total ascent.	Total descent.
Miles.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.
50.967	10.61	12.800	16.40	10.057	9.68	11.822	7.925	11.970	4.300	5.320	5.300	15.730	36.100	11.383	5.530	.....	925.183	3,991.02	2,597.15

ALIGNMENT NOTES—OGDEN TO HUMBOLDT WELLS.

Total length of tangent.....	Miles.
Total length of curved line.....	172.633
Total distance.....	32.560
	225.193

Total degree curvature to right.....	0
Total degree curvature to left.....	9727.37
Largest curve minimum radius.....	28925.05
Minimum radius.....	2,133
	953.4

Grades—Ogden to Salt Lake City

Level.	0 to 10 feet.		10 to 20 feet.		20 to 30 feet.		30 to 40 feet.		40 to 50 feet.		50 to 60 feet.		Length of line.	Total ascent.	Total descent.
	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.	Miles ascent.	Miles descent.			
Miles.	4.2984	2.9267	2.0834	2.4240	2.2156	3.7120	1.6670	3.2900	2.5560	1.5340	1.5530	2.6320	35.8793	330.20	411.38
													Miles.	Feet.	Feet.

ALIGNMENT NOTES—OGDEN TO SALT LAKE CITY.

Miles.

Total length of tangent..... 31.073

Total length of curved line..... 4.8073

Miles.

Total distance..... 35.8793

°

Total degree curvature to left..... 301 10

Total degree curvature to right..... 181 43

Feet.

Largest curve minimum radius..... 764

Minimum radius..... 819

Bridges, culverts, and trestle-work.

	Number.	Feet
Howe truss bridging in use	30	7, 620
Howe truss, on the ground	10	2, 150
Howe truss, at Echo, for Ogden River	1	300
Total	41	10, 070
Strain beam bridges	19	420
Post's truss bridges	3	485
Post's combination	2	890
Trestle on stone abutments	376	30, 385
Trestle on pile foundations	74	6, 228
Pile bridges	223	16, 731
Stringer bridges	40	591
Stone arch culverts	49	571
Stone box culverts	373	817
Wood box culverts	20	374
Open stone culverts	59	372
Open wood culverts	132	1, 684

SALT LAKE CITY, January 26, 1869.

SIR: In pursuance of your letter of instructions dated February 1st, 1868, placing the surveys and location of the Union Pacific railway west of Green River in my charge, I immediately proceeded to collect together and organize the necessary forces for this work, and with a portion of it engaged at the east, proceeded to Salt Lake City, where I arrived on the 5th of March, and was there joined by the parties under Messrs. Bates and Hodges, who had previously been engaged on the surveys in Utah, and who had been directed to report to me for service during the season of 1868.

In conformity with your instructions, three parties were organized, one to locate westward from Green River, another to locate the line in Weber Cañon and Narrows, and the third to examine the country at the heads of Box Elder and Blacksmith's Fork, to determine the practicability of an opening which it was thought existed for a line from the valley of the Great Salt Lake towards the heads of Ham's Fork, avoiding the detour by Weber Valley, and the heavy work at the head of Echo Cañon.

The location from Green River westward was assigned to Assistant Thomas B. Morris, who left Salt Lake City for the field on the 19th of March; that in the Weber Valley to Thomas H. Bates, who took the field on the 21st of March; and the examinations between Salt Lake Valley and the heads of Ham's Fork to Frederick S. Hodges, who left the city for the field on the 17th of March.

At a later date, in obedience to your request, a fourth party was organized in charge of Assistant James R. Maxwell, who was directed to explore the country westward from the mouth of Weber Cañon, towards Mud Island and Promontory Point, and to make soundings across Bear River Bay in order to determine the practicability of crossing that arm of the lake, and thus both flanking Promontory Range and probably shortening the distance between Weber Cañon and Humboldt Wells.

The spring of 1868 in Utah was very unfavorable for field operations; stormy weather and snows continued until an unusually late period; in consequence of which Mr. Morris met with many difficulties in the march over the Wahsatch Mountains to Green River, which point he did not reach until the 13th of April; and all the parties were much delayed in their movements and retarded in their work by snows and unfavorable weather. .

On the 23d of April I left Salt Lake City in person for Green River, which place, owing to detention by snow and bad roads, I did not reach until the 27th. The work allotted to me was to commence on Bitter Creek, about six miles above its confluence with Green River, and here Mr. Morris had commenced his surveys. The lower end of Bitter Creek Valley is tortuous, and the proper location of a good line in it somewhat difficult, involving heavy cuts and fills and much bridging. But the chief difficulty in the location in the vicinity of Green River consisted in deciding how to pass the summit between Green River and Black's Fork. Previous examinations indicated heavy work at this place, and a probable necessity for grades of eighty feet per mile. Your notes made when passing over this part of the line in 1867, suggested the propriety of examining several other depressions in the dividing ridge of this summit, besides the one through which the original survey had been made; and to develop the matter more fully, I had instructed Mr. Morris to run a crest line along the ridge. The result showed both the depressions to which you had directed attention to be lower than the one previously examined; but only one offered a good prospect for a better line. This was accordingly examined in detail, and Mr. Morris had, before my arrival, demonstrated that a line through this pass was practicable, with grades of fifty-three feet per mile, although for such an easy grade the work would have been rather heavy and expensive.

A thorough examination of the ground satisfied me that it was well adapted to a grade of about sixty feet per mile, and as I learned that this had been adopted as a ruling grade between Laramie and Green River, I decided to make the location over this summit with a grade of $1\frac{15}{100}$ foot per station, or $60\frac{72}{100}$ feet per mile, with a reduction in the rate of ascent of $\frac{3}{100}$ foot per one hundred feet for each degree of curvature exceeding three degrees per one hundred feet; that is, on all curves of less than nineteen hundred and ten feet radius. This would continue the ruling grade adopted between Laramie and Green River, at least as far west as the rim of the Great Salt Lake Basin. The selection of the most southerly depression of this summit permitted the adoption of this easy grade, while at the same time the work was reduced below what would have been necessary on the original line, even with a much steeper grade. This line was completed, and the entire location from our initial point, six miles above the mouth of Bitter Creek to the valley of Black's Fork, was finished on the 13th day of May.

While at Green River, I received your instructions to recall Mr. Hodges from the country between Salt Lake Valley and the heads of Ham's Fork, and to add his force to that of Maxwell on the work west of the mouth of Weber Cañon, with direction to extend their operations as far as Humboldt Wells; and Messrs. Lawrence and Hudnutt, with their parties, who had been detailed to assist in the location in Utah, likewise found me at Green River, the former reporting on the 10th and the latter on the 11th of May. They were immediately sent forward, Colonel Hudnutt to the rim of the great basin at Quaking Asp, with instructions to locate the line over the rim from Sulphur Creek to Muddy, and thence eastward along the valleys of Muddy and Black's Fork to a connection with Morris's line westward from Green River; and Major Lawrence to the head of Echo, to assist at that point, and thence to locate eastward down Yellow Creek, across Bear River, and up Sulphur Creek to a connection with Colonel Hudnutt's work on the rim of the basin. After completing the location from Green River to Black's Fork, Mr. Morris was also dispatched on the 13th of May to

the head of Echo, to locate from that point westward down Echo Cañon and Weber Valley, to a junction with Captain Bates's work in that valley.

After making these dispositions, I proceeded westward and visited Weber Valley in person. Bates's party was at that time working at Weber Narrows, to which point he had been instructed to proceed immediately after completing the location at the cañon. Little work, however, had been done at the Narrows, Bates having been, as he reported, very much delayed by snow, bad weather, and the difficulties and delays of crossing and recrossing the river, which the work at this point required him to do frequently, and which on this portion of the stream is attended with some hazard at this season of the year.

A location had been made through Weber Cañon with a grade of ninety feet per mile, in accordance with general instructions given in April, when on my way to Green River; but on examination I found this line needed extensive modifications to adapt it properly to the ground. These modifications were explained to Captain Bates, and he was instructed to readjust the line accordingly.

Owing to the lateness of the season, the long continuance of snows, and the consequent bad roads, the parties from Green River did not reach their destination at rim of basin and at head of Echo until near the end of May, and then severe snow-storms of several days' continuance occasioned still further delay, so that little could be effected until about the first of June. From that date, however, surveys and explorations at these points progressed rapidly, and at Weber Cañon the final adjustment of the location was so far completed that on the 10th of June the constructing engineer was notified that about one and a half mile at the lower end of the cañon, and on the 11th that about one mile at the Devil's Gate, the two comprising most of the heavy work in the cañon, were ready for the contractors. At this time the line at the Devil's Gate being ready for the contractors to commence work, at the instance of Mr. Reed, who was in need of assistants, I relieved Captain Bates from the location service and turned him over to Mr. Reed for service on construction, placing the locating party in this vicinity in charge of Mr. James F. McCabe, who, after finishing the line at Weber Cañon, continued the location up Weber Valley.

The examinations and surveys of Colonel Hudnutt at the rim of the basin, very soon showed that it was practicable to pass Quaking Asp Summit with lower grades than had been supposed necessary.

Soon after his arrival at that point from Green River, it became evident that the ascent on the eastern slope would certainly require no grade exceeding eighty feet per mile, and that the descent on the western slope could readily be effected with grades of sixty feet per mile. Further examination enabled him to obtain a line on the eastern slope at a moderate cost, with grades of seventy-five feet per mile, and the first location was made with this maximum. On a closer personal examination of Quaking Asp summit, I became impressed almost to conviction that a feasible line at reasonable cost could be obtained over this ground with no grades on either slope exceeding sixty feet per mile, the same as that adopted at Green River, and I determined, with your permission, to give the matter further personal attention, although for the present, owing to the demand for located line, Colonel Hudnutt was directed to continue his location eastward to a junction with Mr. Morris's line on the west slope of the Green River summit, which he did. This was completed by Colonel Hudnutt, and his line connected with Mr. Morris's on the 4th of July, after which he returned westward, assist-

ing in the final location at the head of Echo, and afterwards completing the work at Quaking Asp summit.

In deciding upon the proper grade to be used in passing over Quaking Asp summit at the rim of the Great Basin, a consideration of the character of the grades on the entire line west of the Black Hills became important. On that part of the road the location of which had been committed to me, it was definitely ascertained that unless required at the Quaking Asp summit, no grade opposed to westward-bound traffic, exceeding sixty feet per mile, was necessary on *any part of the line*, and the necessity for using steeper grades opposed to eastward-bound traffic was limited to two points, viz: Weber Cañon and the head of Echo. This was fully determined by our surveys, but these surveys likewise developed the additional fact that grades of sixty feet per mile, except at great expense, could not be avoided at the lower end of Echo Cañon, as well as on the western slope of Quaking Asp summit.

East of Green River I was advised that this grade had also been frequently used, ascending both eastward and westward, but that higher grades had not been introduced on any part of the line west of the Black Hills, except in a single instance, where a grade of sixty-five feet per mile was used for a short distance, under circumstances which admitted of its easy reduction to sixty feet per mile.

On the other hand, grades of fifty-three feet per mile, ascending in both directions, occur quite frequently on the entire line between Laramie and Salt Lake Valley; there being no considerable distance on this portion of the road where grades of this character do not occur, being both necessary and proper.

A consideration of these facts, it appeared to me, showed conclusively that whatever grades might be adopted at Quaking Asp, the *ruling grade* of the road between Laramie and Salt Lake Valley—that which determined the load of locomotives—was *fixed*, and it was the grade of sixty feet per mile. This grade occurs so frequently—yet at places so remote from each other—that either it must determine the load engines would haul over the road, or assistant power must be supplied, not at one or two, but at numerous points on the line. Even if assistant power should be used to help trains over all those points where sixty-foot grade occurred, the grade of fifty-three feet per mile would then unquestionably control the load of engines, and become the ruling grade of the line. It was evident, then, that the use of assistant power at numerous points distributed at intervals over the entire distance between Laramie and Salt Lake Valley, with all the outlay for its care and maintenance, and other expenses entailed by such a system, could only reduce the ruling grade from sixty feet to fifty-three feet per mile, and afford no other advantage, unless, by the adoption of these sixty-foot grades, or of still higher grades in their stead, a decided and commercially remunerative diminution could be effected in the cost of construction as would fully compensate for the cost of maintaining and using assistant power at all these places for all time.

West of Green River this could not be done; and east of that point the road was already located, and much of it constructed; so that considerations of this kind seemed precluded. Facts already accomplished were to be dealt with, and not considerations of what, under peculiar circumstances, might have been.

At the lower end of Echo Cañon, where a sixty-foot grade occurs of about three miles in length, the grading is quite light, because that grade fits the ground almost exactly. A steeper grade would not have diminished the cost, while one of fifty-three feet would have been very

expensive, the sides of the cañon being perpendicular cliffs. Nor could any great advantage have been gained on the west slope of Quaking Asp, or even at Green River, by the use of steeper grades; certainly none that would have justified their introduction.

Considering, then, the ruling grade of sixty feet per mile as fixed for this part of the road, it was exceedingly desirable to succeed in passing Quaking Asp summit with the same grade, if it could be accomplished without excessive cost. Could this be effected, sixty feet per mile would be the ruling grade of the road between the Black Hills and the Great Salt Lake Valley. A train once on the summit of the Black Hills would require no further assistance to reach Salt Lake Valley; nor would any eastward-bound train need assistance between the head of Echo and the Black Hills.

These were the considerations which induced me, after he had assisted in the final location at the head of Echo, to send Colonel Hudnutt once more to Quaking Asp to endeavor to obtain a line over that summit, with grades not exceeding sixty feet per mile on either slope.

While engaged on this service you and I both joined Colonel Hudnutt; and after several days spent in examining the country and running trial lines, we succeeded in obtaining a good line over this summit with no grade exceeding sixty feet per mile, thus avoiding the necessity for assistant power for westward-bound trains, and confining its use for eastward-bound trains to the two points, Weber Cañon and head of Echo, at both of which the grade is the same as on the Black Hills. This work was completed by Colonel Hudnutt on the 23d day of July.

At the head of Echo an extensive system of surveys was made, with a view of fully developing the capabilities of the ground, and of guarding against mistakes in the character of any line which might be found available. It was, however, soon apparent that our choice would be confined to one of three ravines, by which to make the ascent from Echo Cañon to this summit.

These were, the main ravine of Echo Creek, which had been followed by Mr. Reed in his surveys of 1864; the ravine originally taken by Mr. Ives in his survey for the Central Pacific railroad in 1867, and in the autumn of that year more fully developed by the surveys made under your instructions by Mr. Hodges; and the more easterly ravine, which is followed to near its head by the overland stage-road. Rapid but careful preliminary locations were made of lines in each of these ravines, for the purpose of testing their comparative merits, approximate quantities calculated, and an estimate of the cost of each.

In reference to the work at this point, your instructions to me contained the following paragraph:

I desire to overcome this range (Wahsatch) with no grade to exceed ninety feet, if possible, without too much curvature and too expensive work. The long tunnel at the head of Echo on Reed's line is very objectionable, and should be avoided.

Mr. Hodges's location throws out this tunnel with ninety-feet grades; but he has great curvature, and puts in a tunnel, one mile from the summit, some six hundred feet long. I look upon the crossing of the rim of the basin and Wahsatch as the points that require most study, and leave the matter entirely to your judgment, it being impossible to give definite instructions in the matter.

The preliminary locations above stated were accordingly made with a maximum grade of ninety feet per mile, as from a reconnaissance of the ground, and on examination of Mr. Hodges's work, it appeared to me the attainment of such a grade was entirely practicable. But to test the matter more fully, and to obtain a wider scope of information from which to deduce final conclusions, an additional line was run down the main ravine at a grade of one hundred feet per mile, the quantities

calculated, and an estimate made of its cost, furnishing a more definite idea of the effect produced in the character and the cost of the work by the adoption of a line of steeper grades.

These lines were all commenced at a common point a short distance east of the summit, and were continued to another common point below the outlet of Hodges's Ravine, near Echo Cañon stage station, and the following table exhibits their principal characteristics :

	Main ravine, 90 feet grade.	Hodges's ravine, 90 feet grade.	Stage-road ravine, 90 ft. grade.	Main ravine, 100 feet grade.
Length	7.388 miles.	7.462 miles.	10.347 miles.	7.356 miles.
Curvature	671°	806½°	1,165½°	536°
Least radius	955 feet.	955 feet.	955 feet.	955 feet.
Length tunnel	2,500 feet.	800 feet.	225 feet.	2,240 feet.
Sum of ascents	0 feet.	30 feet.	76 feet.	0 feet.
Sum of descents	511 feet.	531 feet.	587 feet.	511 feet.
Estimated cost	\$1,009,142	\$715,188	\$670,640	\$795,244
Equip. capital represented	1,048,692	762,212	973,272	819,695

In addition to the facts exhibited in the foregoing table, it was believed that on the lines by both the main ravine and Hodges's ravine, the minimum radius of curvature could on final location be increased to 1,142 feet, but on the line by the stage road ravine this could not be done. The total curvature on the Hodges's ravine line could probably be slightly diminished, but not materially on either of the others. The length of the tunnel on the Hodges line, it was also thought, could be reduced, but not on the main ravine line; and on that by the stage road the tunnel would, in all probability, be increased in length to at least four hundred feet. In regard to the probable liability to obstruction from snow, the route by the stage road, it was thought, had the advantage over both the others, while that by Hodges's ravine was the most likely to suffer from this cause. But, on the other hand, it was thought that, by taking the east side of Hodges's ravine below the tunnel, instead of the west, on which all lines by that ravine had hitherto been run, a line could be obtained at but a slight increase in cost on which the liability to snow-drifts and obstructions from that source would be as completely avoided as on either of the others, and probably more completely than on any other over this summit. The main ravine line had the least curvature and it was little the shortest. Its character was such that once built it could probably in after years be a little more easily operated, but its tunnel of half a mile in length, and its great cost, about thirty-three per cent. more than the Hodges ravine line, were fatal objections; the excess in cost far exceeding the additional equivalent capital represented by the slight extra cost of operating the Hodges ravine line. Besides, in estimating the item of tunnel excavation serious doubts were entertained whether the assumed price (\$12 per yard) was sufficiently high, and this being the price at which the tunnel work on all three lines had been calculated, it was evident that, in case this item should cost more, or in case it should cost more relatively for the long tunnel by the main ravine than for the short tunnels of the other lines, as was not at all improbable, then the *relative* cost of this line would be considerably increased. In addition, should it be found that arching or any other resource to sustain the roof of the tunnel would be necessary, a still further and very large addition would be made to the relative cost of this long tunnel line.*

* On constructing the road it was found that tunnel excavation cost \$15 per yard and that the material at the head of Echo was such that it was necessary to arch tunnels throughout.

These considerations, taken in connection with the clear indications of the tabular comparisons above given, and the known desire of the directory of your road, embodied in your instructions, to avoid if possible long and expensive tunnels, all harmonizing in direction, pointed unmistakably to Hodges's ravine, as affording by far the best prospect for a favorable solution of the problem, and it only remained to consider the propriety of adopting a rate of ascent greater than ninety feet per mile.

In considering this subject it is proper to bear in mind that the only points on the Union Pacific railroad where grades of ninety feet per mile are necessary are the Black Hills, Weber Cañon, and this point now under consideration. Weber Cañon, situated at the debouchure of Weber River into Salt Lake Valley, at an elevation of only forty-five hundred feet above the ocean, enjoys a comparatively mild climate, with a moderate snow-fall in winter, and the track at this point is therefore much less liable to obstruction from snow and ice, and likely to present less difficulty to the successful operation of the road than at any other point having a ninety-feet grade. In the Black Hills the amount of moisture annually precipitated is small, and the liability of the track to obstruction from snow, though probably greater than at Weber Cañon, is much less than at the head of Echo, it being well known that during a large portion of the winter season the weather in the Black Hills is dry and pleasant, and the railway track free from snow and ice, and in as good condition as in the summer.

The head of Echo, on the contrary, situated in the midst of the Wahsatch Mountains, is notoriously the point where by far the greatest snow-falls occur on the line of your road, and where snow remains until later in the season than at any other point. Our own experience testifies to a snow-fall of four inches in depth as late as the 24th of June. Owing to these peculiarities a ninety-feet grade at this point will present more difficulty, and will be likely to occasion more expense and delay in operating the road than would even a higher grade at either Weber Cañon or on the Black Hills, and, therefore, nowhere else would as much expenditure to secure a low grade be justified as at this point.

The estimated cost of a line in the main ravine, with a grade of one hundred feet per mile, showed that a probable saving of about twenty-one per cent. of the cost of construction could be effected by the use of this high grade. Assuming that an equal per centum of the cost of the Hodges ravine line could be saved by resorting to an equally high grade in that ravine, which, from the nature of the ground, was improbable, the difference in favor of such a grade would have been about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, the annual interest on which would be nine thousand six hundred dollars, a sum not for a moment to be compared with extra annual cost of working over this additional rate of ascent, or as affording a particle of ground for the adoption of an exceptional grade at this single point on your road.

Your instructions on the subject of the grade to be adopted at the head of Echo was not considered as confining me to a ninety-feet grade, but as indicating your desire not to exceed that limit unless the best interests of the road really demanded it. Being fully satisfied that this was not the case, and that considering the actual outlay for construction, and the cost of operating the road, its commercial value would be greater built on this grade than on any other, there could be no objection to the adoption at this point of the same grade which had been used in crossing the Black Hills and at Weber Cañon.

Before proceeding to a final location in Hodges's ravine, additional

surveys were made. A line following the east side of this valley was found to be a little more expensive than that on the west side, but it possessed the two decided advantages of distributing the work better, and of being much less liable to obstruction from snow. In this last respect this line was considered preferable to that by the main ravine or to any other over this summit. Another line was run deflecting from the Hodges ravine line, about two miles from the summit, bearing eastward a short distance above the tunnel, and following the eastern slope of the ridge pierced by the tunnel for about one and a half mile to a low depression, and then through this depression to a junction with the line on the east side of the valley below the tunnel. By this line it was found practicable to make the entire passage of this summit without a tunnel, and with no cut exceeding fifty feet in depth. This line could have been conveniently and rapidly built, but it proved to be three hundred and fifty feet longer than the other, more expensive on account of heavy embankments, and a much larger amount of rock excavation, besides being at its upper end peculiarly liable to obstructions from snow-drifts.

The final result of all examinations, giving due weight to the probable influence of snow and snow-drifts, which in this mountainous country, at an elevation of nearly seven thousand feet above the ocean, is a matter by no means to be neglected, was, that a line following substantially the original line surveyed by way of Hodges's ravine from the summit to the west end of the tunnel, and thence following the east side of the valley, although a little more expensive than that on the west side, was nevertheless, and especially on account of its probable freedom from snow, the preferable line over all others. This line was, therefore, adopted and the final location made upon it, the work being completed on the fifteenth day of July.

Previous to the final completion of the location at the head of Echo, as above stated, Major Lawrence had located the entire line from that point to the rim of the basin at Quaking Asp, completing his work and connecting with Colonel Hudnutt's line on the twenty-eighth day of June. After returning to the head of Echo and assisting there until that work was completed, he was relieved from further service on location, and directed to report to the construction department of the road, which he did on the 17th day of July.

In the valleys of Weber and Echo Creek, the parties of McCabe and Morris, the former working eastward from the Devil's Gate, and the latter westward from the lower end of the heavy grade at the head of Echo, were rapidly bringing to a conclusion the location of the last link of the line between Green River and Salt Lake Valley. Between Devil's Gate and the lower end of Weber Narrows, a distance of about sixteen miles, the valley of Weber is open, and, with few exceptions, quite favorable, admitting a line of comparatively long tangents with easy grades and curves, on which trains can run at any required speed. Through Echo Cañon and the upper part of Weber Valley the line is likewise easy, but the grades are higher and the curves sharper than in the lower Weber Valley. The Weber Narrows, a confined and tortuous Cañon of about six miles in length in which the Weber forces a passage through a portion of the Wahsatch Mountains, is a point of considerable difficulty, and in locating the line here it was necessary to incur some heavy work and considerable bridging. Two tunnels through spurs projecting into the valley were unavoidable, one of five hundred feet, and the other of three hundred feet in length, and the Weber is crossed six times, requiring in each case a truss bridge of one hundred and fifty

feet span. Fortunately there is an abundance of good building stone in this locality, and the material in which the tunnels must be excavated is firm and durable, requiring neither arching nor other artificial support. The fact that the location in Weber Valley had to be made during the season of annual high water and overflow from melting snows in the mountains, and the consequent impediments to the progress of the work, are the reasons why it consumed so much time and was last completed. It was finished on the 25th day of July; Messrs. McCabe and Morris connecting their lines on that day.

The operations between the mouth of Weber Cañon and Humboldt Wells had meanwhile been vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Hodges, as had been stated, was recalled from the examinations at the heads of Blacksmiths' Fork, on the 12th of May, but, owing to delays in transmitting the order of recall, arising from the imperfect facilities of communication, he did not receive it until the 24th, by which time he had definitely determined that no line could be obtained eastward through that country which offered facilities equal to those via Weber Valley and Echo Cañon. Mr. Hodges reached Salt Lake City with his party on the 1st day of June, whence, after a few days employed in refitting and obtaining supplies, he was dispatched to Promontory Point, on the west side of Bear River Bay, with instructions to explore the country thence westward to Humboldt Wells. His survey was commenced at Promontory Point on the 12th day of June, and completed to the initial point of Bates and Reed, at Humboldt Wells, a distance of one hundred and ninety-eight miles on the seventeenth day of July.

Mr. Maxwell had, in the first instance, run a line from the mouth of Weber Cañon to Mud Island, with a view of taking a line across Bear River Bay; but on sounding this arm of the lake, which it was hoped might be practicable to cross, it was found that the water was entirely too deep, there being from twenty to twenty-two feet for a distance of three miles, and this line had to be abandoned. It is conclusively established by the surveys for the Pacific railroad, and by other facts, that the surface of Great Salt Lake is at this time about nine feet higher than in 1857, when Captain Strausburg made his survey of the lake.

Returning to the mouth of Weber Cañon, Mr. Maxwell commenced a new line, keeping on the north side of Weber River through Ogden City, around the north end of Bear River Bay, over Promontory range, and connecting with Hodges's line from Promontory westward on the west side of that range, thus forming a complete preliminary line from mouth of Weber Cañon to Humboldt Wells. This line is nearly the same as that first surveyed in 1867 by Mr. Ives for the Central Pacific railroad, though it occasionally varies somewhat from that line, especially on the west slope of Promontory.

Having by the end of July completed the location between Green River and Salt Lake Valley, and obtained a connected preliminary line from mouth of Weber Cañon to Humboldt Wells, all the forces at my disposal were concentrated on the location of this line. The forces consisted of the parties under Messrs. Morris, Hudnutt, Maxwell, Hodge's, and McCabe. Maxwell and Hodges were already on the ground, Hudnutt and Morris were transferred to it immediately after completing their work at Quaking Asp and in Weber Valley, respectively. McCabe, after spending about two weeks assisting the construction department in some examinations at the head of Echo, and between Echo and Bear River, was directed with his party to examine the country westward by the south end of the Great Salt Lake, survey the passes in the mountains triangulating across the open country, and connect his work with our

line at Humboldt Wells. After having made considerable progress he was recalled, and his force added to the others, on the location between Weber Cañon and Humboldt Wells; but after this was finished he returned to and completed his examinations on the south side of the lake.

Soon after these dispositions had been made, and the final location from the mouth of Weber Cañon westward commenced, you joined me; and on the 19th of August we left Salt Lake City in company for the field. From this time to the 26th day of September we were occupied in examining the country and directing the work of the locating parties, and on that day the location was finished to Humboldt Wells, a distance of two hundred and thirty-two miles from the mouth of Weber Cañon. The character of this work, its peculiar features, and the considerations operating to induce the adoption of the particular grades used at various points, require no special notice from me, as you was present during the entire progress of the work and familiar with all.

On the 28th day of September we separated at Independence Creek, you taking Messrs. Hodges and McCabe to complete the examinations from Humboldt Wells eastward via the south end of the lake, while with Messrs. Hudnutt and Morris I returned over our located line, making some alterations and improvements on the eastern slope of the Toano Mountains, and at various points between that and Promontory, and stopping at Promontory to make additional examinations and surveys, with the view of reducing the work in passing this range, which was expensive. Mr. Maxwell was left at Independence Creek, he having, at the request of the construction department, been turned over to that branch of the service as soon as the location was completed.

On our way westward two lines had been traced on the east slope of Promontory, one at a grade of ninety feet per mile, and the other at a grade of eighty feet per mile. These lines were so nearly balanced in cost and commercial value, that it was difficult to decide which was preferable, but it was thought that the ninety-feet grade line was the better. On returning eastward Colonel Hudnutt reviewed the eighty-foot grade line, and came to the conclusion that it was superior to the ninety-foot grade line, in which view, on examination, I concurred; but before the quantities could be calculated and a comparative estimate made, I received your instructions directing Colonel Hudnutt to survey the line of the proposed Oregon branch, from Locomotive Springs at the head of Salt Lake to Walla-Walla, Oregon. These instructions were handed to him on the 17th of October, and he was directed to commence that survey immediately, as the winter was rapidly approaching. He left Promontory Point on the 20th and commenced work at Locomotive Springs on the 23d of same month.

The duty of finishing the surveys and examinations at Promontory was assigned to Mr. Morris, who re-examined both lines and made an extended system of surveys, which showed conclusively that the eighty-foot grade line on the eastern slope of this range was not only better than the ninety-foot grade line, but superior to, any other over this summit.

After completing the work at Promontory Point, Mr. Morris was instructed to run a line for a branch road from Ogden to Salt Lake City.

The final adjustment of the location between Weber Cañon and Humboldt Wells completed the field work of my service for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

In reviewing the season's operations, a feeling of regret occasionally arises that the allotted time within which it became necessary to determine questions of moment in the location of the road was often so short.

as to preclude that entire, complete, and minute determination of all the facts bearing on the subject which would have been desirable. As a general thing, it was impossible to go back and review or revise our work once done, and yet every engineer knows how impossible it is to develop the full capabilities of a country and secure all its advantages for a railway line without doing this, and without the most careful, patient, and minute examination of every feature of the ground. Had the country between Green River and Humboldt Wells been carefully examined in 1867, and the results of such an examination been available when the operations of 1868 were commenced, the labor would have been greatly diminished. As it was, less than half the distance had ever been examined by your company, and the lines which had been run were in most cases so meager as to afford little or no assistance. We were obliged to trace our own preliminaries, correct our own first efforts, and fix a final as best we could, from our own results, oftentimes in valleys overflowed for miles in length, in a barren country without inhabitants, with no means of crossing the streams, and with limited opportunities for returning to correct or readjust our work. Under such circumstances we located a line of more than four hundred miles in length, on more than half of which we had no previous survey of any kind to guide us, within less than four months' time; and while I am sure that no radical error exists, it is nevertheless quite probable that in the details of the work improvements could have been effected had more time been at our command.

Very respectfully,

J. BLICKENS DERFER, JR.,

Engineer Utah Division, Union Pacific Railroad.

General G. M. DODGE,

Chief Engineer Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 17, 1869.*

SIR: On the 6th of February, 1868, I forwarded from Boston a report of operations for 1867, and, in accordance with the annual custom, there is herewith submitted my report for 1868.

On the 14th of February I reported at Omaha, in compliance with orders to meet there J. Blickensderfer, jr., esq., in charge Utah division, and accompany him to Salt Lake City, a trip made from 26th February to 5th March, inclusive.

On the 10th of March I received the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS UTAH DIVISION UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Salt Lake City, March 9, 1869.

SIR: You will, without delay, organize your party for the field, and proceed to examine the ascent of the Wahsatch Mountains, from the valley of Salt Lake, via the ravine of Box Elder and its affluents, determining fully the features of the best line which can be obtained by this route to the summit between Salt Lake Valley and Bear River, and thence down the eastern slope to the valley of the river.

Your surveys will commence at some known point of the Bear River line, most convenient to the debouchure of Box Elder, and proceed eastward by the valley of that stream, following whichever branch affords the most feasible line, and examining all sufficiently to decide that question beyond doubt.

When your survey shall have reached the valley of Bear River, east of the summit, and you have connected it with some point of your previous line in the valley of that stream, you will return to the summit, and trace the crest between the waters of Bear River and of Salt Lake Valley northward, as far as the northernmost limit of the

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Cache Valley, and then southward to the head of Echo Creek, at which point further instructions will reach you.

The work of tracing the crest line may be done as rapidly as consistent with a due degree of accuracy, the object being to determine simply its geographical position and elevation.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

J. BLICKENSDECKER, JR.,
Engineer Utah Division.

BOX ELDER LINE.

On the 18th March the party left Salt Lake City, and on the 21st commenced this line at station 1,220 of Bear River line, elevation 3,275 feet above the sea. The divide was reached at station 513, elevation 5,963 feet, and the line abandoned at station 560 on the 27th of March, in snow six to eight feet in depth.

Length of line eleven miles.—A glance at the accompanying map and profile (see original map) will show that to reach the Wahsatch summit by this route is utterly impracticable.

CACHE VALLEY.

Blacksmiths' Fork now offered the most feasible route to Bear River, and one by which the tenor of the instructions could best be complied with; accordingly a line was started at station 2,114 of Bear River line, elevation 4,454 feet, on the 31st of March. To avoid Cañon House of Bear River, through which the survey of 1867 was carried, the low divide three miles to the south of it was taken advantage of; its crest was reached at station 391, elevation 5,028 feet; its western slope necessitates an ascent of 574 feet; its eastern a descent of 540 feet; a ruling grade of 65 feet per mile overcomes the former, while one of 33 is requisite for the latter.

From here the line was carried across Cache Valley, striking Blacksmiths' Fork three miles below the mouth of its cañon, and then followed up the stream, and up each of its two main branches to a distance of eleven miles from our camp at the mouth of the cañon, a point beyond which our wagons were unable to get.

It being impossible to reach our proper eastern base with our transportation by any shorter route than via Soda Springs and Bear Lake. (176 miles to make 15,) it was deemed advisable, before marching this distance, to fully explore every other outlet which Cache Valley presented.

Hence lines were run up Paradise and Muddy streams in the south end of the valley, and up Logan and Cub Rivers in the east thereof, which, with the thorough reconnaissances attending, determined them totally impracticable.

The only route between Echo and Soda Springs now remaining was that by Blacksmiths' Fork, surveyed partially as above.

From the 10th to the 14th inclusive of May, the party marched from Cache Valley via Soda Springs to

BEAR LAKE VALLEY.

In order to obtain the full topographical notes called for in the instructions, a line was started from station 7,872 of Bear River line, elevation 6,000 feet at the north edge of Bear Lake Valley, and projected southward, with thorough explorations of the adjacent country. This survey

was extended thirty miles through Bear Lake Valley, over the divide between it and left-hand branch of Blacksmiths' Fork, (being summit of the Wahsatch range, elevation 7,282 feet,) down said branch two and one-half miles, over low ridges to the right-hand branch, up which it was carried four miles. It had been the intention to continue the line up this stream, over the Wahsatch summit, down to Bear River, to ascertain the features of this, the only remaining route to survey. Greatly, to my regret, however, this was rendered impossible by the telegraphic order received on the 24th of May:

GREEN RIVER, May 12.

F. S. HODGES:

Return to mouth of Weber immediately, with party.

J. BLICKENSDECKER, JR.

Abandoning, therefore, this eastern survey, we marched southward via the Bear Lake and Ogden wagon road. A compass line was continued in the mean time along the route, over low ridges and divides, and down Bear Dam Cañon and Ogden River to Huntsville, in Ogden Valley; from here we pulled over the mountains to Mountain Green, and down the Weber to the mouth of the cañon, reaching there the 31st of May.

Our outfit being a complete wreck, we proceeded to Salt Lake City for repairs. The roads hauled over on this trip were the worst I ever encountered; overturning wagons, and breaking tongues, hounds, and wheels were frequent; several times we were in danger of losing our supplies and teams in the swollen streams, some of which we bridged; mud was so bad that the line party could easily overrun the teams, which they often stopped to assist; snow and rain storms impeded us, one of which was fourteen days in duration while we were in Bear Lake Valley; on the 27th of May we upset our wagons in deep snow, and had to dig through the drifts of the previous winter, sometimes eight feet in depth.

We lost the packs from our animals in Blacksmiths' Fork, and drowned four mules in Logan River by the caving away of the hillside; through managing to save the wagon and its contents, several of the party were exposed to imminent risk during the trip.

From the 18th of March to 31st May there were run:

	Miles.
Box Elder line.....	11.0
Secondary line over divide.....	4.2
Blacksmiths' Fork lines.....	40.3
Paradise line.....	13.0
Muddy line.....	7.0
Logan line.....	14.0
Cub line.....	30.0
Bear Lake to Ogden Valley.....	100.0
	<hr/>
	219.5
	<hr/>
	Miles.
Horse-back reconnaissances.....	100.0
Marches, by wagons.....	400.0

GENERAL RESULTS.

The surveys of 1867 had shown that it was especially desirable to cross the Wahsatch range near parallel $41^{\circ} 40'$. The line across the rim

of the basin near this latitude was by far the best existing, while in its vicinity the resources of the country were more extended and more available than elsewhere. The fall of snow was believed to be comparatively very light, and all heavy grades and objectionable features would be confined to one locality. In addition, a saving of distance of twenty-five or thirty miles would be effected. To develop such a crossing was the object of the survey.

The reconnaissance of 1867 had led to the hope that a route would be found there which, on account of the statements above made, would compare favorably with the Echo route, but it was demonstrated that no such route existed. No route is even practicable except by Blacksmiths' Fork, and this can scarcely be so deemed. By its left-hand branch, at least twenty-five miles of grades, exceeding sixty-five feet per mile, would be requisite, of which twelve miles would reach the maximum, (one hundred and sixteen feet per mile.) The summit tunnel would be 9,300 feet in length, and thirty-four miles would prove terribly expensive.

The grade at the divide would reach an elevation of 7,000 feet, while the ground or pass is 7,282 feet. Distance from Salt Lake Valley to Bear River, sixty-six miles.

By the right hand branch of this stream (Blacksmiths' Fork) there would be required about twelve miles of ninety-feet grade and a summit tunnel of two or three miles. The elevation of grade at the divide would reach six thousand two hundred feet, while the ground, or pass, would be about seven thousand three hundred feet. Had the survey of this line been completed, features somewhat more favorable might have been adduced. The length of this line, from Salt Lake Valley to Bear River, is sixty miles. Distance by this route from confluence of Ham's and Black's Forks to northeast shore of Great Salt Lake, one hundred and fifty-five miles, while by the adopted location it is one hundred and eighty-five miles.

A profile of these lines by Blacksmiths' Fork accompanies this report: also a complete topographical map (scale four miles to the inch) of the Bear River country; said map showing all the surveys that have been made north of the adopted location between Green River and Salt Lake, which give a total of six hundred and ninety miles.

The general characteristics and resources of country traversed on this survey are set forth in my report for 1867. One striking feature was forcibly exemplified on this trip. The Wahsatch range does not reach its highest elevation at its water-shed, but the tallest peaks rise at the end of its long western spurs. East of Cache Valley it is thus formed, the streams seemingly rising east of the main range, but doubling upon themselves and cutting through it.

PRELIMINARY LINE.

Salt Lake Valley to Humboldt Wells, via north end of the lake.—On the 5th of June, after four days' repairing at Salt Lake City, the party left it and marched around to Promontory Point, where, on the 12th, we commenced a line, with verbal instructions from J. Blickensderfer, jr., esq., in charge Utah division, to continue it westward.

On the 17th of July we reached Humboldt Wells, 198½ miles, an average of eight miles a day for the twenty-five working days.

A preliminary report with maps and profile was furnished at the time to J. Blickensderfer, jr., engineer in charge.

As the location of the road was subsequently made upon this route, a

reviewal of them is not deemed necessary. Lack of feed for the animals, and of water, were the principal difficulties encountered. Length of line run, 200 miles; marches of wagons, 500 miles.

Leaving Humboldt Wells we marched by the old emigrant road, one hundred and ten miles, to the City of Rocks, on the Oregon and Salt Lake City stage road. Our mail messenger had not only failed to reach us, but had destroyed our dispatches. Thirty pounds of flour and as much bacon was all that was left of provisions. Hence I took the stage to Salt Lake City for supplies and orders, arriving there on the 23d of July.

LOCATION.

Salt Lake Valley to Humboldt Wells, via north end of Lake.—This work was accomplished by the five parties in the field, in August and September, under the supervision of the chief engineer, and engineer in charge, the distance being 232 miles from mouth of Weber Cañon to Humboldt Wells.

The line was divided into sections, three of which, or sixty miles, was located by the party under my charge. The maps and profiles were returned at the time. Final location, 60 miles; marches by wagon, 150 miles.

PRELIMINARY LINE.

Humboldt Wells to Salt Lake City, via south end of the lake.—On the 1st of October I received the following instructions:

HUMBOLDT WELLS, NEVADA, September 29, 1833.

F. S. HODGES, Esq.,
Assistant Engineer Union Pacific Railroad:

You will proceed to Humboldt Wells and run a preliminary line from some point on located line near the Wells to a connection with McCabe's preliminary line, near the foot of the west ascent to Goshute or "Don Don" Pass; following down Clover Valley to its southern rim, and endeavoring to find a practicable pass through the Pequop Mountains, about east of Don Don Pass, near where the Antelope range and Black Butte range join the Pequop range; a pass is said to exist there. When you arrive opposite the end of McCabe's line in Clover Valley, you will produce his line to a connection with yours, so as to give a complete connection with his preliminary.

Where natural rise of country exceeds sixty five feet to the mile, you will run an angular line to a grade that is best fitted to the ascent or descent of the ground; but endeavor not to exceed ninety feet to the mile.

Full topography will be taken, and triangulations to all mountains or prominent peaks, so that a correct map of the country can be made; streams and water-ways noted; and when completed, a profile and map of the line and country, and approximate estimate of line, will be made and returned to Mr. J. Blickensderfer, jr., engineer in charge.

On completion of this survey, communicate with Mr. Blickensderfer for further instructions.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

In compliance with these instructions, on the 2d of October this line was commenced at a point 6.2 miles east of the "end of the location Union Pacific railroad," at Humboldt Wells.

The line was produced 80.6 miles to a connection with McCabe's, at western foot of Goshute Pass; his Hastings's Pass line having in the mean time been extended by us 12.8 miles, to a connection with this line in Clover Valley.

From Goshute Pass to north point of Skull Valley, a distance of 136.7 miles, was run by Mr. J. F. McCabe, assistant engineer, in October,

whence to Salt Lake City, 42 miles, the line was run by myself, having received telegraphic instructions to this effect from J. Blickensderfer, jr., engineer in charge Utah division.

The party arrived in Salt Lake City on the 30th of October, having marched, during the month, 350 miles in 24 days, and run $135\frac{1}{2}$ miles in $13\frac{1}{2}$ days, an average of ten miles per diem.

Mr. J. F. McCabe arrived on the 3d of November, and turned over to me his field-notes, in accordance with instructions dated

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Engineers' Office, Omaha, October 31, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Upon finishing your survey, discharge your party, except those you need to work on the general maps, estimates, &c. On McCabe's arrival, get his notes, so as to work up his line map and estimates. * * * * * Give us as good a general map of the country as can be made. * * * * *

I am, respectfully, &c.,

G. M. DODGE, *Chief Engineer.*

From mouth of Weber Cañon to Humboldt Wells, via south end of the lake, there are five routes practicable for a railroad:

No. 1, via McCabe's, Goshute's and Schimonsky's passes, being the line run as above, 302 miles.

No. 2, via McCabe's, Goshute, and Hastings's passes, also run in 1868, 289 miles.

No. 3, via Cedar Pass, Reed's Projection, Goshute, and Schimonsky's passes, 276 miles.

No. 4, via Cedar Pass, Reed's Projection, Goshute and Hastings's Passes, 263 miles.

No. 5, via Cedar Pass, Ives's Projection and Hastings's Pass, 253 miles.

Route No. 1, though the longest, is considered the best, and is referred to in detail subsequently.

Route No. 2 is thirteen miles shorter than No. 1, but the profile of line shows three miles of tunnel through Hastings's Pass. This pass might be overcome possibly by a tunnel of 1,000 feet in length by an easterly approach of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 90 feet grade, and a westerly approach of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles of 90 feet grade.

The construction of six of these ten miles would be attended with very heavy and expensive work.

The attitude of the summit is 6,220 feet, being 550 feet above the plains at its base. It is the only pass in the Pequop range between Pequop Pass on the located line and Schimonsky's Pass on route No. 1.

Route No. 3 is twenty-six miles shorter than No. 1, but it traverses for fifty miles the mud flats of the Great American Desert.

These flats extend north and south for one hundred miles, and in width from twenty to forty miles, a level plain entirely devoid of vegetation. They lie a few miles west of the Great Salt Lake, while their surface is only from ten to fifty feet higher than its water. A shallow depth of salt water covers a considerable portion of these 3,000 square miles the greater part of the year, which evaporating precipitates its salt upon the surface, which thus becomes of a glistening white, and the reflection from which is blinding to the eyes and blistering to the face. When wet at the surface, as it always is at a depth of two feet, the plain has the consistency of mortar and is impassable for wagons.

Where the location of the road skirts for eight miles its northern edge, and where route No. 1 for twenty-eight miles traverses its southern extremity, a hard material was found at a moderate depth, but near its center an iron rod can be thrust downwards for a considerable distance.

It has evidently been at some remote period the bottom of an inland sea, of a depth of seven hundred and fifty feet, as is determined by the height of the terraces which are so frequently encountered in this portion of the Great Basin. To cast up a road-bed of this material would be slow and costly work. It is doubtful if, when finished, it would uphold the passage of trains. Being no drainage, the side ditches would always contain much water; ballast would be necessary to strengthen the road-bed and to prevent it from becoming powdered when dry, and blown away by the winds. No fresh water exists on this route, nor is any available from Tuilla Valley to Goshute Pass, one hundred miles.

Route No. 4 combines the disadvantages of both two and three. It is thirty-nine miles shorter than No. 1.

Route No. 5 also combines to a great extent the disadvantages of Nos. 2 and 3. It was explored by B. Ives, division engineer Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1866. Crossing the mud flats, forty miles, on foot, he discovered the two low passes in the Toano ranges, by which this line is carried to Hastings's Pass. His estimate included piling across the flats, and he reports no fresh water for one hundred miles.

This route is inferior only to No. 1. Had the location of the road been adopted via the south end of the lake, it is probable that a close comparison would have been instituted between the two, as No. 5 is forty-nine miles shorter than No. 1.

Table of distances, latitudes, and longitudes.

Lat.	Long.		Miles.	Miles.
41° 09'	115° 03'	Humboldt Wells to initial point of this survey.....	6.2	6.2
40° 26'	114° 48'	To Schimousky's Pass	50.0	56.2
40° 23'	114° 15'	To Goshute Pass	34.8	91.0
40° 08'	112° 48'	To McCabe's Pass	89.0	180.0
40° 43'	112° 40'	To north point of Skull Valley.....	43.5	223.5
40° 45'	111° 58'	To Salt Lake City	42.0	265.5
41° 08'	111° 55'	To mouth of Weber Cañon	36.5	302.0
		Humboldt Wells—		
40° 46'	114° 35'	To Hastings's Pass	43.9	43.9
		To Goshute Pass	34.1	78.0
		Goshute Pass via Reed's Projection—		
40° 50'	112° 51'	To Cedar Pass	84.5	84.5
		To north point of Skull Valley	22.0	106.5
		Hastings's Pass via Ives's Projection—		
		To Cedar Pass	108.6	108.6
		To north point of Skull Valley.....	22.0	130.6

Table of altitudes.

	Feet.
Humboldt Wells, end of location	5,565
Reed's Pass, Humboldt Mountains.....	5,850
Snow Water Lake, in Clover Valley	5,675
First divide south of Clover Valley, being its southern rim	6,156
Schimousky's Pass, Pequop Mountains.....	6,355
Willow Creek, on Goshute Desert.....	5,650
East end of Goshute Desert.....	5,626
Goshute Pass, Toano Mountains.....	6,065
West edge of Mud Flats.....	4,312
Lowest point Mud Flats.....	4,278
East edge of Mud Flats and west edge of Sage Desert.....	4,310
East edge of Sage Desert.....	4,430
McCabe's Pass, Cedar Mountains.....	5,019
North point of Skull Valley.....	4,265

	Feet.
End of line at Jordan Bridge.....	4,257
Water in Great Salt Lake.....	4,245
Hastings's Pass, Pequop Mountains.....	6,220
Cedar Pass, Cedar Mountains, estimated from Reed's report....	4,800

Details of route No. 1, as surveyed in October, 1868—Humboldt Wells to Salt Lake City, 265.5 miles.

ALIGNMENT.

The general alignment of this route is very poor, as is evident by reference to the map. The forty miles southing in Clover Valley, and forty miles northing in Skull Valley, being especially objectionable. In detail, however, it is excellent, with the exception of a few miles, principally at Goshute Pass, the curves are very light, and proportionately with the tangents, very short. Total degrees of curvature 3,300°. Minimum radius, 955 feet, 6°.

GRADES.

Goshute Pass requires 16 miles of 90 feet grade, elsewhere none exceeding 65 feet are necessary. From the profiles is compiled the following table of grades :

	Miles.
Level.....	43.9
1 to 20 feet per mile.....	128.3
20 to 40 feet per mile.....	36.6
40 to 65 feet per mile.....	27.3
*65 to 80 feet per mile.....	10.7
90 feet per mile.....	15.8
*100 to 116 feet per mile.....	2.9
	<hr/>
	265.5
	<hr/>

The line, with the exception of a light depression (200 feet) in Clover Valley, rises, from the starting point, 800 feet to summit of Schimousky's Pass. Pequop Mountains descends 700 feet to Goshute Desert, crosses it nearly level, ascends 400 feet to Goshute Pass. Toano Mountains descends 1,800 feet to Mud Flats, crosses them and Sage Desert nearly level, ascends 600 feet to McCabe's Pass. Cedar Mountains descends 750 feet through Skull Valley, thence nearly level to Salt Lake.

GOSHUTE PASS.

This is a remarkable pass, its easterly descent being 1,800 feet, requiring 16 miles of 90 feet grade, three miles of 53 feet, and five miles of 30 feet grade. It presents also about the only locality along this route where sharp curves are necessary, (40 per cent. of the entire curvature of the route is upon it,) or where rock work is encountered, and includes the major portion of the high embankments and culvert masonry.

* On location, these grades could be reduced to 65 feet per mile.

Table showing average and ruling grades as they would occur on a location.

Distances, miles.	Localities.	Grade per mile in feet.	
		Average.	Ruling.
6.0	To foot of west descent of Reed's Pass.....	+ 30	30
5.0	To summit of Reed's Pass.....	+ 30	53
20.0	To lowest point in Clover Valley near Snow-water Lake and Warm Spring Creek.....	- 10	25
15.0	To summit 1st divide south of Clover Valley.....	+ 30	65
10.0	To summit 2d divide or Schimonsky's Pass.....	+ 30	65
10.0	To foot of east descent of Schimonsky's Pass.....	- 65	65
19.0	Across Goshute Desert to foot of west descent of Goshute Pass.....	- 3	25
6.0	To summit of Goshute Pass.....	+ 65	65
16.0	To foot of heavy grade east of Goshute Pass.....	- 90	90
10.0	To west edge of Mud Flats.....	- 30	53
54.0	Across Mud Flats 28 miles, and Sage Desert 26 miles, to foot of west des- cent of McCabe's Pass.....	+ 3	20
9.0	To summit of McCabe's Pass.....	+ 65	65
43.0	North through Skull Valley.....	- 17	53
42.0	East to Salt Lake City.....	0	53

Total ascent.....	2,397 feet.
Total descent.....	3,717 feet.
Total distance.....	265½ miles.

ESTIMATE.

The approximate estimate for this 265½ miles gives the following quantities: 4,500,000 cubic yards earth excavation; 127,000 cubic yards rock excavation; 4,100 cubic yards first class masonry; 5,120 cubic yards second class masonry; 102,500 feet, board measure, timber in bridges; 300 lineal feet truss bridge.

An average per mile of 16,900 cubic yards earth excavation; 500 cubic yards rock excavation; 15 cubic yards first-class masonry; 20 cubic yards second class masonry; 400 feet, board measure, timber in bridges.

The amount of rock work, masonry, and bridging is proportionately very light. The Jordan is the only stream requiring over 40 feet span. The 300 lineal feet truss is estimated for this river.

WATER.

The supply of this all-important item increases yearly in the Great Basin.

From Humboldt Wells to Warm Springs in Clover Valley it is inexhaustible, the melting of the winter's snow on the Humboldt range being the source, and rendering fertile some 250 square miles of land. From Warm Springs to Willow Creek on Goshute Desert, 37 miles, there is none available for operating a road, and none nearer than seven miles. This lies, however, at the foot of a long slope below the line towards the south, and is 15 miles west of Willow Creek.

Water can be furnished on the east edge of the Goshute Desert by bringing in pipes 10 miles from Antelope Springs, or six from the Toano Mountains. It can likewise be furnished just east of the summit of Goshute Pass from Rabbit Springs, three miles distant; also from Deep Creek to the western edge of Mud Flats, 15 miles distant; also from Granite Rock, midway on the desert, three miles distant; also from Government Spring Creek, Cedar Mountains, to the eastern edge of the desert, three miles distant; at Hickman's Creek, Skull Valley; at Hooper's Creek, Skull Valley; at Grantsville Creek, Tuilla Valley; and at convenient distances to Salt Lake City.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Engineer's Office, Omaha, Nebraska, July, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the following instructions:

SALT LAKE CITY, October 11, 1868.

DEAR SIR: As soon as your work is completed at the Promontory, you will run a preliminary line from our located line, so that a connection can be made on final location between Monument Point and Locomotive Springs, north through Raft River Mountains to Snake River, and down that river, having, as an objective point, Walla-Walla on the Columbia River.

As soon as you get into the valley of Snake River, where your party can run without you, take the stage and go to Blue Mountain range, and examine the passes through that range so as to determine the approach and passage through them.

I desire to determine the feasibility of the route, its approximate cost, grade, and length, and obtain all the knowledge possible of the country in the time we have to make the examination.

In crossing mountains where the natural rise of ground is over sixty-five feet per mile, run an angular line to a grade best fitted to the ground; also take triangulations to all permanent points, and get as accurate a general map of the country as possible.

And learn what you can of the character of the country from Walla-Walla to Portland, Oregon.

Yours, respectfully,

G. M. DODGE, *Chief Engineer.*

Colonel J. O. HUDNUTT,
Division Engineer Union Pacific Railroad.

REPORT ON FIRST HUNDRED MILES.

These instructions did not reach me until the 20th of October, when I immediately broke camp and moved from the Promontory Mountains westward to Monument Point, the initial point of survey, and on the 23d of October began work.

Beginning at a station of the located line of the Union Pacific railroad near Monument Point, (latitude $41^{\circ} 35'$ north, longitude $112^{\circ} 4'$ west,) where the elevation was 4,214 feet, the line bears northwesterly toward the Pilot Springs Pass of the Raft River Mountains.

In my endeavors to shorten the distance to the summit, the line was run between the two buttes, where there was a gain and loss of one hundred and fifty-six feet of elevation. This loss can easily be avoided by swinging the line further to the left, thus making the whole rise to the summit of the Raft River range only 1,126 feet, or a total height of 5,353 feet. This pass was reached with a maximum grade of one and five-tenths foot per chain, or eighty feet per mile for eight and a half miles in length. This eighty-foot grade could be reduced to sixty-five feet, with a considerable increase of work and distance. The distance to the summit is twenty-seven miles, and all but the eight and a half miles has light grades. From this broad, open pass the descent to Raft River, and thence to Snake, is easily made, with grades never exceeding sixty-five feet per mile; the distance to the first crossing of Snake River being 91.1 miles, and the elevation of grade at crossing being 4,200 feet, or twenty-two feet above the water of November 19, 1868.

A line was run skirting the north point of Goose Creek Mountains, and keeping close to their base as far as Mountain Meadow stage station, with the design of keeping down the south side, and thus save the two crossings of Snake River, but a hurried reconnaissance convinced me that a better line could be had on the north side of Snake, as well as some distance saved by crossing.

The party was then sent back to the foot of the Goose Creek Mountains, with directions to cross Snake River at or near the mouth of Goose Creek. After crossing the line over Snake River we were compelled to pull down with our train to Clark's Ferry, some sixty miles, before a crossing could be made, and thence return up the north side of Snake River to the point nearly opposite the mouth of Goose Creek, which unavoidable journey consumed a good deal of time, especially in view of the rough and broken character of the Trap Rock plain.

The construction of the first one hundred miles would be very cheap; the crossing of the Snake requiring twelve hundred feet of bridging, and is the only mechanical structure of any note in the whole distance. A very little rock-cutting will be required at the Pilot Spring Pass.

The rich meadows of Raft River and along Clear Water and the Snake would afford abundant food for animals, and the cañons on the north side of the Raft River range of mountains abound in pine for ties, &c., in distances varying from eight to fifteen miles from the line.

SECOND ONE HUNDRED MILES.

Soon after crossing Snake River, and opposite Hell's Gate on the map, begins the great trap rock Plain, or plateau of Snake River. This plain is quite undulating, though, seen from a high point, it appears as a broad, smooth surface from forty to one hundred miles in breadth.

The source of this trap rock has been the subject of considerable discussion, though, like the other and lesser trap regions of the Connecticut and Hudson, it seems peculiar to the triassic and jurassic systems of geology. The lava beds spread over the surface in layers nearly horizontal and overlies beds of soft sandstone and clay shales, and wherever the overlying trap is cut through by erosions or fissures, deep gulches and cañons are sure to occur.

Thus the formation of the falls of the Shoshonee, said to be two hundred and twenty feet in perpendicular height, and those of the Engineer's Falls, four miles above the former, abundantly testify to the rapid wearing away of the underlying strata.

Down each of these falls, the whole volume of Snake River rushes with about equal height of leap, into the chasm below. At each fall quite a large island in mid-channel divides the waters, just on the brink of the precipice. Taken together with the awful cañons on the river below for seventy-five miles, they form some of the most striking objects of natural scenery ever met with.

The region southwest of Fort Hall is highly volcanic; many cones and deep fissures, with frequent extinct craters, are visible; besides, numerous dikes of trap and basalt cross the Snake at intervals of a few miles. The plain itself is covered in places with a few inches of light soil and sand, upon which flourishes only the hardy artemisia, while at short intervals of a thousand or fifteen hundred feet bare ridges of rock are upheaved fifteen or twenty feet above the hollows, often leaving a cavern underneath covered by roof-shaped rocks sloping in opposite directions from their crests. Over such a country it is impossible to obtain a very light line. Excavations would be rock entirely, and material for embankment would be difficult to procure in many places. On this plain long tangents can be had, but for the purpose of being near water, the line was kept near the edge of the cañon.

The drainage for seventy-five miles after crossing Snake River being through the open cracks of the trap rock, no streams are visible upon the surface, though many large springs and a few rivers in volume gush

forth from the walls of the cañon along the Snake, some 100 feet above the river, forming beautiful cascades of pure water.

At a distance of 180 miles from the initial point a deep and wide creek valley cuts off the entire plain, and the erosion is so extensive as to make it impossible to keep up the grade to the plain level. Add to this, King Hill Mountain butts squarely against the river, with a trend nearly at right angles with it. It being impossible to climb this mountain with railroad grade line, I decided to descend to the river bottoms or benches, which was done with a maximum grade of 80 feet per mile for 4.3 miles. Total descent to the river bench, which lies above high water, 535 feet. The beginning of descent is at station 9,060, or 172.2 miles from Monument Point.

After once descending with the grade line to the Snake River bottoms, it was thought better to keep that elevation and run down near the river over the bottoms and undulating benches, rather than to rise again upon the trap plain, here some 700 feet above the river; especially as this whole rise must be again lost before crossing the Boise and Payette Rivers. The trap-rock ridges are also nearly all avoided by the river route.

But truth compels me to add that the distance lost, and the increase of curvature by the large detours of Snake in the cañons below, were both much greater than I had calculated upon.

Before location it will be very desirable to try the line via the plains, leaving Snake River near the mouth of Cañon Creek. This line would run half way between Boise City and Fruit's Ferry, or the Owyhee road crossing of the Snake, and descend by the valley of Indian Creek, which puts into Boise River, in Dixie Valley, and after crossing the Boise, keep down the right bank, intersecting the present line near Keeny's Ferry, on the Snake and below the mouth of the Boise.

The bridging required for the second hundred miles will be two spans of 100 hundred feet each at the Malade River, and one span of 100 feet crossing Clover Creek.

THE THIRD HUNDRED MILES FROM STATION 10,560 TO 15,840.

Near the beginning of the third hundred miles is a trap rock point, projecting some 85 feet above grade, and perpendicular next the river. The distance through it is 400 feet. It is the remains of a well-defined trap dike, once crossing the river, the water at last cutting it through. Large caverns, whose sides are lined with what seems to have been half-melted rock, abound in this ridge, with many holes filled with complete ashes and scoræ. The Devil's Chimney was the name given to this Plutonic escape-valve. Crossing this ridge the line follows a crooked cañon for fifteen miles, through which, for the most of the route, there are narrow benches above high water, offering a line of cheap construction, but heavy curvature. Passing the cañon, the river opens into more of a valley, and the last seventy-five miles of this third hundred is over a sandy bottom and plain, which extends with few interruptions from ridges, against which the river flows entirely to Olds Ferry.

No mechanical structures occur along this division, except a few culverts to pass the surface drainage.

THE FOURTH HUNDRED MILES.

The first seventy-five miles of the fourth hundred is nearly all a light sand or clay soil, and easy of construction. At station 16,820 (or 319

miles out from the starting point) the Boise is reached, and will need to be spanned by two spans of truss bridge of 100 feet each, while a bridge of 100-foot span will answer for the slough two miles beyond, which, at high water, is filled to overflow with water from the Boise. The Payette, at station 17,812, (or 337 miles,) will require three spans of 150 each.

The line then continues down Snake River to station 19,712, (or 373 miles,) where it crosses the river 24 feet above the water surface, and with 800 feet of bridging. The water surface was 2,071 feet, thus showing a total fall in Snake River, from the first crossing near the mouth of Goose Creek, to be 2,107 feet, a distance of 280 miles. Nor will this appear incredible when it is remembered that over 400-foot fall is made in four miles of distance near Sho-sho-nee Falls.

A trial line was run crossing the Snake River three miles above Olds Ferry, and thence across the divide between the Snake and Burnt Rivers, but it was found too high for a practicable grade. Had it been feasible three miles of distance would be saved. Height of ridge is 620 feet above Snake River.

After crossing the Snake five miles below Olds Ferry, the line swings directly into the valley of Burnt River, which it follows as far as Express Ranch, where the main river comes through its mountain cañon from the west.

Twenty-five miles of the fourth hundred will be along this river, the valley of which is very narrow and crooked, requiring heavy work, with frequent crossings of the stream; twenty-seven bridges in all, of 100-foot span each.

At station 20,415, (or 387 miles,) is a tunnel of 550 feet through a ridge which, from the appearance of the rock, will not require arching. One and a half mile of 80-foot grade also occurs on the last end of this 100-mile division.

THE FIFTH HUNDRED MILES,

beginning at station 21,120, near the Express Ranch, and following up the North Fork of the Burnt River, crosses the divide between that stream and Powder River at an elevation of 4,036 feet, within 226 feet of the height of the pass on the Blue Mountain summit. A cut of 40 feet for 500 feet will reduce the elevation of the grade line to 3,995 feet.

This fork of Burnt River has the character peculiar to many mountain streams, having cañons through which the creek descends very rapidly, and then opening into large park-like valleys of moderate grade.

In one of these cañons five miles of 2.0 grade (or 105 feet per mile) was distributed, and is about the lightest the character of the country will admit. Work very heavy, as well as curvature.

The descent into Powder River can be made with 65-foot maximum grade, with light work and good alignment.

The summit is at station 21,840, (or 412 miles,) and the light work extends along the valley of Powder River for 32 miles to the foot of the grade ascending the Ryle Cañon summit, between Powder and Grand Ronde Rivers.

This summit is at station 23,740, (or 450 miles,) and is reached by one and a half mile of maximum grade of 80 feet per mile; but this a careful location would reduce to 65 feet per mile. Here is a heavy cut of 30 feet for 1,500 feet in length. Elevation of this summit is 3,505 feet, with elevation of grade 3,488 feet.

The mechanical structures are small and confined to the two crossings

of South Powder, 60 feet each ; one of North Powder, same span, and two of the main stream of 120 feet each.

Aside from the summit cut, work very light.

The descent from the summit of Powder is made via the Pyle Cañon, down which a light line with heavy alignment and 9.2 miles of maximum grade of 1.5 per chain, where the level of the beautiful valley of Grand Ronde is reached, where for 14 miles light work and good alignment are had. From station 24,980 (or 473 miles) begins the ascent of the Grand Ronde River, which is followed for six miles to the River House. There will be nine bridges across the Grand Ronde of 160-foot spans each.

From here a trial line was run continuing up the main stream to the mouth of Ensign Creek, thence up that stream to the summit between the head of that creek and Birch Creek. A reconnaissance made late in the fall had shown me the practicability of this route up the east slope of the Blue Mountains, but I feared the descent would prove too rapid for passable working grades. The result justified my hastily formed judgment—a good route with light work, good alignment, and 65-foot maximum grade. But the summit required 2,000 feet of tunnel ; and even with that, the descent into Birch or McKai Creek valleys was found quite impracticable with any working grade.

Meantime though the snows were three feet deep, and frozen only enough to half sustain one's weight, the passes were examined carefully from the head of Birch Creek along the mountain crest as far north as the Thomas and Ruckle road, extending some thirty-five or forty miles. The only possible descent down the west side of the Blue Mountains seemed to be by the Meacham Creek, a branch of the Umatilla and Dry Creek, a tributary to the Grand Ronde. The pass between these two streams lay two miles south of the Meacham road. The route via Dry Creek so shortened the ascent on the east side as to require a 2.0 grade on location, and the descent via Meacham Creek the same grade. No attempt was made to distribute grades, and the profiles show the beds of each stream or valley.

The snow, as has already been stated, was about three feet deep, and very soft and watery, while more fell almost daily to supply the loss by melting. The labor of working through this and eighty miles of heavy timber made it a truly "hard road to travel."

Height of Blue Mountain summit, 4,262 feet.

Height of grade at summit, 4,235 feet.

The summit cut is thirty feet deep for 1,500 feet. The whole distance from River House via Dry Creek to the summit is 630 stations. Elevation to be overcome, 1,215 feet, showing that a 2.0 grade is the lightest that can be distributed. The alignment of this portion is good for a mountain stream.

The length of a 2.0 descending grade will be 12.2 miles. The Blue Mountain summit is about 493 miles from Monument Point. The end of the fifth hundred miles takes us about seven miles west of the summit.

SIXTH DIVISION, 88.3 MILES.

Meacham Creek, after running some seven miles in a very direct course, turns suddenly, and to the east, and plunges again into the very heart of the Blue Mountain range, and winding back again, after a very circuitous route, enters the Umatilla. The distance from the summit to its mouth is about twenty miles in an air line, while by the creek it measures thirty-two miles. But this very loss of distance solves the problem of descending the Blue Mountains westward, otherwise they

are so near the Columbia River and the low levels approaching tide-water that the grades must be heavy descending west. On Meacham Creek there will be required ten bridges of forty feet span, and fifty-four of sixty feet span.

From the mouth of Meacham Creek the Umatilla River is followed with frequent crossings to its mouth one-half mile below Umatilla landing on the Columbia River, latitude $45^{\circ} 55'$ north and longitude $119^{\circ} 10'$ west.

The distance to the Columbia from the initial point being 588.3 miles, twenty bridges of one hundred and fifty feet span each will be required on the Umatilla. Ten miles from the Columbia the Umatilla makes a long bend north, and by keeping in the direction of the back tangents the Columbia could be reached at a point ten miles below the mouth of the Umatilla without loss of distance. From this point to Portland, Oregon, would be about 145 miles, or a total distance of 723 miles from Monument Point to Portland, Oregon.

The elevation of the water surface of the Columbia at the point of junction was found to be, on the 18th of May, 1869, 298.16 feet; extreme high water 313 feet; extreme low water 288 feet.

A reconnaissance was made down the Columbia to Vancouver and Portland, developing the fact that a light line can be had with only a few rocky points. Probably the best route would cross the Columbia at or near the Big Dalles, seven miles above Dalles City, because here the channel narrows so much that a single span of two hundred and fifty feet would cross the river; but as extreme high water rises over this basaltic bench some ten feet, it will be well to flank the main bridge on each side with one span of two hundred feet, to give sufficient water-way.

This bridge would be cheap, needing no draw, and would save the very expensive crossing opposite Vancouver; and it also is evident that the hillsides along the cascades have less tendency to slide along the north than the south river bank. Thus by crossing, the line would occupy the sunny side all the way through the deep cañon of the cascades—an advantage too important to be overlooked.

ROUTES TO BE EXAMINED.

Before deciding upon a location it would be well to take up the line left at Mountain Meadows and continue it down the south side of Snake to the mouth of the Malheur, and ascending the north fork of that stream, cross the Blue Mountains' summit at the head of John Day's River, and down that stream to the Columbia.

The advantages of this route, if found practicable, would be in the two crossings of Snake River, and the saving of grade, which can be stated as follows: The elevation of Burnt River summit is 4,026 feet; the descent into the Valley of Powder is 821 feet; rise to the Pyle Cañon summit, 300 feet; fall into Grand Ronde Valley, 754 feet, or a total loss of elevation of 1,875 feet.

But these advantages may prove more apparent than real when put to the instrumental test. The John Day River is very crooked, and plunges through a deep cañon.

The advantage of the route via Ham's Fork, Soda Springs, and Pont Neuf Gap is so ably discussed in your report as to need no indorsement from me; and by this route, after crossing Snake River near Fort Hall, the line could be swung so far north as to reach the open.

grassy plain of Kamas Prairie, by which fifty miles of the Trap Rock Plain would be avoided, with the advantage of timber and water.

The materials for construction are generally abundant and near at hand. The trap rock is underlaid with a strata of metamorphic rock, which, though hard to cut, will make durable building stone. Ties can be procured from the head of Clearwater and from timber in the cañons of the Raft River and Goose Creek ranges. Along the Malade are small bodies of timber; but in the mountains, at the forks of the Boise River, there is plenty of excellent timber, which is now being driven down and caught by booms at Boise City. On the Payette are extensive forests of pine and fir, with a fine, open river for driving logs clear to Snake River, and timber could be rafted down that to Olds Ferry. On Burnt River most of the line is close to fine bodies of excellent timber, and from Burnt River summit for over one hundred miles the line is near or runs through magnificent forests of pine, hemlock, and fir.

The amount of agricultural and timber lands in a belt, say twenty miles each side of the line, is estimated as follows:

Number of acres along Raft and Snake Rivers.....	700, 000
Number of acres surveyed along Boise, Payette, and the Snake River plain.....	13, 800, 000
Number of acres between Payette and Olds Ferry.....	200, 000
Number of acres on Burnt River and branches.....	60, 000
Number of acres on Powder River and branches.....	240, 000
Number of acres on Grand Ronde and branches.....	240, 000
Number of acres on Umatilla River and branches.....	500, 000
Number of acres of splendid timber on the Blue Mountains.	1, 000, 000
Total acres	<u>16, 740, 000</u>

But the whole of the Blue Mountain range and the grass plains, from their base to the Columbia, and thence to the Dalles, are the richest pastures in the world. Thirty thousand head of Indian stock feed all winter without hay or grain upon the bunch grass of the Umatilla alone, and these grass lands are not included in the above estimate. Nor should we forget to mention in the estimate of resources of this country the vast importance of its mineral wealth. I send you a statement from the obliging agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., Mr. W. A. Adler, of Boise City, of the estimated amount of bullion and dust shipped from the Idaho mines.

Many large and promising districts have hardly been opened yet, on account of the high prices of wages and the difficulty and cost of getting machinery. The rich districts of Yuba, Rocky Bar, and Alturas have only just begun to develop, and rich mines may certainly be looked for along the head of the Bruneau Malheur, and in fact along the whole range of the Blue Mountains. Copper leads of great extent and richness abound also in these mountains, and their splendid timber is needed through some of the mining camps, and would be a source of great traffic with the towns along the route clear to Salt Lake Basin. The whole mercantile trade of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and Washington would change front with the building of this branch, thus furnishing business for itself, but acting as a tributary to the whole line of the Union Pacific railroad from the point of junction to Omaha. This route would have the advantage in the question of snows of any other crossing the continent, (with possibly the single exception of the extreme southern.) The heaviest snow-falls occur in the Blue Mountains

towards spring, and are soon melted; besides, the snow field is short, not to exceed twelve miles, and last winter the deepest accumulation was not over three feet.

Mr. John Hailey, who has had the mail contract from the Dalles to Boise City, states that his stages have never missed a trip on account of snows from 1863 to 1869. By this route the Cascade Range (which from its position so near the Pacific coast receives a very heavy snow-fall) would be avoided; for the magnificent Columbia has opened up a route through this range, which, but for its assistance, owing to snow-fall and heavy grades, would have offered an obstacle to railway building, the counterpart of the Sierra Nevadas.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The freight tariff from Portland to Umatilla City is \$30, coin, per ton measurement, and from thence supplies are hauled by wagon road and packed by mules across streams and over mountains, where heavy tolls are everywhere collected for the rudest roads and trails. Notwithstanding this there has been landed at that point alone, from fifteen to twenty thousand tons per year, and at Wallula and points above, some five or six thousand more. And though a large surplus of grain is raised in the valleys of the Walla-Walla and Grande Ronde, which with a market would be increased many fold, yet freights are too high to warrant them even in trying to ship their surplus.

With wages ranging from \$6 to \$8 per day, coin, and such tariffs on supplies brought in for consumption, it is a wonder that any of the mines have paid the cost of working. No better proof of their richness need be had than the fact that, in the face of all these drawbacks, this region has shipped in the past year over \$9,000,000 bullion and dust, and this, too, with the mines less than half developed and many sections unexplored. It is safe to say that with cheap labor and freights the production of the precious metals, from Idaho and Oregon alone, would reach \$25,000,000 per year.

In conclusion, let me express my indebtedness to George Bent, J. H. Collins, and Louis Von Froben, my assistants, for their energy and hearty co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. O. HUDNUTT.

General G. M. DODGE,

Chief Engineer Union Pacific Railroad.

Grades.

FIRST ONE HUNDRED MILES.

Level.	0' to 20'	20' to 40'	40' to 65'	65' to 80'	80' to 100'
12.5 miles	26.7 miles.	23.3 miles.	30.9 miles.	7.2 miles.	.....

SECOND ONE HUNDRED MILES.

19.4 miles	25.1 miles.	31.7 miles.	19.5 miles.	4.3 miles.
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THIRD ONE HUNDRED MILES.

40.0 miles	38.3 miles.	15.6 miles.	6.2 miles.
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FOURTH ONE HUNDRED MILES.

24.8 miles	43.0 miles.	23.8 miles.	5.7 miles.	2.4 miles.
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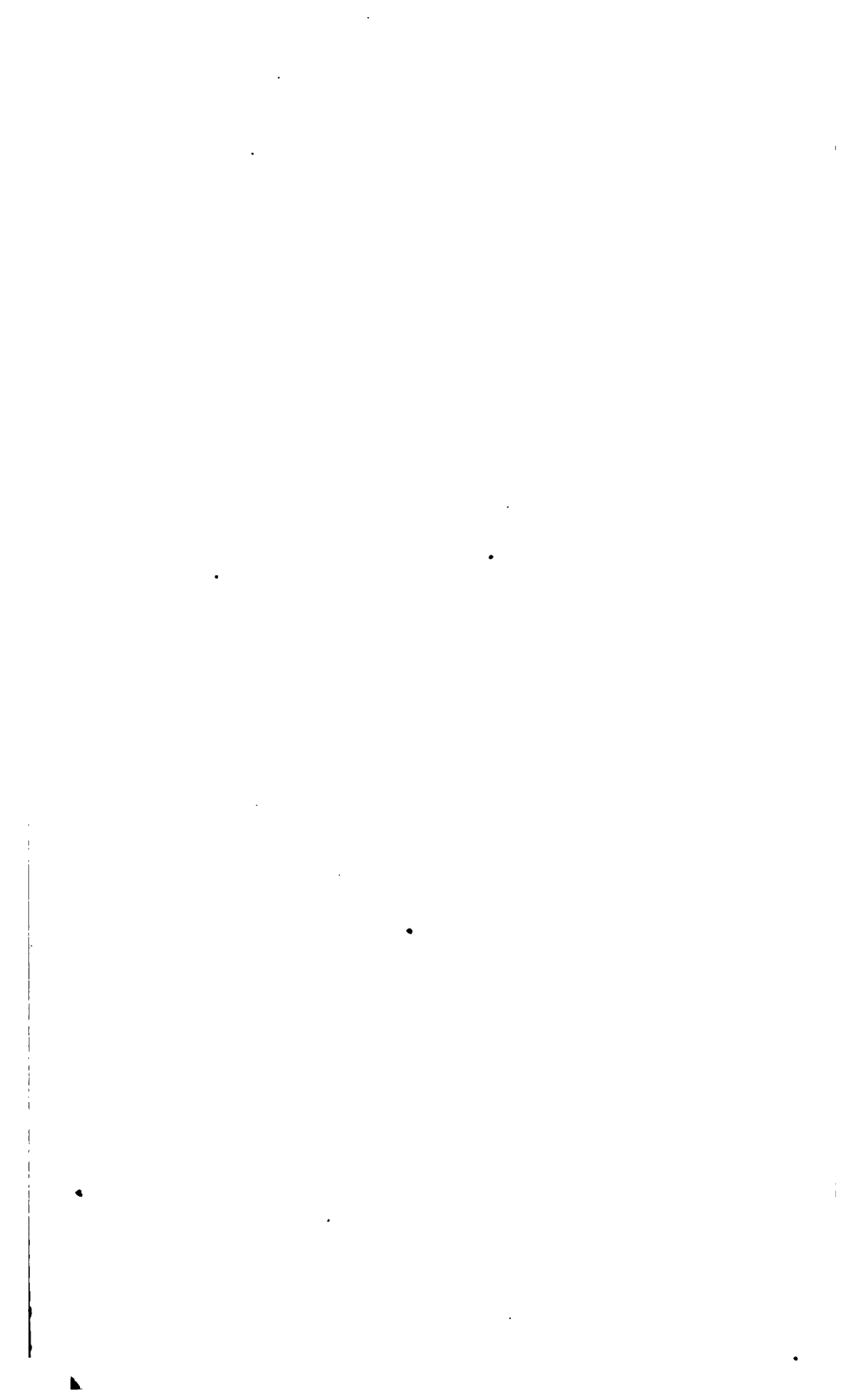
FIFTH ONE HUNDRED MILES.

10.8 miles	19.0 miles.	16.1 miles.	11.4 miles.	19.2 miles.	23.5 miles.
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SIXTH ONE HUNDRED MILES.

6.8 miles	22.7 miles.	20.6 miles.	30.0 miles.	7.0 miles.
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Total distance level	114.3 miles.
Total distance under 20' per mile	175.8 miles.
Total distance under 40' per mile	131.1 miles.
Total distance under 65' per mile	103.7 miles.
Total distance under 80' per mile	40.2 miles.
Total distance under 105' per mile	23.5 miles.



SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of February 2, in relation to the names of all special agents and assistants of the Treasury Department on the rolls of the department on the 4th day of March, 1869.

FEBRUARY 14, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1870.

SIR: I herewith communicate, as far as seems to me compatible with the public interest, the information required by the following resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 2d of February, instant, viz:

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 2, 1870.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish the House of Representatives with the names of all special agents and assistant special agents of the Treasury Department on the rolls of the department on the 4th day of March, 1869, the compensation, mileage, and expenses paid to each since that date; also, the names of such agents or assistant agents appointed since March 4, 1869, amount of compensation for salary, mileage, or expenses paid to each, including office-rent or any other expenses incurred by the department for the use of such officers, when incurred, the place where such officer is now stationed, and the several appropriations from which such officers' compensation, mileage, or other expenses on their account were, and are, severally paid.

Attest:

E. McPHERSON, Clerk.

On the 4th of March last there were sixty-four special agents in the service of the Treasury Department, and fifteen special inspectors, or seventy-nine persons in all, whose business related to the customs revenue.

The daily compensation in the aggregate of the special agents was \$371 10, and of the special inspectors \$76 50, or \$447 60 in all; as near as can be ascertained the daily expenses, exclusive of the per diem, amounted to between \$150 and \$160, or an aggregate expense of rather more than \$600 per day.

On the 1st of February instant there were fifty-one special agents, at a daily cost of \$335, and three special inspectors, at a cost of \$15 30 per day, or \$350 30 in all; adding to this sum the mileage and other expenses of the agents, amounting to about \$150 daily, we have a total daily expense of rather more than \$500. The total payments on that account, from the 4th day of March, 1869, to the 1st day of February, 1870, have been \$171,976 47.

One of these agents has been paid from the appropriation for the collection of claims, two from the steamboat fund, and the remainder from the appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs.

The largest compensation is \$5,000 per annum paid to one agent, the least is \$4 per day paid to one agent, three agents receive \$10 each, two receive \$9 each, eight receive \$8 each, seven receive \$7 each per day, and the remainder receive each \$5 and \$6 per day.

On the 4th of March, 1869, the average pay per deim was \$5 79, and on the 1st of February it was \$6 59, my object having been, as stated in my annual report, to reduce the number of men, and by increasing the compensation to secure the services of more competent persons. The amount of expenses incurred and claimed to be due for office rent, furniture, &c., from the 4th of March, 1869, to 1st of February, 1870, was \$4,390 54, of this amount \$3,112 61 was incurred at the port of New York, and \$1,277 93 at the port of Philadelphia. I omit in this report to give the names of the special agents, also the places where they are employed. Some of the persons employed are not known to the public generally as revenue agents, and I believe that the service will be injured by disclosing their names; if, however, the House shall desire, the facts will at once be given.

The consideration of this resolution furnishes me an opportunity to state to the House more fully than I thought proper to do in my annual report the views I entertain in reference to this branch of the public service.

Special agents of the Treasury Department have been employed and recognized by law almost from the organization of the government. The extension of the territory of the United States, the increase of its commerce, and the high rate of duties furnishing a temptation to smugglers, have rendered the services of special agents or inspectors of customs indispensable to the collection of the revenues. There can be no doubt, I think, that in the aggregate the result of their services is a saving, directly and indirectly, to the treasury of many millions of dollars annually.

As stated in my annual report, I have made an effort to organize and localize these officers by dividing the country into sixteen districts, and assigned to each a superintendent, and in most cases one or more assistants. There are also in the service of the department some agents who are not assigned to particular districts. It is, however, obvious that the system as it exists at present is open to abuse, and is likely to occasion serious complaint. I take the liberty of suggesting in this connection that a law be passed limiting the number of special agents to be appointed, dividing them into three grades, specifying the number to be appointed in each grade, and giving to each office a fixed compensation, computed by the day or by the year.

Under the independent treasury laws the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint, and occasionally does appoint, special agents to examine the books and accounts of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

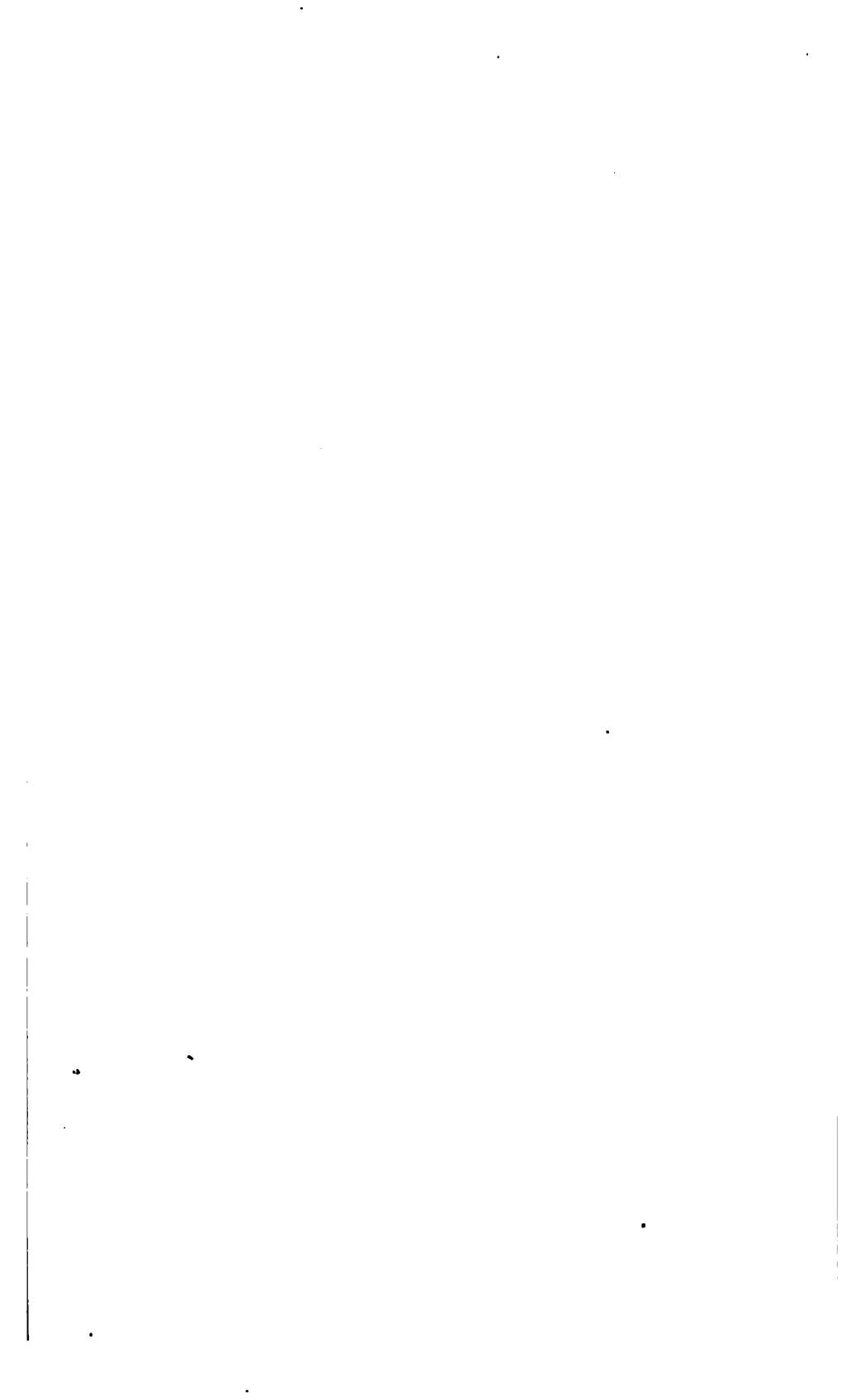
There is also an agent of the Treasury Department whose duty it is to superintend the manufacture of bank-note paper, and to keep the accounts of the receipts of paper from the manufacturers, and the delivery of the same to the bank-note companies and the Printing Bureau of this department, whose salary is paid from the loan fund.

I am, with great respect,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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PORT OF SHEBOYGAN

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 31st January, transmitting the report of a survey of the port of Sheboygan, Michigan.

FEBRUARY 14, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 10, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution dated January 31, 1870, the report of a survey of the port of Sheboygan, Michigan, made by Roys J. Cram, esq., civil engineer, to the harbor committee of the citizens of said port, and by said committee transmitted to the War Department.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Report of the survey, with a view to improving the navigation of the mouth of the Sheboygan River, made by Roys J. Cram, civil engineer, in July and August, 1869.

I. It is to be understood that I was invited to make this survey and the plans and the estimates for the improvements at the expense of the citizens of the town of Sheboygan, Michigan, and that they have promptly defrayed all expenses incurred in the operations.

It was also stipulated by them that the survey should be made in a manner altogether similar to one that would have been made by the government of the United States, had one been ordered under the authority of an act of Congress, because it was hoped that this survey might in due time be adopted as a proper and sufficient survey for Congress to make an appropriation upon for the improvement the survey might show as being proper to be made at the public expense. Therefore, on accepting their invitation, I sought information from General Cram, of the United States Corps of Engineers, the superintending en-

gineer of government lake, harbor, and river improvements, as to the manner of making the survey in question. That officer kindly gave me advice as to the manner he would have had it made had he been ordered to do it for the government. I have followed his advice and will now proceed to explain the result.

II. *Base line and triangulation.*—A suitable base, extending from A to B, was selected, (see map No. 1,) and found to be 2,313½ feet in length. At A and B extremities cedar posts were deeply set in the ground and bored down endwise with a hole 1½ inch in diameter. The centers of these calibers are strictly the extremities of the fundamental base. The plane of the top of A is the horizontal plane fixed for the average low water stage during seasons of navigation. And this is the standard stage or plane of reference of all the soundings taken, and it is also the plane of reference for all the vertical depths used in the plans and calculations in the following estimates. A careful record of the daily stage during the operation of sounding was kept, and each day's soundings were reduced to the standard before being plotted.

I think the base is so well marked by the hollow cedar posts that it can be identified for several years to come. Some of the prominent citizens of the place can readily point it out. A is near the old saw-mill, now used as a ship-builder's shop, and B is on the hard ground, a short distance to the eastward of what was erected for a pest-house.

From this base a system of triangles was extended, so as to cover all of the bay of the straits into which the Sheboygan River debouches. All the angles of each triangle were measured. The stations or vertices established and occupied with the instruments are shown in red on the map, which has been constructed from the triangulation, to a scale of 1 inch on the sheet, to 200 feet on the ground or water surface.

The triangulation also covers all of that part of the river below the draw-bridge, which spans the stream at Fifth street of the town. It was not deemed necessary to extend the triangulation above this bridge.

The topographical features of the banks of the river below the bridge and of the shores of the bay were carefully taken and plotted on the map.

It was not thought best to draw all the sides of the triangles on the finished map. Two verification lines were measured, viz., the line A E at the bridge, and the line C 10, on the shore east of the river's mouth: the first of these, being 282.14 feet in length, is the actual width of the river at the bridge, and the second being 1,412 feet from C to 10. By these independent lines the work of triangulation was tested and found to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

III. *Soundings.*—For these great pains were taken to establish systems of lines, in each of which soundings were taken at equal intervals, and that the lines in each system should be absolutely fixed in position and extent on the map, as also the points in each line when the soundings were taken, and that the systems should cover all the bay in its parts where there was the remotest prospect of any improvement being made. The soundings were all taken in calm weather immediately succeeding strong winds and by a rod graduated to tenths of a foot.

The curves of the several depths are represented on the map. These horizontal curves show the formation of the ground under the water not only in the bay but in the river. The heavy broken line shows the channels, or line of deepest water, and the general track now used by the mounds and scows.

IV. *Character, extent, and importance of the Sheboygan River, Michigan, and present business upon it.*—Having made a reconnaissance of the

water-course as far up as into Burt Lake, (see map 2,) I am prepared to speak with my own knowledge upon the subject. It is seen that this river discharges the waters of several tributary streams and small lakes into Mackinaw Straits, to the south of Bois Blanc Island, vulgarly called "Bobbolo Island," which affords protection to vessels steering for the mouth of the river.

The extent from the mouth, 1,500 feet up to the bridge, can, by dredging, be well adapted for an inner harbor for a large business. From the bridge up the river holds its width, and is equally adapted for navigation and business, until we reach a point one and a quarter mile above the town, where there is a rapid or fall, giving a large and valuable water-power. This rapid has been improved by a company, under a charter from the State of Michigan, with a lock suitably constructed, where there are in operation extensive and well-constructed mills of various kinds. A short distance higher up the river an extensive shingle factory is being built and will soon be put in operation; and as we ascend still higher several mill sites have been recently purchased with booming privileges for the erection of other mills. Even the small island in the straits, seen on map 1, has recently been purchased for the erection of a large lumber mill upon it, using the water in the bay for booming the logs.

From the rapids all the way up into Mullet and Black Lakes the navigation is excellent; water is in abundance, and the banks are covered with prosperous farms in good cultivation.

The lakes are beautiful, deep, of clear water, and their banks without marshes. The soil all round them is good for farming purposes. Farms are already opened on both sides of Mullet Lake.

Indian River, connecting Mullet and Burt Lakes, is deep and crooked, though easily navigated by a steamer; its banks, for some width, are covered with marsh grass and cedars. Just at the outlet of Burt Lake, and thence down for three-fourths of a mile or more, the current in Indian River is swift, and the water is shoal, indicating a rapid fall down to the confluence of Sturgeon River. To improve this rapid would require a dam and lock; the dam to raise the water of the river to the level of the lake. And the shoal part of the lake, just above its outlet, should be improved by constructing two parallel dikes, and dredging between them. We could thus produce as deep a draught for steamers as would be required without drawing down the lake.

After once being fairly in Burt Lake, there is found good navigation all the way to its head. Its banks afford excellent timber and farming lands. The Indian reservation in its vicinity is of much value.

The navigation is continuous from Burt Lake by river into Crooked Lake, and thence again by river to within three-fourths of a mile of Little Traverse Bay, of Lake Michigan. Through this portage it would not be difficult to open a canal, I am credibly informed. And that being opened properly, we should have a continuous inland navigation between Lake Michigan and the Straits of Mackinaw for an extent by the rivers and lakes just described of about 45 miles.

The principal tributaries of this water course are Maple River, from Douglass Lake, Sturgeon River, Pigeon River, and Black River. All these run through excellent land, now bearing heavy growths of soft and hard pine, birch, maple, beech, cedar, &c., and the greater part would be good when cleared for farming purposes.

All these rivers are of ample width and depth for running down long timber and saw logs from the extremities of the branches. (Seen on map 2.) Logs are now run for an extent of 45 miles in Pigeon River.

The circumstances are so favorable for running logs in these rivers that the pine and cedar lands upon them, or even at as great a distance as five miles back from them, are very valuable. The pine on these streams is of a quality to make lumber and timber, which commands the highest price in Chicago market.

A large portion of the land in the five counties shown on map 2 is of a soil very good for farming purposes, and settlers are entering on them for these purposes, especially in Sheboygan County. The proximity of so much lake water renders the climate much milder than is generally supposed in winter. The wheat that is grown, and it is grown with perfect success on the farms of the Sheboygan River, ranks with the highest grades of northwestern wheat in the markets. And these farms produce in abundance rye, grass, oats, potatoes, and other vegetables, and the eight-row corn. The outlet of one whole county, and parts of four more counties, for their products, is through the Sheboygan River.

In the water courses described there is no sand to form bars; the banks are generally tolerably high and remarkably free from marshes, and consist of a reddish-colored clay and loam. Owing to the constant supply from the lakes the Sheboygan River has no very low stages, but always a sufficiency of water for navigation.

The present business on the river is quite extensive in timber, lumber, lath, shingles, cedar telegraph poles and fence posts, cordwood of maple, beech, and birch, farm products, and store traffic. The cord wood is taken out upon scows, corded on the docks seen on map 1, which are built in deep water, and there sold to steamers passing through the great lakes. The United States custom-house of the port is on one of these docks.

Owing to the shoalness of the water in the straits between the docks and the mouth of the river, vessels are obliged to lie off at or near them to load and unload, by the intervention of lighters, when drawing over 6½ to 7 feet.

The population of the town and county probably number from three to five thousand of fixed settlers, not including the Indian settlements on Burt Lake. The number of residents is fast increasing by immigration, since the good quality of the soil for farming purposes has become known. The back farming and great lumbering facilities must in a few years make Sheboygan a large and flourishing town, where property will be valuable to own. Could vessels drawing 12 feet run into the river this site would become of great importance to the general lake commerce. There would be a dry dock constructed here to relieve damaged vessels from the necessity of running all the way from that part of the lakes to Chicago or Detroit for repairs. It would be a place admirably adapted for a large smelting iron establishment, owing to the facility of bringing the ore from Lake Superior, and the vast quantities of wood and its cheapness for smelting. It would also be a very favorable site for the manufacture of brick, drain pipes, tiles, and pottery, the clay being of an extraordinarily fine quality, and coming up to the very surface of the ground. When a railroad is constructed, which will ere long be done, coming up from the southern part of the State, it will pass in the vicinity of Sheboygan, if not close to it; then it will become one of the best places known for an extensive tannery, as vast quantities of excellent bark are in the immediate vicinities, that can be brought by water; but as hides require facilities for winter transportation for profitable tanning business, a railroad communication would be necessary for this branch of business. But notwithstanding all the foregoing described natural advantages of Sheboygan, one can see with half an eye that its future

growth and permanent prosperity must depend upon an improvement of its harbor. Until this improvement is made it will be an up-hill struggle for the town to become large and prosperous, and the sales of the vast amount of good farming lands yet belonging to the United States in this region will be comparatively slow.

V. *Nature and extent of the obstruction to navigation between the mouth of the river and the docks.*—The obstruction is neither a sand nor a gravel bar, but an underlying tough, red clay formation, generally with now and then a small boulder mixed in. This formation is such that it is impossible for the force of the river's current or the force of the lake waves in the Mackinaw Straits to move it. Hence the water of the river in its outflow, instead of cutting for itself a well defined, broad, and deep channel, spreads over a large area, giving a shoal for an extent from A (the mouth proper of the river) of 4,200 feet to the 10 feet curve and 4,800 feet to the 12 feet curve—following the present track of navigation over this obstruction to points on those curves, steering for the channel between the docks. Whereas in the direct straight line from the mouth of the river to the 10 feet curve it is 3,830 feet, and to the 12 feet curve 4,387 feet. These extents would be somewhat shortened by veering further toward the west. There is no movable or drifting sand or gravel anywhere in the bay or river which could possibly wash in to fill a channel once made through this clay formation. From the first constructed saw-mills on this river logs, slabs, and sawdust were thrown into the river profusely, a great deal of which, on floating out, sunk, and thus augmented the obstruction, and much of which is still found by the soundings lying on the bottom, bedded somewhat into the soft places of the clay. A powerful dredge, however, would displace this old sunken wood, while one with small power could not. Several borings were made at the places indicated on map No. 1 by a small red circle. At No. 1, just at the mouth, 2 inches depth of gravel was found overlying the red clay; at No. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of light sand overlies this clay; at No. 3, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of light sand overlies the clay; at No. 4, gravel and small cobble stones of 2 to 3 feet depth overlies the clay. These cobble stones are a small spit or deposit, which is only a few feet in breadth; at No. 5, a light layer of fine gravel $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep overlies the red clay. On the banks of the lower part of the river and shores of the bay this red clay formation comes to the very top of the ground, and it has a depth of at least 60 feet below the surface of water in several places where it has been proven in the town. And I have no doubt that the dredging to make a channel through the obstruction would be nine-tenths in this tough red clay. The other tenth would be in the materials described as overlying the clay and the sunken logs, slabs, and sawdust, with an occasional small boulder. By dredging and throwing the material out in ridges to the right and left, and leaving it there just as it would drop from the dredge dipper, there might be danger of its being washed back into the canal by the force from the waves in the bay. And should the ice adhere to these side ridges in breaking up under a flow, the clay might be forced into the canal, and choke or shoal it. The remedy in both of these contingencies would be in dikes constructed along the canal sides of wood-work filled with brush, slabs, and the dredged clay; there would be no necessity of stone filling. The tenacity of the clay, however, is such as to justify trying the experiment of first making the canal without the wood construction, trusting to the ridges of clay that would be formed along on either side. Should these ridges prove inadequate the dikes could be resorted to as a sure preventive. A canal

with side dikes rising 4 to 7 feet above the water, would guide vessels in and out better than a channel marked simply by buoys.

There is another feature which should not be overlooked. It is the fluctuation of the stage of water in the straits, due to winds blowing for a considerable length of time in one direction, and then for a length of time blowing in a different direction. To illustrate this I will here remark that during the survey, while the water at the mouth of the river at A attained only to a height of 4 inches above the standard there, out at or near the docks it was quite different. About the 28th July, immediately after a blow from the NE., a system of soundings was taken from the base A B in lines running to the east and west docks; and about the 6th of August (9 days afterward) another system was taken in parallel lines, (from the line C 10,) crossing the first system immediately after a blow from the northwest. In comparing the soundings of the two systems where they crossed each other out near the docks, it was observed that the water was 15 inches lower by the last than by the first soundings.

In planning for the depth, therefore, to be dredged for a channel it would be safer to provide for the fluctuation by regulating the depth of cutting to the ebb of the fluctuation. Thus, if we adopt 12 feet as the maximum draft of a vessel that can float through the canal at all times, we should dig the canal so its bottom should be 12 feet plus 15 inches below the standard stage at A, so as to enable a vessel of that draft to pass in and out during the ebb of the fluctuation; of course, she would have considerable water to spare in passing during the flood of the fluctuation.

There is another circumstance it is proper here to bring to notice. As a dredging machine is worked the drippings from the dipper, also the loosened earth at the bottom of the place where the dipper digs, work back under the dredge. This is called the "back filling," and it causes a secondary deposit of slight depth in the bottom of the cut, as the dredge advances. In the kind of material in question the depth of this secondary deposit would be about 12 inches. And the man who contracts to do the dredging so as to leave the canal when finished at a prescribed depth, will, if he understands the business, state his price so as to cover the net cost, at least, of removing the "back filling."

I have thought it necessary to be somewhat full in explanation of these circumstances so that the citizens need not be blindly led into error in reference to the depth to which the canal should be cut in the ground. to insure them the required depth of water in the canal at all times.

VI. *Plan and estimate of the cost of the improvement from the mouth out to the 12-foot curve.*—Although some thousands of yards might be saved in dredging by making the canal follow the crooked track now used. it nevertheless would be bad policy to do so, for such a crooked route would be difficult for a vessel to sail through, and she would be under the necessity of being tugged through. Every dollar going into an improvement should be expended upon a plan so as to tend as far as the dollar will go towards the accomplishment of the best improvement the case admits. I apprehend that in the long run the very best direction is that of a straight course, following the red dotted lines seen on map 1 for this canal, and tinted in blue.

There will then necessarily be, except at much additional expense for dredging, somewhat of a crook in the waterway just at the river's mouth in the river itself, where it joins to the canal, but such a bend, being so far in shore, will not be so very objectionable, especially as the out-flow will have no sand-bar to force out.

Experience at several lake harbors made by our liberal government shows that a waterway through this obstruction, 120 feet wide, would be ample, provided it should have a depth at all times everywhere in it to admit vessels of 10½ feet draught to pass. If then a canal be dug here extending quite to the curve of 12 feet depth, with its bottom 12 feet deep below the standard stage at A, it would be as much of an improvement as would be required for the navigation between the river's mouth and the docks; it would, so far as the outer harbor is in question, satisfy the wants of the business of the place for many years to come.

The estimate of the cost of such an outer canal with revetments on each side will now be given. For the drawings of the cross-section of the revetments, the plan and specifications, also of the banks, see Nos. 3, 4, and 5. The revetments are such as I think would, if any should be found necessary, be sufficient to prevent the clay ridges being washed back into the canal. The brush-filling, in bundles, is to prevent the pressure of the clay from inclining the dike revetments inward to their injury.

For placing the revetments we make trenches in the natural bed the whole width the dredge will cut (say 25 feet) all the way from A, on both sides of the blue strip to the 8 feet curve, a distance of 3,315 feet, so that the outsides of the trenches shall be 14 feet exterior to the red lines bordering the blue strip, map No. 1. The other 11 feet width of the trenches will be so much dredged for the canal water-way, the bottom of the trenches to be 8 feet below the water surface, and of course 4 feet higher in ground than the canal bottom. (See cross-section No. 3.) In the exterior 14 feet width of the trenches the revetments are to be constructed, (see drawings Nos. 3 and 4, and the specifications thereon,) and each revetment will be in extent on its face 3,315 feet, (from A to the 8 feet curve.)

The excess of dredging to place the revetments over what will be required for the canal between the revetments amounts to 10,966 cubic yards. This, together with the other portions dredged to make the two trenches, is to be deposited directly from the dredge dipper entirely outside the places to be occupied by the revetments.

The remainder of the clay sides of the canal from the 8 feet curve out to the 12 feet curve, 1,072 feet, will stand of their own accord, being of tough clay and only four feet high above the bottom of the canal at the highest point, and running out to nothing at the 12 feet curve, provided they are sloped in 2 feet horizontal to 1 vertical, which can be easily done by the dredge, and will amount in excess over the dredging for waterway to only 317 cubic yards. A berm with a slope of 45°, 6 feet wide, is to be left 4 feet above the bottom of the canal. (See drawing No. 3.)

Dredging for the canal waterway between the revetments, (exclusive of that for placing the revetments for the side slopes and the "backfill,") from A out to the 12 feet curve, a distance of 3,315 plus 1,072 feet to a depth of 12 feet, width of 120 feet at the water surface and 100 feet at the bottom, leaving the berms, amounts to 106,964 cubic yards. To remove the "backfill" will be equivalent to dredging 16,248 cubic yards.

The total amount of dredging, therefore, including all the foregoing items of excavation, will as a close approximation amount to 134,495 cubic yards. All of which put on top of the brush-filling, into the revetments, and the banks behind the revetments, will make the banks in shape, width, and height as shown in cross-section No. 5. And the canal will be sufficiently deep and wide from the mouth of the river

out for all times, and there will be no danger of its filling up from any known cause.

Estimate of cost.—To make that of the revetments I take an extent of 76 running feet, as shown in drawing No. 4, and from it compute the cost of all the revetments, separating the cost of materials from that of the labor of putting them into the work.

Materials delivered at the site:

1. 12 hard pine round piles, 28 feet long, at \$2 25.....	\$27 00
2. 4 hard pine round piles, 18 feet long, at \$1 50.....	6 00
3. 12 stringers, hard pine, sawed, 5×6 inches, 20 feet long, 600 feet board measure; 61 sheet piles, hard pine, sawed, 15×4 inches, 18 feet long, 5,490 feet board measure; 8 ties, hard pine, sawed, 2×10 inches, 12 feet long, 160 feet board measure—6,250 feet, at \$12 per M	75 00
4. 48 wrought iron spikes, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, 10 inches long, strings to piles, 36 pounds; 244 wrought iron spikes, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, 8 inches long, sheet piles to strings, 41 pounds; 48 wrought iron spikes, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch diameter, 6 inches long, ties to piles, 7 pounds—84 pounds, at 7 cents	5 88

Hence, for 76 running feet of revetment, cost of materials..... 113 88

Labor as follows:

1. Dredging to place 76 running feet of revetment, average 125 cubic yards, at 40 cents per cubic yard	\$50 00
2. Preparing and driving 12 face piles, at \$2	24 00
3. Preparing and driving 4 stay piles, at \$1 75	7 00
4. Preparing and putting under water and spiking to the face piles 8 stringers, at \$1 50.....	12 00
5. Preparing and spiking on 4 stringers to the face piles above water, at 50 cents.....	2 00
6. Preparing, driving, and spiking to two stringers 61 sheet piles, at \$1.....	61 00
7. Fitting and spiking on to face piles and stay piles, mortising through sheet piles 8 ties at 35 cents	2 80
8. Making bundles of brush, well compressed and bound, 15 inches average in diameter, 9 feet long; ends square, and putting 43 cords into the revetment, or the same amount of slabs, at \$2 25	96 75

Hence, for 76 running feet of revetment, the cost of labor..... 255 55

From these we shall find the cost of materials and labor per running foot of the revetment to be \$4 86. There will be 6,830 running feet of revetment to construct in both sides of the canal, including about 200 running feet for turning the extremities of the banks. Hence the total cost of all the revetment at \$4 86 per running foot will amount to 33,193 80.

The cost of dredging for the canal proper, excluding that already estimated for placing the revetments, will be 123,529 cubic yards, raised and put in good shape (as shown on drawing No. 5) into the revetments and banks, at 44 cents per cubic yard, \$54,352 76. Hence the cost of revetments, the cost of making the water-way, and allowing 3 per cent. for engineering, superintendence, office work, &c., will all amount to \$87,546 56.

sum of \$90,173. And it will take two working seasons to accomplish the whole.

VII. *Estimate of the cost of making a canal fifty feet wide at bottom, and having ten feet of water throughout, from A, out to the ten feet curve, without revetments.* (See drawing No. 6.)—Such a work would answer the immediate pressing wants of the commerce of the place, and the earth to be dredged out should be deposited one-half on one side and a half along on the other side, leaving berms on each side so wide that at any subsequent period, by additional dredging, the canal could be widened and deepened to the dimensions required, and the revetments put in without any loss of work expended in making the narrower canal. In other words, so that the expenditure for the narrow canal should all go so far towards making a wider canal with its revetments, whenever the future commerce of the place shall demand one deeper and wider. The cross-section of this narrower canal is shown on drawing No. 6, to which and to the specifications thereunto belonging, attention is called.

The longitudinal profile following the middle of the blue tinted strips on drawing No. 1 is seen in drawing No. 7, and is all above the horizontal line p q, from A, the mouth of the river, out to the ten-foot curve, a distance of 3,830 feet, in which extent the mean depth of the water is only 5.4 feet, and the mean depth of clay to be cut would be 4.6 feet. In the heaviest part of the cutting the dredge would work against a clay breast of 7½ feet in height. The drawing No. 6 gives the mean cross-section of the clay to be dredged 251.16 square feet. This multiplied by the total length, 3,830 feet, and divided by 27, will give a close approximation to the number of cubic yards to be dredged, exclusive of the "back fill," and will be 35,628 cubic yards. To remove the "back fill" will be equivalent to dredging 7,130 cubic yards. Total, 42,758 cubic yards.

Now owing to the smallness of this amount in comparison, it cannot be done at so low a rate per cubic yard as that estimated for in VI, and fifty-five cents per cubic yard with a contingency of five per cent. is as low as it would be safe to calculate upon getting it done for by a responsible contractor, and dumping the raised material, whatever it might be, found in ridges, one-half on each side along parallel to the canal and at the distance shown in drawing No. 6. Hence the expenses will be as follows:

Dredging and so dumping 42,758 cubic yards, at 55 cents	\$23,516 90
Engineering, superintendence, &c., 5 per cent.	1,175 84
Total cost	<u>24,692 74</u>

It would take most of one season for a first-rate dredge to do the work, and vessels could be let through drawing ten feet toward the middle of the season, and while the exterior ridges would in a considerable degree protect the canal, they would not be very likely to be washed back into it.

VIII. There is another view to be taken: suppose we ascertain the cost of a canal through the outer obstruction that shall be nine feet deep, such a canal admitting vessels of nine-feet draught, which is about all that is required by our present scale of lumber vessels, would be a valuable improvement to business of the place. The profile drawing No. 7 shows that it would be only 3,450 feet from A, the mouth of the river, out to the nine-feet curve. The mean depth of the clay cutting would be 4.05 feet under the water, and if the canal be made fifty feet wide at bottom

and in all other respects than in depth, as shown by drawing No. 6, the amount of excavation including the equivalent for the "back-fill" will be very close to 34,876 cubic yards; which amount of dredging and dumping into the ridges, as shown in cross-section drawing No. 6, at fifty-five cents per yard, and five per cent. for contingencies, would make the nine-foot canal cost \$20,106 24.

IX. We now come to the question of dredging in the river from blue A up to within 100 of the bridge, a channel extent of nearly 1,500 feet. in order to allow the same vessels that pass through the canal to pass freely up near to the bridge and there to wind. The soundings show there is not to exceed, except at some holes, ten feet depth of water in the channel from its mouth up for not more than about 560 feet, and that a vessel of nine-foot draught cannot now pass up to within 680 feet of the bridge, without meeting with a very narrow place at the bottom, which would cause her to touch; it would be difficult to carry eight feet all the way up. For the river from the inner extremity of the canal (blue A) up to be furnished with a good passage-way, it would be advisable and necessary to dredge it, so that the bottom of the passage should be as wide as that of the outer canal, and to have the same depth of water as that canal. For the purpose of computing this dredging, I divide the whole extent from blue A up to within 100 feet of the bridge into three reaches, the lower reach being 560 feet, the middle 460, and the upper reach 474 feet in channel extent. The mean cross-sections of the river for these respective reaches are shown in drawings No. 8.

For the *passage-way*, 100 feet wide at bottom, side slopes 45 degrees, and 12 feet depth all the way, the amounts of dredging, back-fill inclusive, will be—

	Cubic yards
In the lower reach, (channel extent 560 feet).....	10,421
In the middle reach, (channel extent 460 feet).....	12,239
In the upper reach, (channel extent 474 feet).....	10,264
Total for passage-way	<u>32,917</u>

Winding place for vessels.—This should be alongside of the upper reach of the river passage-way, between it and the west shore, and its width, together with the passage-way with which it joins, should be not much less than 200 feet, and it should be so shaped at its lower end that vessels could easily run in by veering from the passage-way.

On drawing map No. 1 I have plotted not only the outside limits by red dotted lines of the passage-way to be dredged, but also the place for winding; and the mean cross-section of this place is attached on the left to the mean cross-section of the upper reach drawing No. 8. The mean width of the place at the bottom is 88 feet, and slopes of sides 45 degrees, and its length will be about 400 feet. The amount of dredging for this place is 15,916 cubic yards. Hence for the "passage-way" and "winding place" the amount of dredging upon the largest scale of the canal would, as a near approximation, amount to 48,833 cubic yards. This at fifty-five cents per cubic yard would cost, including three per cent. for contingencies, \$27,664. This added to the cost of the canal estimated for in VI would swell the expense for the canal, river, and place for winding to \$117,837. The importance, present and prospective, of that region of Michigan, is such as to justify all of these improvements, and if they were made by the United States the immediate sales of public lands in the region to be benefited would, in consequence, more than quadruple the expenditure.

X. *Passage-way and winding place to answer to the scale of a canal, such as estimated for in VII, viz: 50 feet wide at bottom and having 10 feet depth of water.*—The east limit of the passage-way should be kept to follow, as in the other case, the six-foot curve nearly as shown on the drawing map No. 1, because by so keeping it the dredging will be much less than if we make the passage nearer the east bank of the river.

In the cross-section drawing, No. 8 the red lines show the sections to be dredged out to make the passage-way in the river 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep. The amounts of dredging, including the back fills, are—

	Cubic yards.
For the lower reach	2, 633
For the middle reach	2, 999
For the upper reach	1, 644
For the winding place	8, 006
Total	15, 282

In this case the mean width of the winding place at bottom is to be 100 feet and 350 feet long. This 100 feet and 50 feet width of passage make a width of 150 feet by a length of 350 feet for the vessel to wind in.

This amount of dredging at 55 cents per cubic yard, including 5 per cent. contingencies, will cost \$8,825; to this add the cost of the canal as estimated in VII, which is \$24,692 74, and we have, rejecting cents, \$33,518, which would be the total cost of the outside canal, the river passage-way, and the winding place, upon this scale of improvement.

XI. *Passage-way and place for winding to answer to the scale of canal planned in VIII, viz: 50 feet wide at bottom and having 9 feet depth of water.*—The dredging for the passage-way in the river, including "back-fill," would be—

	Cubic yards.
For the lower reach	1, 596
For the middle reach	2, 147
For the upper reach	767
And for the winding place of the same width and length as in X, only 1 foot less in the depth, the dredging would be	6, 710

Total

11, 220
which, at 55 cents and 5 per cent. for contingencies, would make the canal, passage-way, and the place for winding the vessels amount to \$26,586.

XII. *Recapitulation of the costs for all the different scales of improvements suggested in this report, so that they may be compared at sight.*

FIRST.

Canal 100 feet wide at bottom, 12 feet deep with revetments as in VI	\$90, 173 00
Widening the river's channel to 100 feet at bottom, and depth of twelve feet, and making the winding place 88 × 400 feet at bottom, and to a depth of 12 feet as in IX	27, 664 00
Total cost	117, 837 00

PORT OF SHEBOYGAN.

SECOND.

Canal 50 feet wide at bottom, 10 feet deep, without revetments, as in VII.....	\$24,693 00
Widening river's channel to 50 feet at bottom, and 10 feet depth, and making the winding place 100×350 feet and 10 feet deep, as contemplated in X.....	8,825 00
	<hr/> 33,518 00 <hr/>

THIRD.

Canal 50 feet wide at bottom, 9 feet deep without revetments, as in VIII.....	\$20,106 00
Widening river's channel to 50 feet at bottom, 9 feet deep, and making winding place 100×350 feet at bottom and 9 feet deep, as contemplated in XI.....	6,480 00
Total cost	<hr/> 26,586 00 <hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROYS J. CRAM,
Civil Engineer.

The HARBOR COMMITTEE
of the citizens of Sheboygan, Michigan.

This report, with maps, plans, and estimates, having been submitted to me for an opinion upon the merits, I have to say that the survey, plans, and estimates are all, in my opinion, entitled to as much confidence as they would have been if made by order of the government by any engineer officer or civil engineer.

T. J. CRAM,
Brevet Major General, Colonel Engineers.

SUNDRY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

Reports of the Supervising Architect, relative to the erection of public buildings at Erie, Pennsylvania, Raleigh, North Carolina, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and other places.

FEBRUARY 14, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of the Supervising Architect of this department, upon various resolutions of the House of Representatives, in regard to the erection of public buildings at the following named places; viz: Erie, Pennsylvania; Kansas City, Missouri; Raleigh, North Carolina; Quincy, Illinois; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Jefferson City, Missouri; St. Joseph, Missouri; Albany, New York; Hartford, Connecticut. Also, as to the extension of the buildings already erected at Cleveland, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana.

In submitting these reports of the Supervising Architect I abstain from making any specific recommendations.

It is evident, however, that only a small number of new works can be undertaken the present year without burdening the treasury, nor without imposing upon the office of Supervising Architect an amount of labor which will require additional force for its performance.

I especially urge upon Congress the importance of limiting the cost of each building in the act authorizing its commencement. This being done, I shall require the plans and estimates to be so prepared as to secure the completion of the work within the limitation fixed by Congress.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 11, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully considered the various questions contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 11, 1869, in regard to the erection of a suitable building in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, for the accommodation of the United States courts, internal revenue offices and post office; and have the honor to report that the present custom-house building in that city is occupied by the collector of customs and collector of internal revenue, and is entirely inadequate to accommodate any other branches of public service. It was originally built for one of the branches of the United States bank, and was purchased by the government August 2, 1849, for the sum of \$20,000. The building, though well arranged for a banking house, is not well adapted for the wants of the government.

Efforts have been made from time to time to accommodate the constantly increasing business by changing the interior arrangement until it is believed no further relief can be afforded in that manner, and, in my opinion, the only way in which the necessary accommodations can be provided is by the erection of suitable fire-proof building of adequate size for the purpose. In the opinion of good judges of the value of real estate in Erie, the present custom-house (which is located in the business center of the city) could be sold for a sum that would go far toward the erection of another building.

There is no doubt as to the necessity for a new building and I would strongly recommend that measures be taken to that end at the earliest practicable moment.

A building of the kind required to meet the present and prospective wants of the city would cost not less than \$250,000, but in my opinion the interests of the government would be promoted by such an expenditure.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 11, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully considered the various questions arising under the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 20, 1869, in regard to the erection of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts, post office, internal revenue, and other offices of the government in the city of Raleigh, N. C., and have the honor to report that the government has no public building in Raleigh, neither can suitable accommodations be rented for the purposes mentioned.

The necessity for a building of the kind indicated has been long felt, and in March, 1857, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to commence its erection. Some difficulties arose in determining the location, and consequently a site was not purchased until August 17, 1860, when an eligible lot near the business center of the city was secured for \$7,500 and arrangements made to proceed with the building. The war pre-

vented any further action being taken, and, in accordance with the provisions of law, the balance of the appropriation was carried to the surplus fund.

I have frequently urged the policy of providing suitable fire-proof structures in all our important cities for the preservation of the public archives and for the proper transaction of the public business.

The valuable character of these records, especially those of the United States courts and revenue departments, renders this course highly desirable, as their destruction would undoubtedly involve both the government and individuals in serious litigations and loss.

It appears to me that Raleigh, being the capital of the State of North Carolina, is entitled to particular consideration in this regard, more especially as the more important buildings of the city were destroyed during the war.

I am also advised that there is a fine quarry of superior building stone within a short distance of the lot owned by the government, from which stock for the proposed structure could be procured at a merely nominal cost. As this is one of the principal items in the construction of the building, quite a saving could be effected thereby, and employment given to a large number of deserving mechanics and laborers.

A building of the description indicated, and of sufficient size to accommodate all the wants of the government in the city of Raleigh, could not be erected for much less than the sum of \$250,000.

I would therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$100,000 be obtained of Congress during the present session.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.
January 11, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully considered the various questions arising under the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 13, 1869, in regard to the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the post-office, United States courts, internal revenue and other officers of the government located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and have the honor to report that the United States has no building for these purposes in that city, and only two public buildings in the State of Michigan, one a marine hospital, which are located at Detroit, on its extreme eastern border. I am advised that no suitable accommodations can be obtained at Grand Rapids for the use of the United States courts, and that the sessions are held at much inconvenience. The post office and internal revenue office are provided for in rented buildings, for which an annual rental of \$800 and \$850, respectively, is paid. Neither of these offices are located in fire-proof buildings, a consideration, in my opinion, of prime importance. The extension of the postal money-order system renders the contents of the mails yearly more valuable. The records of the courts and internal revenue offices are constantly increasing in value, and their destruction would prove a source of great embarrassment and loss, both

to the government and to individuals. It appears to me, therefore, that the interests of the government would be promoted by the erection of suitable fire-proof building for the security of these important records, and I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

A building of the character indicated, of sufficient size to accommodate the wants of the public service, in the city of Grand Rapids, would cost not less than \$250,000, but an appropriation of \$100,000 would be ample for the present.

I inclose a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving a statement of the internal revenue cases before the United States courts at Grand Rapids, from which it will be seen that a much larger amount of business of that kind is transacted there than in the eastern district of the State. I am also advised that the entire business of the city is rapidly increasing, and the present accommodations for the various offices, inferior as they are, will soon be entirely inadequate for the transaction of the public business. I may add that Grand Rapids is the second city in the State.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, January 6, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 3d instant, I have to say, that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, eighty-six internal revenue cases of all kinds were commenced in the United States courts for the eastern district of Michigan; seventy-six cases were tried during this time, two settled or dismissed, and twenty-nine were pending July 1, 1869, as appears from the reports of the United States attorney for that district, on file in this office.

The reports of the United States attorney for the western district of that State show within the same period one hundred and nine internal revenue cases commenced in that district, forty tried, thirty-six settled, dismissed or disposed of by being consolidated with other cases, and thirty-three were pending July 1, 1869.

I am unable to give you an accurate statement of the business done in these districts for the last six months of 1869; sufficient reports from the United States attorneys covering that period not having yet been received.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect Treasury Department, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 11, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully considered the various questions contained in the resolution of the House of Repre-

sentatives, dated December 13, 1869, in regard to the erection of a suitable building in the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, to accommodate the post office, United States courts, and other government offices located there, and have the honor to report that the department is advised that no suitable accommodations can be obtained for those purposes in that city, and that the rapidly advancing business yearly increases the difficulty. It is also to be considered, that no fire-proof building can be rented for public uses at any price, and the valuable records of the courts and other departments of the government are in continual danger from fire.

St. Joseph is a rapidly growing city, the second in size and importance in the State, and, located as it is, directly in the line of territory so largely influenced by the opening of the various trans-continental railroads and in a fertile and prosperous country, must continue to increase in importance.

It may not be improper for me to call attention to the fact that the United States has at present but one building used as a custom-house, post office, or court-house, in the State of Missouri—the solitary exception being the custom-house at St. Louis, which is entirely unfit for the purposes for which it is used.

I am of the opinion that the interests of the government would be promoted by the erection of a suitable fire-proof building, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the courts, post office and other officers of the government in the city of St. Joseph. I am advised that the citizens are willing to give a valuable and suitable lot, and would recommend that authority be obtained from Congress to accept this donation.

A suitable fire-proof building would cost from \$200,000 to \$250,000, but the sum of \$100,000 would be an ample appropriation for the present.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 11, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully considered the various questions contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 13, 1869, in regard to the erection of a public building in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post office, and other government offices located in that city, and have the honor to report that there is in that city no suitable building that can be obtained for the purposes mentioned; that the post office occupies at present a building entirely unfit for the purpose, inconvenient for the public, and particularly exposed to danger by fire, which, when the immense pecuniary transactions of the various insurance companies of that city, whose business is mainly transacted through the mails, is considered, the risk will appear in its true light. It is scarcely probable that the post office could be destroyed by fire without involving a greater loss than the cost of a suitable building. In addition I may add that there is no suitable building that can be obtained for the

use of the United States courts, and that the revenue departments of the government are wholly unprovided for. I believe that the necessity for a suitable building is urgent, and that the interests of the government would best be subserved by erecting fire-proof buildings without delay.

I am informed by the governor of the State and the mayor of the city, that it is probable that a beautiful and valuable piece of property, immediately adjoining the state-house, would be donated by the city: should this be done I can see no good ground for delaying this much needed public improvement.

I do not think a building of suitable size and construction can be erected for less than \$300,000, and cannot too strongly recommend that an appropriation of \$100,000 be obtained for the commencement of the work, provided that a suitable site is donated to the government by the city or citizens of Hartford.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—I also inclose a letter from the postmaster, E. W. Whitaker, esq., and fully indorse the statement made by him. They do not overstate the case in any particular.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

POST OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.,
January 14, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: But a word on the necessity of a new post office building in this city.

I. The government has no building in this city.

II. This office is a first-class one and is a *distribution, draft, deposit, and deposit money-order office.*

III. The business in money-order branch and register business is increasing one hundred per cent. a year.

IV. The present office is located in a large private block of buildings in a narrow long space, which is dark and every way inconvenient, and affords *not one-half the space actually needed for the performance of the present work of the office.*

V. The danger of fire is great and the building does not afford safe arrangements for preservation of the books and papers of the office.

VI. The building is occupied and owned in part by the Hartford Evening Times, one of the most bitter democratic sheets in the country.

I hope to see you personally early.

Yours, very truly,

E. W. WHITAKER.

Mr. A. B. MULLETT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.
January 19, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have investigated, as far as practicable without a personal visit, the question of erecting a building

for the accommodation of the post office, United States courts, internal revenue and other government officers located at Kansas City, State of Missouri; and have to say that, from all the information I can obtain, I feel confident that the erection of such a building is extremely desirable, and that no suitable accommodations can be procured there for the use of the government.

In this connection I desire to say that probably for many years to come the only public buildings that would be needed by the United States in the State of Missouri will be at St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. I am of the opinion that the interests of the government would be subserved by the erection of suitable buildings in each of those cities as rapidly as a sufficient amount of money can be appropriated without detriment to the financial interests of the country. I am not prepared to say, without a personal inspection, in which locality the needs are most pressing. I desire, however, to call attention to the fact that there are at present but two public buildings in the State, viz: a custom-house and marine hospital, both located at St. Louis, and both of little value and in bad condition.

It appears to me therefore desirable, as Missouri is one of the most important States in the Mississippi Valley, and is growing rapidly, to encourage, as far as practicable, suitable public improvements in that locality.

I am informed that if authority can be obtained for the erection of a public building at Kansas City, a valuable and admirably located piece of property, worth not less than \$25,000, will be donated to the government for a site, that, if action in the matter is delayed, would have to be purchased at a heavy cost. Property is rising rapidly in value in that section, and as the lots are built upon, it becomes difficult to obtain a suitable site at any price the government would pay.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me that a moderate appropriation should be made, sufficient to enable the department to accept the lot and commence the erection of this building. A suitable structure could not probably be erected in this city for less than \$150,000 or \$200,000, the cost varying according to the facility of procuring proper material.

I would therefore recommend that authority be obtained for the department to accept the donation of the lot, and for laying the foundations of the building, for which the sum of \$50,000 would be ample.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 25, 1870.

SIR: I have, in accordance with your instructions, carefully examined the question of erecting a suitable building at Quincy, Illinois, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post offices, internal revenue, customs, and other offices of the government located in that city, and have the honor to report as follows:

Quincy is a prosperous and rapidly-growing city of forty thousand

inhabitants, located on the Mississippi River, about midway between Cairo and Galena, at the junction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Quincy and Chicago railroads. It enjoys a large river trade, the customs receipts from this source last year being \$32,594 30, and the amount is annually increasing. The post office business is large, and much more room is required for that branch of the service in this city than in many others of greater size, from the fact that twenty-four postal clerks terminate their "runs" here, who are required by the regulations to prepare their mail matter in the office, but for want of accommodations they are now unable to do this, and have to wait until they receive the mail at the "postal car;" consequently they are frequently compelled to take mail by stations on the line of the roads, to be returned on the next train, which could be avoided if the necessary accommodations were provided at Quincy. The money-order business alone has nearly doubled at this office since last July. The government is paying \$1,000 per annum for the present post office rooms, which must soon be abandoned for want of space; and new quarters, I am informed, cannot be secured for less than \$2,000 per annum, if at all.

The annual rental now paid by the United States for all its offices in the city of Quincy is \$3,100, the accommodations being in every case of the most inconvenient and inferior kind, while the records and documents, many of them of great value, are constantly exposed to destruction by fire. I am advised that a fine lot, eligibly located, can now be secured at a nominal price; but should action in the matter be delayed, a suitable site could only be procured with much difficulty, and at a largely enhanced price, the demand for real estate being quite brisk, and the best pieces of property being rapidly improved. I would therefore urge an early and favorable consideration of the matter, and would recommend the erection of a suitable fire-proof building in the city of Quincy, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the present and prospective needs of the public service in that city. The cost of such a building would be not less than \$200,000, but an appropriation of \$50,000 would be ample for the present.

Very respectfully,

J. C. RANKIN,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.
February 5, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully examined the question of erecting a suitable building at Jefferson City, Missouri, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post office, internal revenue, and other government offices located in that city, and have the honor to report as follows:

Jefferson City being the capital of the State, the United States circuit and district courts hold their most important sessions there. The district courts continue in session more than three months in the year, and the judge, (Hon. Arnold Krekel,) when not holding court in St. Louis, finds his time fully occupied by hearings in chambers. At pres-

ent the United States courts and clerks occupy rooms in the county court-house, which is neither secure from fire or depredations. The judge's chambers are situate some distance from the court-house, in a private building, and are neither properly furnished nor convenient.

The post office, an important one, is not conveniently located, and the assessor and collector of internal revenue are very poorly provided for.

The land office is located at Booneville, but should be removed to Jefferson City, and, with its valuable records, be placed in a fire-proof building.

The legislature of the State has passed an act ceding jurisdiction over any property which may be chosen as a site for a building, and the city has offered to donate to the government any block that may be selected. This offer may be considered a donation of from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and is, in my opinion, a most liberal one.

The capitals of the neighboring States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have recently been provided with appropriate structures in which to transact the public business. An appropriation has also been made for a building at Omaha, Nebraska.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, I would urge a favorable consideration of the proposal of the city, and would recommend the erection of a suitable fire-proof structure at Jefferson City of sufficient capacity to accommodate the present and prospective wants of the public service in that place.

The estimated cost of such a building is \$200,000, but an appropriation of \$50,000 would be ample for the present.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 24, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have carefully examined the question of erecting a suitable building at Albany, in the State of New York, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post office, internal revenue, and other offices of the government, located in that city, and have the honor to report that, in my opinion, there is no place of its size in the country where a building of the character indicated is more urgently needed than here. Albany is the center of several judicial districts, and frequently sessions of the United States circuit and district court, State and county courts, are held simultaneously, at which times it is with great difficulty that accommodations, even of the most inferior character, can be procured for the accommodation of the United States courts, and on several occasions they have been compelled to resort to the attic story of the City Hall.

The surveyor of customs, post office, and internal revenue offices are indifferently provided for, and are located, with their valuable records, in buildings that are not fire-proof. For these accommodations the government pays an annual rental of \$2,800, which amount would be saved by the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for the use of those and

the other branches of the public service located at Albany, in addition to providing a place of security for the storage of the valuable archives.

I would also call attention to the fact that while buildings have been erected by the government in numerous cities and villages of comparatively minor importance, the capitol of the great State of New York has been entirely neglected in this regard, and the various offices have been located in rented buildings, inconvenient and ill-arranged, rendering the transaction of business extremely difficult, both for the officers and the public.

The State is now erecting a new and magnificent capitol building, that will not cost less than \$4,000,000, although the present accommodations for their purposes are far superior to those enjoyed by the officers of the general government, and it appears to me that it hardly comports with the dignity of the United States to have its officers provided in such a shabby manner, when the State and local officers have suitable and secure buildings in which to transact their business and deposit their records. A building of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the officers of the government located at Albany would cost not less than \$300,000, but an appropriation of \$100,000 would be sufficient to commence operations.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Board of Trade, Albany.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of Albany, held at their rooms, on Tuesday, January 25, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted unanimously :

Whereas the buildings now occupied by the various government offices in the city of Albany are totally inadequate in many instances for the purposes for which they are being used, and are located at long distances from each other in various parts of the city, thus putting to much trouble and inconvenience persons having business to transact with the different departments; and whereas in many instances heretofore buildings have been erected for such offices in localities where the revenues arising from such departments are much less than in this city; and whereas the business interests of this city demand that these offices be located in one building, easy of access to the business community: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be urgently requested to use their influence to secure an appropriation sufficient for the erection or procuring of a building in this city, suitable for the accommodation of the post office, revenue offices, custom-house, and other permanent and temporary departments of the government in our city.

Resolved, That copies of the above preamble and resolution, under the seal of this board, and signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded to the senators in Congress from this State, and to the representative in Congress from this district, with the request that they present them to both houses of the Congress of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 19, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have examined the plans of the custom-house building at Cleveland, Ohio, in order to ascertain

if it is practicable to make an addition thereto to provide sufficient accommodations for the United States courts, and officers of internal revenue in that city, and have the honor to report that the building is located in the center of a block, and that it can be lengthened forty-five feet at each end, or at one, as may be desired.

I am of the opinion that the most desirable arrangement would be to extend the building at each end, and that by so doing a sufficient amount of space would be obtained, and the appearance of the building greatly improved thereby.

The estimated cost of making an extension at each end forty-five by ninety feet is \$268,400; but should this expenditure be deemed inexpedient at present, it can be lengthened at one end for one-half that sum, or \$137,700, which would furnish at least temporary relief, and would improve rather than injure the appearance of the building.

I would recommend that authority be obtained to extend the building at each end, if in your opinion it can be done at this time without detriment to the public interests.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 28, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have examined into the necessity for an addition to the United States court-house building at Indianapolis, Indiana, and have the honor to report that the building is entirely inadequate for the use for which it was designed. The business of the post office has increased so largely that it is impossible for the postmaster to perform his duties in a proper manner; and the introduction of the carrier system, which has just taken place, materially increases the necessities of the service, and has made it absolutely necessary that more room should be provided for that department.

The recent change in the organization of the United States courts has rendered it equally important that an addition should be made to the building to accommodate that branch of the service.

The pension agent, who has frequently hundreds of thousands of dollars in his possession, and whose office is now in a building not fire-proof, should be provided with accommodations in the government building. The rooms occupied by the collector of internal revenue, and officers of the judiciary, are also too small and illy adapted to the purposes for which they are used. More room should be provided for those offices, which can only be done by enlarging the building. So great is the pressure in the post office department that much of the labor has to be performed in the cellar, which is dark, damp, and unhealthy, and has been the cause of much sickness among the employés.

I have prepared sketches showing the proposed addition, and find that the lot owned by the government is ample, and that the extension can be made for the sum of \$80,000, which amount I recommend be obtained for the purpose.

I believe that the necessity for the extension cannot be overestimated, and in this opinion I am sustained by every officer occupying the build-

ing. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of obtaining the appropriation indicated, which will be sufficient to make the extension and place the building in proper condition.

Very respectfully,

J. C. RANKIN,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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FUR SEAL FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, transmitting a report of the special agent of Alaska upon the fur seal fisheries of that Territory.

FEBRUARY 14, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor, in answer to the resolution (without date) of the honorable the House of Representatives, which is as follows, viz: "On motion of Mr. Banks, *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to transmit to this house, if not inconsistent with the public interest, copies of any report of Frank N. Wicker, special agent of the Treasury, not transmitted upon the fur seal fisheries of the Territory of Alaska," to transmit herewith copies of two reports, dated October 25, 1869, and November 4, 1869, respectively, received by this department from Mr. Wicker in relation to the subject mentioned in the said resolution.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

SITKA, ALASKA, October 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report my return from a cruise to the north and west, touching at various points, including the all-important island of St. Paul, where I made a thorough and searching examination of the different salt or storehouses for the purpose of ascertaining the number of seal skins taken during the season of 1869.

Before making examination I was informed by Lieutenant W. B. Barnes, United States revenue service, in charge of the island, that he had permitted the killing of 30,000 seals by the natives, (as a means of subsistence,) and for which those traders who are allowed to remain on

the island pay forty cents each per skin, either in money or goods, and fifty cents per day to each native employed in salting the skins, or other employment as required.

Examination proved, however, that the animals had been killed without reference to the permission given by the treasury agent or the act of Congress approved July 27, 1869, prohibiting the killing.

Instead of there being but two storehouses on the island, (as I was informed by the officials,) containing about 30,000 skins, I found four houses, containing over 60,000, as per inclosed schedule, marked C.

The natives furthermore informed me that these storehouses had all contained more skins than were at present stored there, but that they had been removed by parties having authority to land, and that the skins so removed were taken from animals killed this year.

The natives are engaged two, three, and sometimes four days in a week, and each native kills from fifty to one hundred animals per day.

Although no direct obstacle was thrown in my way in gaining the desired information, I discovered a general disposition on the part of the officials (Lieutenant James L. Mast, Second United States Artillery, especially) to cover up matters, and failing in that to use threats. See inclosed communication, marked B.

I also inclose copy of manifest of cargo which was permitted to land on the island. See inclosure A.

Although no direct proof could be obtained at the island, I am convinced that large numbers of seal skins are shipped on board of whalers and sent direct to the Sandwich Islands. Intimations were given that parties effected a landing and stole the skins out of the storehouses.

I would most respectfully ask what disposition or regulations to enforce relative to the skins at present on the island, as a steamer was expected to arrive at the island soon for the purpose of removing the said skins to San Francisco.

On account of the lateness of the season, and prevailing storms, it was deemed impossible to effect a landing at Saint George's Island, but it is safe to assume that the reports relative to affairs at Saint Paul are equally true of Saint George, in proportion to the size and its resources.

From the most reliable information I have been able to gain, about 3,000 sea otter skins have been taken by different parties, or rather purchased from the natives throughout the Territory.

It is an utter impossibility to prevent the natives from killing these animals.

The entire coast line of the Territory north of the Aleutian Islands is without an official, consequently large quantities of liquor are landed at Fort St. Michaels, in Norton Sound, and at Kotzebue Sound, in the Arctic Ocean.

I would most respectfully recommend the appointment of two good inspectors for the places named, with instructions to proceed to those points immediately upon the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

Unalaska affords the largest and most secure harbor in the Territory, besides being on the direct line or course of vessels bound north. All vessels touch at this point, while but very few stop at Sitka, which is several hundred miles out of the regular course.

I would, therefore, recommend that Unalaska be made a regular port of entry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,

Special Agent.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sitka, Alaska, November 4, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with verbal instructions received from the Hon. E. C. Banfield, solicitor of the treasury, that I would furnish such general information relative to the "seal fisheries" on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George as would assist the government in determining some policy to be adopted that would best protect the fur-bearing animals resorting to said islands, and at the same time secure to the government the largest revenue, I have the honor to submit the following facts in relation to the islands, and the outline of two bills, either one of which would, I think, if accepted, meet the ends desired. The island of St. Paul, the largest and most important, contains eight seal rookeries, although the entire coast line of the island (about eighteen miles long) is covered to some extent with these valuable animals. These rookeries are located in such manner that the island could be divided into three divisions, each about equal in extent and importance.

The island contains about two hundred inhabitants—"Aleutians"—who subsist entirely on seal meat; and such other articles of food and clothing as their requirements demand are procured from traders on the island, in exchange for the fur-seal skins, for which they are allowed forty cents each.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand male seals can be killed annually, during the season, without detriment; the natives only being employed in the killing. Although the present law, which prohibits the killing (act of Congress approved July 27, 1868) is ostensibly in force, it is *notoriously silent* in regard to the disposition of such skins as may have been taken from animals killed in violation of the law. From a personal inspection of the island during the month of September, I am convinced that over one hundred thousand fur-seal have been killed this season, and the skins sold to traders; and as the killing season continues until about the 1st day of December, operations will undoubtedly be carried on until the close of the season; and the only benefit derived by the government is the privilege of paying officials to remain on the islands.

Saint George Island, lying about thirty miles to the south of Saint Paul, in the Behring Sea, is much smaller and of less importance. Forty thousand animals could be killed on this island without injury to the government. The facts in relation to Saint Paul are equally and proportionately true of Saint George.

I would recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ the natives residing on the islands in killing the fur-seal and curing the skins, paying them therefor good, liberal prices, in goods, which shall be sent to the islands, and disposed of at fixed rates; that all traders and others not employed by the government be removed from the islands; and that for any buildings or other improvements put upon the islands by private parties, there shall be appraisers appointed to assess the value of such improvements, and the amount so assessed shall be paid by the government to the parties having valid claim to the same. That all skins collected shall be stored on the islands in store-houses provided for that purpose, and there remain until the following season, when they shall be shipped to San Francisco, or some other central point, and be there disposed of at *public sale* to the highest bidder; and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting *all* expenses incurred, shall be deposited to the credit of the United States.

The inspectors to be appointed under the provisions of this bill to

receive liberal salaries, and give bonds for the faithful performance of such duties as may be assigned them.

This, with careful and judicious management, would, in addition to the payment of all expenses, return the government a revenue of *over five hundred thousand dollars annually*.

The habits and peculiarities of the fur-seals are such that any deviation from the old established custom adopted by the "Russians" would have a tendency to drive them away from their rookeries; consequently the necessity of surrounding this *mine of wealth* with the strong arm of government should be made apparent to all. This method not only insures a handsome revenue to the government, but at the same time does away with private monopolies, which are always obnoxious to the people.

In case this proposition should fail to elicit the attention of Congress, I would most respectfully submit the following, viz:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to lease the islands for a period not less than twenty years to the highest bidder; provided six months' notice shall have been given, in order that capitalists may have an opportunity of gaining such information relative to the value of the islands as will assist them in bidding for the same; all bids to be accompanied with a bond of sufficient amount to protect the government in case the regulations and restrictions imposed under the said lease should not be complied with. Bonds for treble the amount should be exacted for the year in which the said lease expires. One hundred and twenty-five thousand seals may be killed on the island of St. Paul, and forty thousand on the island of St. George; provided, that no female seal, or pup under one year old shall be killed, and that in no instance shall guns or fire-arms be employed.

In addition to the forfeiture of all skins, the bonds shall be liable for any infraction or deviation from such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The islands should be leased separately to the highest responsible bidders, and in addition to the annual rental fee, a tax should be levied, and collected, on each skin taken under such lease.

Aleutians from the adjacent islands or main land should not be employed in killing the fur-seal, unless under special permit from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK N. WICKER,

Special Agent Treasury Department, in charge of Alaska

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

A.—Manifest of part of cargo shipped by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., on board the steamer Alexander, whereof Erskine is master, for St. Paul, July, 1869.

20 kegs dry goods and clothing.	3 kegs shot.
6 cases fancy goods.	11 kgs. crockery and glassware.
1 case hats and caps.	2 cases cigars.
17 cases boots and shoes.	1 case rifles.
1,024 pkgs. groceries & provisions.	1 bale harness.
12 cases hardware.	5 coils rope.
6 coils lead.	6 bales hay.
3 vices.	20 cases wine.

6 casks ale and porter.	1 barrel chalk.
1 case bitters.	2 rolls matting.
2 sleds.	5 cases medicines.
1 cart.	2 boxes pipes.
12 grindstones.	8,310 feet lumber.
15 cases coal oil.	14 cases (350 pounds) powder.
5 packages wooden ware.	30 tons salt.

True copy :

F. N. WICKER,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

B.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. PAUL AND ST. GEORGE ISLANDS,
St. Paul Island, A. T., October 9, 1869.

SIR : Having received unofficial information that the so-called Kadiak natives of this island have entered a complaint against the firm of Williams & Haven for the violation of their (W. & H.) contract with them, in so far as not giving them (natives) the necessary means of transportation for departure from the island after the expiration of their contract, have the honor to state that said report is false and without foundation, and that I was informed at time of said contract (verbally) being made, and that they acquiesced and took the money—one hundred dollars—as a fee for their remaining another year, willingly, and that I approved of same. I am placed here to see that the natives are kindly treated, and in future do not wish nor will I allow of any more tampering with them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. MAST,

First Lieut. Second U. S. Arty, Com'g St. Paul and St. George Islands.

COL. WICKER,

Special Agent Treasury Department.

C.—Measurements of seal skins as packed up in the various salt or store houses on the island of St. Paul, October 9 and 10, 1869.

Location of store-house.	No. of piles.	Length.		Height.		Width.		Cubic feet.
		Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	
At the settlement.....	1	20		11		7		1,540
	1	15		7		5	6	577.5
	1	15	6	4		5	6	341
	1	10		1	3	3		37.6
At or near the settlement.....	1	7		1	8	3	8	42.9
	1	5		5		3		82.5
	1	5	9	3		2		25.5
	1	4		2	6	2		19.2
	1	9		3		3	6	94.0
	1	8		3	4	3		64.0
Southwest bay.....	1	5	6	1		6		33
	1	14		7		4		382
	1	6		2	6	3	9	54.2
	1	5		5	9	3	2	51
Northeast point.....	1	15		5		5		375
	1	15	3	7		10		1,067.6
	1	32	8	4		6		784
Total.....	17	192	8	75	4	76	1	5,622.2

One small pile, containing by actual count 355 skins, measured 37 cubic feet 6 inches, was taken as a standard to determine total number of skins on the island. This standard with one-sixth added for pressure gives total number of skins as 62,539.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN SERVICE IN MONTANA.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation to pay an outstanding indebtedness on account of the Indian service in Montana Territory.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of a communication, dated the 9th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting "an outstanding indebtedness on account of the Indian service in Montana Territory amounting to \$10,845 54."

There are no funds within the control of this department, applicable to the payment of said indebtedness, and the subject is respectfully submitted for the consideration of Congress, with the recommendation that an appropriation of \$10,845 54 be made for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there is an outstanding indebtedness on account of the Indian service, in Montana Territory, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,845 54. This indebtedness is represented by duly certified vouchers now in this office, issued by different superintendents and agents during a period of about four years, commencing in 1865. Most of the vouchers are for services rendered by employes at the Flathead and Blackfeet agencies, and the others are for supplies furnished, and for traveling and incidental expenses of agents. These

vouchers have been examined in this office, and I am fully satisfied that the services were actually rendered, and the supplies were furnished in good faith, but, owing to the fact that there are no funds on hand applicable, no steps can be taken to pay them.

In order that this old indebtedness may be liquidated, and that the persons to whom the money is owing may receive their just dues, I respectfully request that the matter be submitted to Congress, with the recommendation that the sum of \$10,845 54 be appropriated for the purpose of paying such indebtedness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SIOUX INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation to pay vouchers approved by General Harney, on account of Indian service in the Sioux Indian district.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of the 9th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting an outstanding indebtedness on account of the service in the "Sioux Indian district," and respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the subject, with the recommendation that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be appropriated to pay the said indebtedness.

Very respectfully,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, from reports received from General W. S. Harney, there is, at present, an outstanding indebtedness incurred by him on account of the service in the Sioux Indian district, while the same was in his charge, for the payment of which there are no funds at the disposal of the department.

The history of this indebtedness, briefly stated, is as follows: By the Indian appropriation act, approved July 27, 1868, (Stat. 15, p. 222,) the

sum of \$500,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the Indian Peace Commission, and to carry into effect the provisions of treaties made by the commission with Indians, the same to be expended under the direction of General Sherman. General Harney was selected by General Sherman to take charge of the various bands of Sioux to be located on a reservation in Dakota Territory, agreeably to the treaty made with them. In making improvements on said reservation, in supplying the Indians with subsistence, and in paying the necessary employés, the amount placed at the disposal of General Harney by General Sherman was greatly exceeded, and Congress, by act approved April 10, 1869, appropriated the sum of \$485,784 21 to cover such excess, or, in other words, to pay the expenses incurred in making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools, &c., for said Indians, under the supervision of General Harney. The amount so appropriated was found to be insufficient to pay such expenses, and, by direction of the President, the further sum of \$100,000 was set aside for that purpose, out of the appropriation of \$2,000,000. These two sums, in all \$585,784 21, have been used to pay off the indebtedness incurred as aforesaid; but there are still unpaid vouchers, issued or approved by General Harney, that amount in the aggregate to \$107,546 31.

Many of these vouchers are in this office, and a great number of them are for services rendered by employés. The owners, not only of these but of all the vouchers, are urging their payment by this bureau; but, as before stated, there are no funds on hand that can be used to pay them.

Although not fully advised in regard to the matter, yet I am of the opinion that said sum of \$107,546 31 will not prove sufficient to pay the indebtedness in question, and that it will take at least \$120,000 to liquidate all of it.

I respectfully recommend that this matter be laid before Congress with the view of having the necessary funds appropriated to liquidate said indebtedness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

○

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST SPAIN.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 10th instant, relative to claims of American citizens against Spain for payment in coin.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *February 16, 1870.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 15, 1870.

The Secretary of State has received a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 10th instant, which is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish this house with the reasons, if any, why the Spanish government have not paid in coin, according to the treaty of 17th February, 1834, the interest upon the claims of American citizens secured thereby, in Paris, every six months, in gold, according to article 2 thereof, and why the same has not been distributed to American citizens holding inscriptions for such interest, issued in pursuance of said treaty; and further, whether any portion of such inscription has been distributed to the creditors in legal tender notes, and if so, who has had the advantage of such difference between legal tender notes and gold, or a bill of exchange on Paris.

The Secretary of State has the honor to report to the President that, according to the correspondence on record and on file in this department, the Spanish government failed, through derangement in its finances for many years after the execution of the treaty, punctually to pay the interest due to the United States under the convention of 1834. The allegation of inability to make those payments appears to have been acquiesced in by the administrations for the time being. Finally, however, in the year 1847, an arrangement was entered into which has always

been regarded as confidential, by which payment of the interest was to be made by drafts drawn in Havana on New York. It is understood that this arrangement was approved by the claimants, or a majority of them. Payments under this arrangement have been made with reasonable punctuality. After the passage of the legal-tender act of 1862, payment appears to have been offered and accepted in drafts payable in currency.

The payment to the United States, as before remarked, being made in drafts drawn in Havana on New York, payable in currency, this department is not aware that any one, or if any one, who, unless it be the Spanish government itself, has derived any advantage from the difference between coin and currency.

Upon the accession of the undersigned to the office of Secretary of State, he addressed to the Attorney General, on the 9th of June last, a letter (of which a copy is appended hereto) on the subject of these claims, and received a reply thereto, a copy of which also accompanies this report.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 9, 1869.

SIR: The annual instalments of interest due to the United States under the convention with Spain, concluded on the 17th of February, 1834, have, since the passage of the legal-tender act, been paid in currency, and such mode of payment has been acquiesced in by this government. Many of the holders of certificates, however, claim that they are entitled to payment in coin, and the attention of the department has lately been called by them to recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the legal-tender act as bearing on the question relating to the manner in which payments of the instalments referred to have heretofore been received. I have, consequently, the honor to invite your consideration of the subject and to request your opinion thereupon.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. E. R. HOAR,
Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 10, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant, informing me that "The annual instalments of interest due to the United States, under the convention with Spain, concluded on the 17th of February, 1834, have since the passage of the legal-tender act been paid in currency, and such mode of payment has been acquiesced in by this government. Many of the holders of certificates, however, claim that they are entitled to payment in coin, and the attention of the department has lately been called by them to recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the legal-tender act, as bearing on the question relating to the manner in which payments of the instalments referred to have heretofore been received," and asking my opinion upon the subject, was received this day.

By the convention with Spain to which you refer, it was provided, that Spain should pay to the United States "the sum of twelve millions of reals vellon, in one or several inscriptions" of perpetual rents, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, said inscription or inscriptions to be issued "in conformity with the model or form annexed" to the convention. In the annexed form of the inscription it is recited that, "The bearer of this is entitled to an annual rent of ——— dollars or ——— francs, payable at Paris every six months, on the ——— and ——— of ——— by the bankers of Spain, in that city, rating each dollar at five francs forty centimes, in conformity with the royal decree of December 15, 1825." (8 Stat., p. 462.)

By the act of Congress approved February 25, 1862, (12 Stat., 665,) it is provided that the notes thereby authorized to be issued from the Treasury of the United States shall be receivable in payment of all debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports. The money to be paid under the convention with Spain is a debt due to the United States payable in dollars. There is no express provision that it shall be payable in coin.

I am not aware of any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in which it has been held that a debt due to the United States, not excepted in the legal tender act, is not payable in treasury notes. The court have, indeed, decided that a contract between private persons for the payment of a sum in gold or silver coin may be specifically enforced, and that the creditor is not obliged to receive treasury notes in satisfaction of the debt. But where there has been no express stipulation for payment in specie, it has not been held that, even between private persons, a payment in treasury notes is not valid and sufficient, although the reasoning of the court in the case referred to might, perhaps, lead to the conclusion, that when a contract for the payment of money was made at the time when no other money was recognized by law than gold and silver, the same rule should be applied as if there had been an express stipulation for the payment of the debt in specie. But the law of the United States expressly permitting the payment of all debts due to the United States, except duties on imports, in currency, I can see no reason to doubt that the United States are bound to receive from Spain the sums which may become due under the convention from time to time in treasury notes, if the Spanish government chooses to offer them in payment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. HOAR,
Attorney General.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

MURDER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the murder of one or more American citizens in Cuba.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting me to furnish any information which may have been received by the government in relation to the recent assault upon, and reported murder of, one or more American citizens in Cuba, I communicate a report from the Secretary of State, with the papers accompanying it.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *February 11, 1870.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1870.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the President, "if not inconsistent with public interest, to transmit to this house any information which may have been received by the government in relation to the recent assault upon, and reported murder of, one or more American citizens in Cuba," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list. When the statements referred to in the last telegram of Mr. Hall shall have been received, copies will be communicated to you with a view to their presentation to the House of Representatives.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

List of papers.

1. Mr. Hall to Secretary of State, (telegram,) February 7, 1870.
2. Mr. Fish to Mr. Hall, (telegram,) February 7, 1870.
3. Mr. Hall to Secretary of State, (telegram,) February 8, 1870.

No. 1.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

HAVANA, *February 7, 1870.*

SIR: Isaac Greenwald, a German, residing at New York, killed; Thomas K. Foster and Hugh Johnson, Americans, severely wounded, yesterday. Much excitement among American residents. Authorities manifest great activity in discovering perpetrator.

HALL

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 2.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, *February 7, 1870.*

SIR: Dispatch received. Send by cable details and other facts for information of Congress, if called for.

Mr. HALL,
American Consul General at Havana.

No. 3.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, February 8, 1870.

SIR: Greenwald, a German, Johnson, and Foster, and Wells, Americans, were quietly walking near Tacon theater, on Sunday last, at about noon: a man in citizen's dress, with pistol, attacked Greenwald, tearing necktie off. All retreated when man fired, and crowd collected immediately and many shots fired at the four. Greenwald, Foster, and Johnson were hit by balls, and Greenwald afterwards pursued and stabbed by crowd, and died. Johnson and Foster wounded badly. Wells unhurt. The three men shot had on blue neckties, cravats, which being Cuban color, must have been the cause of attack. All quiet, orderly men, and gave no offense whatever. Statement sent by mail yesterday: others will follow by first steamer. The affair witnessed by the French and the wife and daughter of British consul general. Will send their statements when received. Authorities promise protection, and offer a reward of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the man who fired first shot.

HALL

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

MURDER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN FURTHER ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House requesting information relative to the murder of one or more American citizens in Cuba.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in further answer to their resolution requesting information in relation to the recent assault upon, and reported murder of, one or more American citizens in Cuba, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 18, 1870.

The Secretary of State, in further answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the President, "if not inconsistent with the public interest, to transmit to this house any information which may have been received by the government in relation to the recent assault upon, and reported murder of, one or more American citizens in Cuba," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

List of papers.

No. 50. Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis, February 7, 1870.

Enclosure from Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish, February 8, 1870.

Vicente Fernandez & Co. to Messrs. Lanman & Co., February 10, 1870.

No. 55. Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis, February 12, 1870.

Telegram. Mr. Fish to Mr. Roesing, February 17, 1870.

Telegram. Mr. Roesing to Mr. Fish, February 17, 1870.

Telegram. Mr. Roesing to Mr. Fish, February 17, 1870.

Telegram. Mr. Fish to Lanman & Kemp, February 17, 1870.

Telegram. Lanman & Kemp to Mr. Fish, February 17, 1870.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.

No. 50.]

HAVANA, February 7, 1870.

SIR: To-day I transmitted by the cable the following telegram:

Isaac Greenwald, a German, killed; Thomas K. Foster and Hugh Johnson, Americans, severely wounded, yesterday. Much excitement among American residents. Authorities taking active measures to discover perpetrators.

Without time to enter into full particulars by this steamer, I will now only state that, from all the evidence I have been able to obtain, this murderous assault was entirely unprovoked and without justification of any kind.

I accompany the deposition of Mr. Gardner Wells, one of the four before named, and the statement of Mr. Barclay, the foreman of the establishment referred to by Mr. Wells. I have just seen the political secretary, who gave me a copy of an announcement that will appear in the papers of this evening, offering a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime. I am assured also that every possible effort will be made to effect it, the most stringent orders therefor having been given to all the different corps commanders, police, and all other civil and military authorities.

With reference to my communication No. 47, I regret to be obliged to qualify the statement I made in regard to the safety of American citizens here. While I am willing to admit that they are as well protected as any other class of residents, still, in a state of affairs bordering on anarchy, there can be little safety or security of any kind. I am fully persuaded that the presence of some of our men-of-war is very necessary in the present emergency.

Consulate General of the United States of America at Havana, to wit:

On this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, before me, Henry C. Hall, vice-consul general of the United States of America at Havana, island of Cuba, personally came and appeared Mr. Gardner Wells, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and state as follows:

My name is Gardner Wells; I am a native of the city of New York: aged twenty-five; by profession, druggist; I am an employé of Vicente Fernandez & Co., having a laboratory for the preparation of specialties and medicines. I arrived at Havana on the 12th day of January last past, in the steamer Moro Castle.

At about 11 a. m. of yesterday, 6th day of February, 1870, Isaac Greenwald, a German, Thomas K. Foster, Hugh Johnson, Americans, and myself, left the laboratory, No. 52 Calle de San José, where we are employed and live, to go to Frederick's photographic establishment, for the purpose of having our likenesses taken. We were passing alongside of the park, between the Villa Nueva railroad station and the Tacón theater. We were about one hundred and fifty yards from the Tacón theater when Greenwald was accosted by a man in citizen's dress, wearing a panama hat with the cockade of the volunteers, to all appearance. He presented a pistol, (revolver,) cried "Alto!" and then snatched hold of Greenwald's neck-tie and partly pulled it out. He then caught hold of Foster's neck-tie, and loosened it. We backed into the park, and were distant about six feet from the man with the pistol when he fired, but who was struck by the shot I cannot tell. A large crowd gathered around immediately, and many shots were fired. Among the crowd were a number in the volunteer uniform.

I saw Greenwald throw his hands up, and supposed that he had been shot, and that was the last that I saw of him. I walked quietly away, got into a carriage, and ordered the driver to take me home. I further solemnly swear that we were, all of us, unarmed. Not a word was said by any of us, that I have any recollection of. The assault was entirely unprovoked. No one of us, except Foster, could speak any Spanish. Foster speaks a little.

I had not the remotest idea of having committed any offense against any one, but since the affair I have learned that the fact of my three companions having on blue neck-ties was the probable cause of the assault.

GARDNER WELLS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

HENRY C. HALL,
Vice-Consul General.

Statement of Mr. Barclay, superintendent of the laboratory referred to in the foregoing deposition of Mr. Gardner Wells.

On Sunday, the 6th of February, 1870, four of my assistants left the house to go to Frederick's gallery to have their cards taken. About mid-day I heard a knock at the door, opened it and found two of the four, Wells and Foster, waiting to be let in. Wells was unhurt but fearfully excited. Foster was bleeding from the head and staggered past into the house without seeing me. The two cabs in which they had returned were standing there, and Wells asked me to pay them. I did so; returned into the house and found Foster sitting in the yard; got him to bed, undressed him all except his boots and pants; found five wounds on his person; sent for doctors, and ran out myself to get one, with whom I returned; found three doctors already there; stated the facts as far as I knew them. They proceeded to probe the wounds, and after much trouble extracted a conical bullet from the neck. They dressed all the wounds and left. During the evening I learned that Greenwald, one of the four, was dead, and that Johnson had been carried by the authorities to prison, in the hospital of which he was. I sent one of my assistants to get his release, if possible, who succeeded in obtaining the order for the same, and this morning, February 7, I had him brought home. He is suffering from a bullet wound in the right temple, which is considered dangerous.

All the above-named are quiet, peaceable persons. The attack upon them cannot be justified upon any grounds whatever. It was, to all intents, murderous.

[Translation.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT,
Office of the Secretary, Havana, February 7, 1870.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock at noon, in passing by the park opposite to the Louvre coffee-house, Messrs. Isaac Greenwald, Hugh Johnson, Thomas K. Foster, and Gardner Wells, (foreigners,) met a white man, tall and thin, with buff colored pantaloons and vest, black frock-coat and Jipizapa hat, (i. e., a hat made in Jipizapa, in Ecuador,) who, seizing the blue cravat worn by the last mentioned of the above-named persons, tore it from his person, expressing himself in terms which he (the person attacked) could not understand, on account of not knowing the language; and when they attempted to move on, the unknown man drew a revolver and fired at the aforesaid foreigners, in consequence of which Mr. Isaac Greenwald expired a few moments afterward.

In view of this lamentable occurrence, and in order to aid the immediate action of the tribunals, his excellency the superior political governor has determined to offer a reward of one thousand dollars to whosoever shall deliver up the unknown aggressor, whose description has been given, with proofs of his identity; ordering at the same time that this notice be published in all the newspapers, for general information.

CESAREO FERNANDEZ.

Statement of the consul general of France.

DECLARATION ADDRESSED, AT HIS REQUEST, TO THE VICE-CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT HAVANA, BY THE CONSUL GENERAL OF FRANCE.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANCE IN HAVANA:

On Sunday, February 6th, I left the Hotel du Telegraphe a little before noon. I got into my carriage in order to go to the office of the consulate, where I was to preside at the annual meeting of the French Benevolent Society. After having met the carriage

of the consul general of England, which was taking Mrs. Dunlop and her daughter to the hotel, and being near the promenade called Parque de Isabel la Catolica, on a line with the street called Teniente Reys, I distinctly heard several reports of fire-arms. I ordered my coachman to stop, and turning my eyes toward the promenade, in the direction whence came the noise, I perceived a man running at full speed, and two persons who were pursuing him. The fugitive was overtaken and seized. I saw a shot fired at him, the muzzle of the weapon almost touching his head, and a moment after I saw him struck behind, between the shoulders as it seemed to me. This took place less than one hundred paces from the spot where I was, and in less time than I require in order to write it. The unfortunate man, however, had escaped from the hands of his aggressors, and was running toward my carriage. Seeing that he was near enough, I made him a sign, called to him, and told him to get into the carriage with me. I saw him when but a few steps from me. He was a young man, about twenty-five years of age, wearing cloth garments, and having a very florid complexion. His hands were covered with blood; he staggered as if ready to fall. He did not utter a single word. He seemed to make an effort to come to me; but at the sight of his assassins he turned aside and went in the direction of the arsenal. My coachman has since told me that he saw him fall or disappear against the paling which separates the promenade from the American railway. At the same moment, the two aggressors appeared before me, with a bold and threatening air. One of them wore a brown surtout; I could not distinguish his features. The other, quite a tall man, who was nearer to me, wore a straw hat with a cockade, like those of the volunteers. He seemed in nowise excited by what he had just done, and was coolly cleaning a long stiletto which I saw gleaming in his hands. "Gentlemen," exclaimed I in Spanish, "what is the matter? What is this? Why treat this unfortunate man thus?" "He is a scoundrel," replied the man with the stiletto; "he is a villain, a rascal." "But," said I, "of what do you accuse him? There must be some reason for all this. What has he done?" "What has he done? He has shouted 'Viva Céspedes!' he wears an American cravat; he and many others deserve what has happened to him." "But," rejoined I, "it is not customary to kill people for that; for such things they are taken to prison, or delivered up to justice." I did not yet know that their victim was an inoffensive foreigner, without arms, defenseless, and not even able to explain himself; I supposed him to be a native of the country. The time consumed by these questions and answers had enabled him to escape or conceal himself. All discussion with the assassins was useless. Their attitude was menacing. We retired. I went to the consulate, where the French citizens were awaiting my arrival, and, shortly after, I made a report to his excellency the Captain General, of the facts of which I had just been a witness.

On returning to the hotel, I learned that another foreigner had, at about the same time, been pursued by the crowd as far as the corner of the Place de Vapeur, struck, horribly wounded, and that he had expired at the door of the commissioner, whither the police had conducted him, without having tried to defend him.

I have made this declaration (which accords, in all points, with my remembrance) at the request of Mr. Hall, vice-consul general of the United States, and in order to serve him, as is right and proper.

The Consul General of France,

[L. S.]

HAVANA, February 8, 1870.

Marquis de FORBIN-JANSON.

Vte Fernandez & Co. to Messrs. Lanman & Kemp.

HAVANA, February 10, 1870.

Upon referring in the present to the lamentable disaster which took place last Sunday, at one of the most frequented points in this capital, we shall necessarily suppress advices of business matters.

Mr. B.'s telegrams, and his private letters to you, will give all information that you will need to acquaint you with the facts relating to a deed, grievous as it is criminal, and which merits the most severe and exemplary punishment that our laws assign.

As the news may have reached you hastily, through crafty channels, prepared according to the measure of odium of Spain's enemies, in order to obtain for themselves a sympathy which they seek in vain among sensible and enlightened Americans, we hope that you will credit our statement, that by them you may be able to impress the truth upon those who, incautiously and without a standard for their judgment.

accept the impassioned statements of some, the criminal narrations of others, or confused descriptions given by persons who have not witnessed the scenes described.

It is at present impossible to form even an approximate judgment as to the motive that caused the assassin to commit such an odious offense, for no antecedents present themselves as initiative of the affair.

As soon as the crime was consummated, a thousand rumors spread through the city, which were, as usual, shaped by craft and deceit, even to the extent of imputing the crime to the volunteer soldiers who form, as they always will, the impenetrable barrier that Spain has in Cuba against the iniquitous arts of her evil-minded sons; but this calumny, raised by malevolence and impotence, was soon overthrown by the indignation and general protest of all good Spaniards, our honorable, superior authority uniting with them, as shown by the offer of \$1,000 to whoever delivers the vile assassin into the hands of justice.

Isaac Greenwald's misfortune, and that of his companions, has spread through the city a profound consternation and sorrow; all of us who honor ourselves with the name of Spaniard, are ambitious that in our territory these accursed crimes may not take place, causing, as they do, in foreign countries, a momentary doubt of the progress of our civilization.

The crime that we deplore is an isolated one; it is the result of the infatuation or insanity of an individual; we cannot characterize it otherwise, in view of the details that the victims have furnished us.

You will easily understand, that all your employes here being indirectly under our protection, neither could we or ought we to remain indifferent either to the crime or to its impunity. We gathered the most reliable information, studied the matter, and soon reached a conviction of the entire innocence of your employes; we therefore had no hesitation in making our voice heard in defense of the unfortunates and in aid of the orphans, presenting to the excited and grieved members of the patriotic Spanish casino of Havana the following heading for subscriptions:

"Spaniards in general, indignant at the iniquitous and highhanded assassination committed last Sunday on the undefended person of the peaceable foreigner, Isaac Greenwald, who leaves seven minor children orphans, protest energetically against an action so vile and criminal, and offer to his widow and children the product of the subscriptions hereby initiated, as a proof of the deep grief which so lamentable a misfortune has inspired in us."

With the strongest demonstrations of approval, and with honorable emulation, said distinguished institution received the proposition and accepted it as its own, considering that it expressed the sentiment of all loyal Spaniards, and headed the list with its own respected and patriotic name. In extraordinary session it determined that committees should be appointed, composed of its members, in order that as soon as possible a sum may be received which, though powerless to assuage grief, may alleviate the misfortune of those who now mourn a lost husband and father. We have thus given a faithful account of the matter as far as corresponds to us to state it; the details will be given by Mr. Bowday. As a recompense for the due and proper interest that we have taken, we request you, for the benefit of the inhabitants of that city, to have the kindness to favor us by giving all possible publicity through the public press to these lines after translating them into English.

We feel confident that the American public will, in its good judgment, appreciate the truth. Trusting in it, we remain, &c.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.

No. 55.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, February 12, 1870.

SIR: Referring to my No. 50 of the 7th, and telegram of the 8th instant, as per copy inclosed, I beg leave to accompany the statement of an American of good standing and an eye-witness, in part, to the affair referred to.

I also accompany a copy of a note presented to me by the British consul general, narrating what was witnessed by his wife and daughter.

The British and French consuls general have written to their respective governments and to their ministers at Washington, in reference to the affair of Sunday last. Their communications were sent in the dispatch bag of the 10th; that of the French consul was brought to the office by the consul himself, after the bag had been sent on board of the steamer; his anxiety to have it go forward, as also that it should be accompanied by his statement, induced me to send the latter to the department without a communication.

To the prompt and courageous interference of the Marquis de Forbin-Janson, French consul general at this place, as narrated in his statement referred to, it is no doubt due that Foster was enabled to escape with his life from the hands of the infuriated mob by which he was assailed.

The two Americans, Foster and Johnson, are reported by their physicians to be out of danger, and doing well. I shall take their depositions as soon as they are able to give them.

As far as I am able to learn, no arrests have yet been made; the authorities seem disposed to fix the responsibility on one person. There could not have been less than fifty engaged in the affair. I inclose a copy and translation of a note from the political secretary, Mr. Fernandez, in which he states that the suspected assassin had hid himself, but would surely be caught.

Hon. J. C. B. DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, February 2, 1870.

Greenwald, a German, Johnson, Foster, and Wells, Americans, were quietly walking near Tacon Theatre, on Sunday last, at about noon; a man in citizen's dress, with pistol, attacked Greenwald, tearing neck-tie off. All retreated, when man fired and crowd collected immediately, and many shots fired at the four. Greenwald, Johnson, and Foster were hit by balls, and Greenwald afterward pursued and stabbed by crowd and died. Johnson and Foster wounded badly—Wells unhurt. The three men shot had on blue neck-ties—cravats—which being Cuban color, must have been the cause of the attack. All quiet orderly men, and gave no offence whatever. Statements sent by mail yesterday. Others will follow by first steamer. The affair witnessed by the French and the wife and daughter of the British consuls general. Will send their statements when received.

Authorities promise protection, and offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the man who fired first shot.

HALL.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HAVANA, *February 8, 1870.*

On Sunday, the 6th instant, hearing that there was a riotous mob in the street I went to see what was the cause of the disturbance, and I saw a man wounded, being pushed

along, barely able to walk, staggering as if ready to fall, prevented only from falling by being held up; following the crowd, I saw at the corner of Aguilar and Barcelona streets a man step forward and with a knife, at a blow, cut the cords with which the arms of the victim were bound, and at the same time give him a tremendous blow with the fist in his back that sent him reeling at least ten feet. The mob apparently was conducting the victim of their vengeance to the celador of the barrio, and on arrival at the office of the celador he was shoved into the door with great violence, causing him to fall to the floor, from which he never rose alive.

In the course of ten or fifteen minutes a stretcher was brought, and the body of the poor victim was thrown—not laid—upon it, and where, for a time, the mob was permitted to throw aside the curtain and to jibe and jeer at the spectacle before them, until removed.

Subsequently I learned that the victim was a German named Isaac Greenwald, and that he was employed and lived at the laboratory of Vicente Fernandez & Co., No. 52 Calle de San José.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Dispatch No. 55.

HAVANA, Sunday, February 6, 1870.

To-day, between twelve and one o'clock, while Mrs. Graham Dunlop, (wife of the English consul general,) was returning home in her carriage from attending church, accompanied by her daughter and two other ladies, they suddenly heard, when passing into the park, several pistol shots fired close to them, and instantly after were shocked to see a respectable looking young man, who appeared to be an American or German, rush past the carriage pursued by some armed volunteers. The ladies saw the young man seized in a violent and threatening manner (though he was unarmed) by a volunteer with a naked dagger or stiletto in his hand. He freed himself from the grasp of the assailant and again ran, pursued by the volunteers and by a mob who appeared to close on him, and the ladies lost sight of him near the Tacon theatre.

They suppose that he may be the same individual seen about the same time in a wounded state by the Marquis de Forbin-Janson, French consul general, who was driving in his carriage near the park, and who questioned the assailants.

A. GRAHAM DUNLOP.

NOTE.—It has since been ascertained that the young man referred to in the foregoing was not the one seen by the Marquis de Forbin-Janson, but Greenwald, the German, who afterward died.

[Inclosure No. 4.—Translation.]

MY DEAR SIR: As I informed you yesterday, the Casino Espagnol has opened a subscription in favor of the widow and children of the unfortunate German killed on Sunday.

Suspicious are had as to the assassin, who has hid himself, but is being sought for actively and will be caught.

The two wounded were doing very well at ten this morning, and are attended with care.

CESAREO FERNANDEZ.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Roesing.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 17, 1870.

Can you inform me whether or not Greenwald, who was recently assassinated in Havana, was naturalized as an American citizen? It is said that he went to Cuba with a German passport. Is this so? Please answer by telegraph.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

JOHANNES ROESING, Esq.,
Consul General, 117 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Roelsing to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, *February 17, 1870.*

Widow and father-in-law of Gruenwald pretend that he was American citizen, but cannot produce papers nor indicate when he was naturalized. His employers deny this, and assert that he died a German subject.

JOHANNES ROESING.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Received at 2.25 p. m.

Mr. Roelsing to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, *February 17, 1870.*

Isaac Gruenwald, who changed his name here into Greenwald, got a passport from the Hessian consul here January fifth (5th,) eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (1869,) on the force of an affidavit made the same day, that he was a subject of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This passport was renewed by the same consul December thirteenth (13th;) Gruenwald presenting himself with the old paper, without mentioning any change in his status. The latter passport was given, however, by mistake, as it has since turned out that he belonged to that part of the Grand Duchy which forms a part of the North German Union, and for which the undersigned officiates.

I am making inquiries as to whether Gruenwald has taken steps to acquire American citizenship.

JOHANNES ROESING.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Received at 3.20 p. m.

Mr. Fish to Messrs. Lanman & Kemp.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 17, 1870.

Was Greenwald, who was murdered in Havana, an American citizen? It is said that he was not naturalized, but went to Cuba with a German passport. Please answer by telegraph.

HAMILTON FISH.

Secretary of State.

LANMAN & KEMP, 67 Water Street, New York.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, *February 17, 1870.*

Greenwald was a German, and took a Hessian passport out with him.

LANMAN & KEMP.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Received, Department of State, 10.37 a. m., February 17, 1870.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 11, relative to the number of special agents appointed and now acting for the department.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 14, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, adopted on the 11th of February, instant, viz:

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 11, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Strickland,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby requested to inform this house how many special agents of the Treasury have been appointed and are now acting for that department. Also, what salary is paid to each of said agents, and whether they are allowed any emoluments by way of rent for offices, or for other purposes. Also, by what authority or law they have been appointed.

Attest:

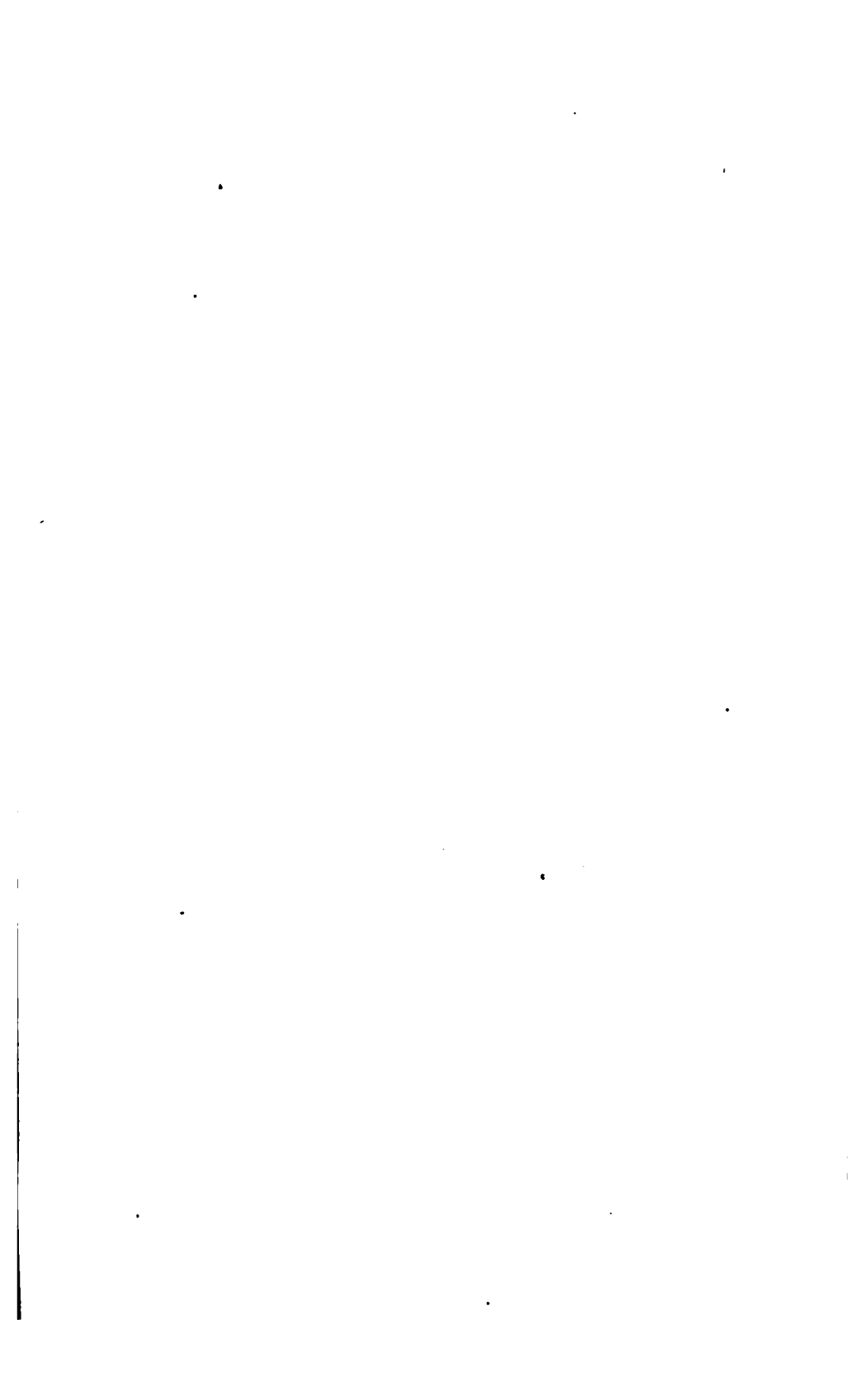
EDWARD MCPHERSON, *Clerk.*

In reply, I would respectfully refer you to my letter of 12th instant, in answer to a similar resolution, introduced by Mr. Ferris, and adopted by the House of Representatives on the 2d instant, as I believe the information furnished therein meets the requirements of the resolution introduced by Mr. Strickland.

I am, with great respect,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States.*



FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND ABANDONED LANDS.

LETTER



FROM THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, ETC.,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 11, 1870, in relation to the amount expended in the execution of said office.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, February 15, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution passed February 11, 1870, in the House of Representatives, I have the honor to make a preliminary report, now needed by the Committee on Education and Labor.

The amount expended for "the purposes for which the office" (of Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands) "was created, or which I have expended in the execution of said office," is eleven million nine hundred and ninety thousand fifty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$11,990,058 81,) to January 31, 1870. Of this sum fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) were transferred to the Agricultural Department, and five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) were set apart as a special relief fund for all classes of destitute people in the southern States, in accordance with joint resolution of Congress approved March 30, 1867, so that the cash expenditures of this Bureau for the benefit of refugees and freedmen have been eleven million four hundred and forty thousand fifty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents (\$11,440,058 81.) In addition to this, subsistence, medical supplies, and quartermasters' stores were issued prior to July 1, 1866, the original cost of which was two million three hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$2,330,788 72,) but whose real value when transferred to this Bureau was probably less than one million of dollars.

Properly speaking, no funds have been expended for any church whatever; yet old church buildings have been fitted up and used for school purposes, and school buildings have in many instances been used, in the intermission of the schools, for religious services.

The amount expended for "each school, asylum, or other object of

charity," since the organization of this Bureau to the present time, will be reported in detail as soon as it can be prepared.

I have the honor to inclose, herewith, a copy of my last annual report, which contains a correct statement of receipts and expenditures from the organization of the Bureau (including assumed accounts of the "Department of Negro Affairs" from January 1, 1865) to August 31, 1869.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commissioner.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 11, 1870.*

On motion of Mr. Rogers,

Resolved, That General O. O. Howard, Superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau and Abandoned Lands, be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this House, at as early a day as possible, the amount expended by him for the purposes for which his office was created, or which he has expended in the execution of said office. That he report the amount he has expended for each church, school, asylum, or other object of charity to which he has donated any portion of the funds committed to him by the government, and the authority of law under which said donation or donations were made.

Attest:

EDWARD MCPHERSON, *Clerk.*

A true copy:

E. WHITTLESEY,

A. A. A. General.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,

FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of his excellency the President of the United States the following report, called for by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865:

Since my last annual report material changes have been made in the operations of this Bureau, in accordance with the acts of Congress relating thereto. The act of July 25, 1868, required the Commissioner "to cause the Bureau to be withdrawn from the several States within which said Bureau has acted, and its operations, excepting the educational and bounty divisions, to be discontinued on the first day of January, 1869."

Orders were issued and measures adopted for effecting this change with the least possible violence. Notice was given to officers, agents, and clerks that their services would not be needed after December 31, 1868. The freedmen were early informed that they must look to the civil magistrates for protection of their rights and redress of their wrongs, and that the supplies of food and clothing for the destitute, medicines and care for the sick, the transportation of laborers to new homes, and all oversight and assistance in making contracts, must very soon cease. Disbursing officers were instructed to settle outstanding accounts, and to sell the public property no longer needed. The abandoned lands still reported, but of very little value, were ordered to be restored to the owners thereof, or dropped from the returns.

These orders were promptly executed, and the law strictly enforced, with one exception. It was found that the freedmen's hospitals at New Orleans, La., Vicksburg, Miss., Louisville, Ky., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., could not be closed at once without exposing many utterly helpless patients to great distress. The local authorities refused to assume the charge of these hospitals, and, after consulting the Secretary of War and receiving his approval, it was determined to continue them until an appeal could be made to Congress for further action. Three of these have since been closed, and only those in Richmond, Va., and in this city remain, whose continuance was authorized by an act of Congress approved April 7, 1869.

The reduction of force and work within the last year will be seen from the following comparison: One year ago there were on duty in this Bureau one hundred and forty-one (141) commissioned officers, four hundred and twelve (412) civilian agents, and three hundred and forty-eight (348) clerks. At present there are fifteen (15) commissioned officers, seventy-one (71) civilian agents, and seventy-two (72) clerks. A year ago clothing and rations were distributed to the destitute, costing ninety-three thousand seven hundred and five dollars (\$93,705) per month. At present no such supplies are issued, except to the sick in hospitals. At the date of the last annual report there were in operation twenty-one (21) hospitals and forty-eight (48) dispensaries, with five thousand three hundred and ninety-nine (5,399) patients, and eighty-five (85) surgeons. Now there are two (2) hospitals, no dispensaries, with five hundred and forty-one (541) patients and five (5) surgeons. During the last year transportation was furnished to six thousand four hundred and eighty-one (6,481) persons, and four thousand eight hundred and fifteen (4,815) packages of stores, at a cost of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and forty (\$24,840) dollars per month. Now no transportation orders are issued, and the only expenditures for this service is for mileage or actual expenses of officers, traveling under orders. All disbursements are now made from this office. Accurate records are kept of all financial transactions, and a minute history of every claimant's account which is settled through this Bureau. So long as the educational and bounty divisions shall be continued, it will not be practicable nor safe to make any further reduction of the force now employed in this office and the several States.

The operations committed to my charge having been brought within comparatively narrow bounds, and in several departments entirely closed, a general review of the work done and a condensed report of the results attained seem to be called for.

Previous to the establishment of this Bureau, and early in the progress of the war, it was seen by intelligent military officers, and by statesmen in Washington, that the condition of the colored people set free by the army demanded earnest attention and wise consideration. In February, 1862, General T. W. Sherman issued an order* appealing to the benevolent and philanthropic people of the land in behalf of the helpless blacks of South Carolina within the limits of his command. He not only begs for contributions of clothing and other necessities of life, but says: "To relieve the government of a burden that may hereafter become insupportable, and to enable the blacks to support and govern themselves in the absence and abandonment of their disloyal guardians, a suitable system of culture and instruction must be combined with one providing for their physical wants." Similar urgent appeals

* General Orders No. 9, Department of the South.

were made by Commodore Du Pont and others, the demands for help increasing as the territory occupied by our forces was enlarged. A deep interest was aroused in the northern States, and very soon several relief associations were organized for the purpose of collecting and forwarding supplies and supporting teachers, preachers, and superintendents of labor. The President and the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury heartily approved these efforts, and gave such aid as their limited powers would permit. The first important expedition was the sailing of about sixty (60) volunteer laborers, among whom were Mrs. Senator Harlan and fifteen (15) other ladies, on the 3d of March, 1862, upon the steamer *Atlantic*, laden with army stores for our troops at Port Royal, S. C. This company of teachers and superintendents of labor, under charge of E. L. Pierce, esq., of Boston, and Rev. Mansfield French, accomplished a very good work on the islands along the coast of South Carolina. They distributed food and clothing, nursed the sick, systematized labor, and organized schools. During the first year they furnished ninety-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (91,834) garments, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (35,829) books and pamphlets, five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (5,895) yards of cloth, three thousand dollars (\$3,000) worth of farming implements and seeds, and had about three thousand (3,000) scholars under instruction. Similar efforts were made in 1862 along the Atlantic coast from the District of Columbia to Florida. In 1863 General Grant appointed Rev. A. S. Fiske, chaplain, superintendent of contrabands in his department, and ordered him north to obtain relief for more than fifty thousand (50,000) starving refugees on the banks of the Mississippi. A quick response was given to his appeals, and generous gifts of clothing and money were placed at his disposal.

But it was evident to thinking men that these noble, benevolent efforts could not fully meet the demands of the times. The numerous societies organized were local and acted independently of each other. A general plan was needed, and unity of action, with a central directing power, and larger means than could be furnished by private charities.

On the 12th of January, 1863, a bill was presented in the House of Representatives to establish "a Bureau of Emancipation." It met with much opposition, but finally a substitute for the original bill, entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," was passed, and became a law on the 3d of March, 1865. I was assigned to duty as Commissioner of this Bureau May 12, 1865,* and on the 15th entered upon my duties and began the work of organization.

The law establishing the Bureau committed to it "the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the Bureau and approved by the President." This almost unlimited authority gave me great scope and liberty of action, but at the same time it imposed upon me very perplexing and responsible duties. Legislative, judicial, and executive powers were combined in my commission, reaching all the interests of four millions of people, scattered over a vast territory, living in the midst of another people claiming to be superior, and known to be not altogether friendly. It was impossible at the outset to do more than lay down a few general principles to guide the officers assigned as assistant commissioners in the several States. These officers were men of well-tried character, and to them was committed to a considerable extent the task of working out the details of organization

* General Orders No. 91, War Department, A. G. O., May 12, 1865.

in accordance with the different states of affairs in their respective districts. No one minute system of rules could have been rigidly adhered to and applied in every part of the southern country. I therefore set forth clearly the objects* to be attained and the powers† which the Bureau could legally exercise, and left it to my subordinates to devise suitable measures for effecting these objects.

The first reports received from these officers present a sad picture of want and misery. Though large sums of money had been contributed by generous northern people; though many noble-hearted men and women, with the spirit of true Christian missionaries, had engaged zealously in the work of relief and instruction; though the heads of departments in Washington, and military commanders in the field, had done all in their power; yet the great mass of the colored people, just freed from slavery, had not been reached. In every State many thousands were found without employment, without homes, without means of subsistence, crowding into towns and about military posts, where they hoped to find protection and supplies. The sudden collapse of the rebellion, making emancipation an actual, universal fact, was like an earthquake. It shook and shattered the whole social system. It broke up the old industries and threatened a reign of anarchy. Even the well-disposed and humane land-owners were at a loss what to do, or how to begin the work of reorganizing society, and of rebuilding their ruined fortunes. Very few had any knowledge of free labor, or any hope that their former slaves would serve them faithfully for wages. On the other hand, the freed people were in a state of great excitement and uncertainty. They could hardly believe that the liberty proclaimed was real and permanent. Many were afraid to remain on the same soil that they had tilled as slaves, lest by some trick they might find themselves again in bondage. Others supposed that the government would either take the entire supervision of their labor and support, or divide among them the lands of conquered rebels, and furnish them with all that might be necessary to begin life as independent farmers.

In such an unsettled state of affairs it was no ordinary task to inspire hostile races with mutual confidence, to supply the immediate wants of the sick and starving, to restore social order, and to set in motion all the wheels of industry.

It was necessary at the outset to attend to the physical wants of those who were actually suffering. The sick, infirm old men and women, forsaken by their former owners, and helpless orphans, too young to earn their support, formed the most pitiable class. I found some hospitals and asylums already in existence, and in the valley of the Mississippi a systematic plan of relief for the destitute sick had been adopted, conformed mainly to the hospital system of the army, by which assistance was given to over seventeen thousand (17,000) persons. In this District also a complete relief system was in operation, which had furnished, in 1864, medical attendance and medicines to six thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (6,929) patients. It was only necessary, therefore, to increase the number and capacity of these hospitals and asylums, so as to meet the necessities of refugees and freedmen in all parts of the country. The Surgeon General cordially aided by detailing surgeons and furnishing medical supplies, and during the first year of the operations of the Bureau the death rate among freedmen was reduced from thirty per cent. to less than four per cent. During the first three months after

* See circular No. 2, War Department, Bureau R. F. and A. L., May 19, 1865.

† Circular No. 5, War Department, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

the organization of this relief system, the number of refugees and freedmen receiving medical treatment was forty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-nine, (48,429.) In the next ten months, *i. e.*, up to August 31, 1866, the number of patients was one hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-one, (166,521.) The number of hospitals existing during that period was fifty-six, (56,) and of orphan asylums five, (5.) During the ten months ending June, 1867, the number of patients was one hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and forty-nine, (144,149.) In the next year, ending June 30, 1868, the number treated was one hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-nine, (159,149,) and in the last year, ending June 30, 1869, the number was sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty, (65,930.) Thus it will be seen that since its organization the Bureau has had under its care no less than five hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (584,178) sick and infirm persons, for whom no provision was made by local authorities, and who had no means themselves of procuring the attendance and comforts necessary to health and life. It has not been possible to provide for the proper treatment of the insane. For some of this unfortunate class admission has been gained to the State asylums, but the majority have been of necessity retained in the Bureau hospitals, and all that could be done for them was to supply them with food and clothing and prevent them from doing injury.

For more than a year the great aim has been to relieve the government by transferring to the civil authorities all these dependent classes for future care and treatment. To this end medicines and hospital stores have been furnished as an outfit, where State or municipal governments have consented to assume charge of destitute sick and disabled freedmen within their own borders. By means of this aid and by patient and persistent effort, the hospitals, at one time numbering fifty-six, (56,) have been reduced to two, (2,) and one (1) of these is about being closed.* There will then remain one (1) freedman's hospital in this district, which cannot at present be dispensed with, and whose continuance for some years humanity and necessity will require.

In addition to the sick, many others were destitute and required aid. To relieve this destitution without encouraging pauperism and idleness was a difficult problem. I found, when I took charge of this work, that very large issues of rations and clothing were being made by military commanders. The number of persons relieved by the Commissary Department in the month of August, 1865, was one hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty, (148,120,) and many freedmen and poor whites seemed to expect permanent support from this source. But in the succeeding month, when the Bureau had been sufficiently organized to take the entire supervision of this gratuitous relief, by a rigid examination of every applicant, and by the rejection of all who could support themselves by labor, the number assisted was reduced to seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, (74,951.) And from that date a constant reduction was made, so that the average number of rations issued per day during the year ending September 1, 1866, was twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen, (29,819,) and during the year ending September 1, 1867, eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight (11,658) in this district and throughout all the southern States.

These supplies were given to none but the helpless destitute classes of refugees and freedmen, the sick, the very old, and orphans too young to earn their own support. I did not feel authorized to furnish relief to

* For tabular statement of commissary supplies issued, see Appendix B.

other classes. And when, early in 1867, very urgent appeals for help came up from many industrious laborers who were reduced to the verge of starvation, the subject was laid before Congress, and by joint resolution approved March 30, 1867, the Secretary of War was "directed to issue, through this Bureau, supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want, to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons in those southern and southwestern States where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned widespread destitution." In accordance with this resolution five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) were set apart as a special relief fund,* and food was given to fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-three (58,343) persons daily for a period of four months, no distinction being made between whites and blacks, loyal and disloyal. Adding these to the number of refugees and freedmen before given, the average number of persons daily assisted in the year ending September 1, 1867, was thirty-one thousand one hundred and five, (31,105.) During the next year, ending September 1, 1868, the average number assisted was sixteen thousand eight hundred and four, (16,804;) and during the last year, ending September 1, 1869, the average number has been one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three, (1,983,) many of whom were children receiving half rations only. During the same period clothing has been purchased and distributed among the destitute at a cost of two hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$252,547 35.) In addition to this, a large amount of army clothing, condemned as unfit for issue to troops, was transferred to this Bureau by the Quartermaster's Department and given to the poor and needy.

This exhibit of rations and clothing furnished shows that the Bureau has not been a pauperizing agency. It has not encouraged idleness and vagrancy. It has not existed for the benefit of able-bodied beggars. The wonder is not that so many, but that so few, have needed help; that of the four millions of people thrown suddenly upon their own resources only one in about two hundred has been an object of public charity; and nearly all who have received aid have been persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or disease, would be objects of charity in any State and at any time.

It would have been impossible to reach such satisfactory results, and reduce the issue of supplies to so small proportions, had not employment been found for a great multitude of able-bodied men and women, who, when first set free, knew not where to look for remunerative labor. I believed that the demand for labor was sufficient, and that the freedmen were willing to work. The majority of planters were anxious to cultivate their lands, and their former slaves were equally anxious to earn an honest living. But each class naturally distrusted the other. The one feared to incur the risk and expense of planting without some security stronger than the stimulus of promised wages, that hired labor could be depended upon as permanent. The other very naturally feared to trust the intentions and promises of men who had always reaped the fruits of unpaid toil. I was appealed to for a settlement of this great labor question. Letters from all parts of the country besought me and my assistant commissioners to enforce a specific rate of wages, and to exercise power in one way or another over the laborer to compel him to work. All such appeals were resisted. Officers and agents of the

* For report of the chief medical officer, and tabular statement, see Appendix A.

† See Circular No. 11, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, April 3, 1867.

Bureau were instructed* to do all in their power to remove prejudice, to restore mutual confidence, and to quicken and direct the industry of the people. At the same time they were cautioned against giving countenance to any substitute for slavery. "Negroes must be free to choose their employers." "No fixed rate of wages will be prescribed, but the law of supply and demand must govern." "No substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship, without proper consent, or peonage, will be tolerated."† While the rights of the freedmen were thus proclaimed in printed circulars and public addresses, care was also taken to instruct them in respect to their duties. They were assisted in finding good places and in making fair bargains. To secure fairness and inspire confidence on both sides, the system of written contracts was adopted. No compulsion was used, but all were advised to enter into written agreements and submit them to an officer of the Bureau for approval. The nature and obligations of these contracts were carefully explained to the freedmen, and a copy filed in the office of the agent approving it, for their use in case any difficulty should arise between them and their employers. The labor imposed upon my officers and agents by this system was very great, as is evinced by the fact that in a single State not less than fifty thousand (50,000) such contracts were drawn in duplicate and filled up with the names of all the parties. But the result has been highly satisfactory. To the freedman, the Bureau office in this way became a school in which he learned the first practical business lessons of life, and from year to year he has made rapid progress in this important branch of education. Nor can it be doubted that much litigation and strife were prevented. It could not be expected that such vast and complicated machinery would work without friction. The interests of capital and labor very often clash in all communities. The South has not been entirely exempt from troubles of this kind. Some employers have been dishonest and have attempted to defraud the freedmen of just wages. Some laborers have been unfaithful and unreasonable in their demands. But in the great majority of cases brought before the Bureau for settlement, the trouble and misunderstanding have arisen from vague verbal bargains and a want of specific written contracts. A few quotations from the reports of assistant commissioners will show that even in such an unfavorable condition of affairs as the late rebel States presented, free labor under the contract plan has proved a success. "In those districts where good wages have been paid no difficulty has been found in employing freedmen. They have been working industriously and quietly. Many planters have expressed their approbation of the conduct of the freedmen, and given officers of the Bureau credit for aiding in settling labor upon just principles."‡ "The contract system works favorably. In one section it was complained that employers desired to turn off their laborers before the gathering of the crops. But few complaints are made against freedmen for refusing to work. The approval of contracts by agents of the Bureau has had an excellent effect in securing a compliance with their provisions. The freedmen of the State have been almost universally at work and supporting themselves."§

"The general condition of the freed people is promising. They have entered into contracts with a unanimity and willingness beyond the

* See Circular No. 5, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, May 30, 1865.

† See Circular No. 11, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, July 12, 1865.

‡ Report of General O. Brown, assistant commissioner of Virginia.

§ Report of General I. C. Robinson, assistant commissioner of North Carolina.

expectations of the most sanguine, and citizens and officers bring most flattering reports commendatory of their good conduct. Planters assert that in most cases they are doing more work than was ever done under the old system of forced labor.* "The Bureau still retains an important and vital relationship to the agricultural interest of the State. Planters depend upon it to some extent to make laborers reliable, freedmen that they may be aided in obtaining their wages. It is believed that the labor system of Georgia, as organized by the Bureau, if left at this time to the control of State agencies, would be practically broken up."†

"Bureau officers have extended supervision over freedmen's contracts, and the result has been to the advantage of all. In not a single instance where contracts have been made in accordance with the mode prescribed by the Bureau has a complaint been made by either of the parties to the contract, while, on the other hand, when the Bureau has been ignored, complaints by both employé and employer have been frequent. The reason is obvious; both parties understand the contract when explained by the agent, and know that the influence of the Bureau will be thrown against the parties violating it, while in those contracts in which the Bureau is ignored a majority of the bargains are vague and ill-defined, meaning anything or nothing; many are mere verbal agreements, made without witness.‡" "Many planters in the wealthy districts, where a large number of freedmen are employed, acknowledge the aid rendered to the planting interests by the Bureau. They say that a lack of confidence existed between the freedmen and the planters until the assistant commissioner inaugurated a system by which freedmen could be employed and receive some security that their labor would be paid for. Officers of the Bureau visited plantations and explained the duties and rights of employer and employé; the result has been good.§ "The freedmen have worked well; most of them have by experience acquired sufficient knowledge not only to understand the obligations of contracts, but to enter into no agreement contrary to their apparent interests; and the policy of the assistant commissioner has been such as, while requiring freedmen to carry out their obligations, would compel employers to an equal observance of them."||

"Freedmen are working well, and abiding by their contracts in good faith. Officers of the Bureau retain control over the registration and supervision of the contract system, which is quite successful."¶

A vast amount of such testimony to the industry and progress of the freed people could be gathered from the records of this office, and it is confirmed by the fact that the great mass of freedmen are now self-supporting, and that many have commenced planting and other business on their own account. In spite of all disorders that have prevailed and the misfortunes that have fallen upon many parts of the South, a good degree of prosperity and success has already been attained. To the oft-repeated slander that the negroes will not work, and are incapable of taking care of themselves, it is a sufficient answer that their voluntary labor has produced nearly all the food that has supported the whole people, besides a large amount of rice, sugar, and tobacco for export, and two millions of bales of cotton each year, on which was paid into the United States treasury during the years 1866 and 1867 a tax of more than forty mil-

* Report of General R. K. Scott, assistant commissioner of South Carolina.

† Report of General D. Tilson, assistant commissioner of Georgia.

‡ Report of General P. H. Sheridan, assistant commissioner of Louisiana.

§ Report of General J. B. Kiddoo, assistant commissioner of Texas.

|| Report of General A. C. Gillem, assistant commissioner of Mississippi.

¶ Report of General J. W. Sprague, assistant commissioner of Florida.

lions of dollars, (\$40,000,000.) It is not claimed that this result is wholly due to the care and oversight of this Bureau, but it is safe to say, as it has been said repeatedly by intelligent southern men, that without the Bureau or some similar agency, the material interests of the country would have greatly suffered, and the government would have lost a far greater amount than has been expended in its maintenance.

Probably much more might have been done to develop the industry and energy of the colored race if I had been able to furnish each family with a small tract of land to till for themselves; and it was the evident intention of the act establishing the Bureau to give it control of all abandoned lands solely for the purpose of assigning, leasing, or selling them to refugees and freedmen. But before arrangements could be perfected for carrying out this intention. I was ordered by President Johnson to restore abandoned property to its former owners, upon their presenting either a special pardon or the oath required by his own proclamation of amnesty, or that of his predecessor in office. This order rendered the tenure of the Bureau upon such property so uncertain, that the idea of dividing it and providing families with homesteads from it was, of necessity, given up. Still its possession for a short period was not entirely useless. Of the nearly eight hundred thousand (800,000) acres of farming land and about five thousand (5,000) pieces of town property transferred to this Bureau by military and treasury officers, or taken up by my assistant commissioners, enough was leased to produce a revenue of nearly four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000.) Some farms were set apart in each State as homes for the destitute and helpless, and a portion was cultivated by freedmen prior to its restoration. Many were bitterly disappointed when the plan contemplated by the act establishing the Bureau was abandoned, but the disaffection and trouble arising therefrom were overcome and settled without resort to violence.

Some relief and compensation were given by the act of Congress approved June 21, 1866, which opened for entry, by colored and white men without distinction, all the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. Information was published through my officers and agents respecting the location and value of these public lands, and the mode of procedure, in order to obtain possession of them. Surveys were made and some assistance granted in transporting families to their new homes.* Want of teams and farming implements, as well as opposition from their white neighbors, prevented many from taking the benefit of this homestead act; but about four thousand families have faced and overcome these obstacles, have acquired homes of their own, and commenced work with energy, building houses and planting. In a few instances freedmen have combined their means and purchased farms already under cultivation. They have everywhere manifested a great desire to become land-owners, a desire in the highest degree laudable and hopeful for their future civilization. Next to a proper religious and intellectual training, the one thing needful to the freedmen is land and a home. Without that a high degree of civilization and moral culture is scarcely possible. So long as he is merely one of a herd working for hire, and living on another's domain, he must be dependent and destitute of manly individuality and self-reliance.

But the most urgent want of the freedmen was education; and from the first I have devoted more attention to this than to any other branch of my work.

My former reports on this subject and those of the general superintendent of education have been so full, that a very brief review only is

* See Appendix D.

here needed. I found many schools already in existence in those localities that had been for some time within the lines of our armies; these had been established and maintained to a great extent by benevolent associations of the North. As early as September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association commenced a school for "contrabands" at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe. On the 8th of January, 1862, Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., of Boston, established a school at Beaufort, South Carolina. Another was opened at Hilton Head the same month by Barnard K. Lee, jr. A more general movement was inaugurated by the efforts of E. L. Pierce, esq., of Boston, and Rev. M. French; and on the 3d of March, 1862, about sixty (60) teachers and missionaries were sent out by societies organized in Boston and New York. Others followed; some working independently, others supported by local churches, and others by new relief associations formed in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other towns. In the early part of 1864 an efficient school system was instituted in Louisiana by Major General Banks, then in command of that State. I did not attempt to supersede these benevolent agencies already engaged in the work of education, but gave them every possible facility for continuing and enlarging their operations. Though no appropriations had been granted by Congress for this purpose, by using the funds derived from rents of "abandoned property," by fitting up for school-houses such government buildings as were no longer needed for military purposes, by giving transportation for teachers, books, and school furniture, and by granting subsistence, I was able to give material aid to all engaged in the educational work. With the aim to harmonize the numerous independent agencies in the field, and to assist all impartially, I appointed a superintendent of schools for each State,* who should collect information, encourage the organization of new schools, find homes for teachers, and supervise the whole work. The law of July 16, 1866,† sanctioned all that had been previously done, and enlarged my powers. It authorized the lease of buildings for the purposes of education, and the sale of "Confederate States" property to create an educational fund. Appropriations were also made for the "rental, construction, and repairs of school buildings." This enabled me to give a more permanent character to the schools, and to encourage the establishment of institutions of a higher grade. In each State at least one normal school has been organized for the training of teachers, and several chartered colleges for the freed people are already in successful operation. In addition to these, an institution of still higher grade, a university, has been founded in this District, incorporated by Congress, and designed to furnish facilities for classical, scientific, and professional culture. In all the schools of every grade the number of pupils has steadily increased, and the standard of scholarship has rapidly advanced. At the end of the first year, July 1, 1866, the official report gave nine hundred and seventy-five (975) schools, one thousand four hundred and five (1,405) teachers, and ninety thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight (90,778) pupils. In 1867 the numbers reported were one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine (1,839) schools, two thousand and eighty-seven (2,087) teachers, and one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and forty-two (111,442) pupils. In 1868 there were one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (1,831) schools, two thousand two hundred and ninety-five (2,295) teachers, and one hundred and four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven (104,327)

* See Circular No. 11, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, July 12, 1865.

† House resolution, No. 613.

pupils; and in 1869, official reports give two thousand one hundred and eighteen (2,118) schools, two thousand four hundred and fifty-five (2,455) teachers, and one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty two (114,522) pupils.

These figures do not include many evening and private schools which have not been reported. It is believed that not less than two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) colored adults and children have received some instruction during the past year.* Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the noble band of Christian teachers who have carried on successfully this work of education. Many of them have come from the very best circles of refined and cultivated society, and have been exposed to privations, hardships, and perils which would have discouraged any who were not moved by the spirit of the Divine Teacher. To them belongs the credit in great measure for all that has been accomplished. They have done the hard work; they have been the rank and file in the long fight with prejudice and ignorance. When they first entered the field as teachers, so general and bitter was the opposition to the education of the blacks, that scarcely one white family dared to welcome them with hospitality. When they were insulted and assailed, very few had the courage to defend them; but their good conduct finally overcame prejudice, and better sentiments have gradually grown up in many parts of the South. Hostility to teachers and schools has in a great measure ceased. Since the freedmen have been invested with all the rights and privileges of freemen, and already exert a powerful political influence, it is admitted by all intelligent and fair-minded people that they must be educated, or they will become the tools of demagogues, and a power for evil rather than for good. This necessity has already led to the organization of a system of free schools in some of the reconstructed States. Until this is done in every State, and such public schools are in practical operation, the safety of the country, and especially of the South, will demand the continuance, by some agency, of the educational work now carried on by this Bureau. Not only this, but means should be provided for greatly extending these operations to meet the wants of the whole people. The foregoing report shows that not more than one-tenth of the children of freedmen are attending school. Their parents are not yet able to defray the expenses of education. They are already doing something, probably more in proportion to their means than any other class. During the last year it is estimated that they have raised and expended for the construction of school-houses and the support of teachers not less than two hundred thousand dollars, (\$200,000.) They have shown a willingness to help, and as they prosper and acquire property, they will assume a larger share of the burden, either by voluntary contributions or by the payment of taxes for the support of schools.

The poverty of the freed people has been in some slight degree relieved by the payment of bounties and other moneys due from the government to soldiers, sailors and marines. These payments have been made through this Bureau, in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867. Previous to that time the claims of colored soldiers were paid upon their order to the attorneys and claim agents who had prepared and forwarded the applications. Great complaint was made that the soldiers were defrauded of their money. Some attorneys, after getting possession of a large number of claims, held the papers, and then, by representing that it would require years to untie the red tape in Washington and get them settled, they bought

* For tabular statement and abstract of the general superintendent's report, see Appendix E.

them at a small percentage of their value. Others charged exorbitant fees, which often ate up nearly the whole amount paid. Others, with apparent generosity, offered to collect the claims for a share of the proceeds, or to advance a part of the sum due, taking a note for the amount, with interest, at the rate of fifty, one hundred, and in some cases as high as one hundred and fifty per cent. By numerous crafty devices, dishonest villainy imposed upon confiding ignorance, and the colored soldiers became the victims. They appealed to the Bureau for protection against such wrongs. At first all that could be done was to prepare for those who still retained their claims the necessary papers for the prosecution and settlement of the same without fees, thus saving large sums which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of claim agents. But so long as payments were made to attorneys, a wide door for fraud was left open. The laws of July 26, 1866, and of March 29, 1867, provided for the protection of claimants, as far as law can do it. The exact fees to be allowed to claim agents are prescribed; all checks and treasury certificates issued in the settlement of claims of colored soldiers are required "to be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau," and no money, lawful fees excepted, can be paid to any other person than the claimant, or his legal representatives if deceased. No transfer nor assignment of such claims can be recognized; the claimant himself must be discovered and identified, and the amount due him be paid into his own hands "in current funds, and not in checks or drafts."

The duties imposed by these laws upon my officers and agents have been very difficult. To discover, identify, and pay claimants scattered throughout every State and Territory, has been a great and perplexing task. But by the assignment of a few agents in each southern State to this special duty, so that they may become familiar with the business in all its details, it is done with accuracy and fidelity. Since April 17, 1867, when the first treasury certificate was received, the total amount paid (including lawful fees and expenses) has been five millions eight hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$5,831,417 89.)

The balance in the United States treasury now due to claimants who have not yet been "discovered and identified," is one million two hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-two cents, (\$1,220,666 52.)

A complete and minute record of every case is kept, so that its entire history may be easily traced.

Four thousand six hundred and four claims have been already filed and settled through this Bureau, and three thousand three hundred and eleven filed by it are now pending settlement. Eighteen thousand such claims of colored soldiers are now on file in the Auditor's Office awaiting settlement, and six thousand certificates in settlement of claims are now temporarily suspended in the same office. The number of claims of colored sailors and their heirs on file in the Fourth Auditor's Office is not definitely known, but it is probably proportionately large. And in addition to those now pending it is believed that there are at least twenty-five thousand claims outstanding for which no applications have as yet been made. Much therefore must yet be done to complete the business of paying bounties; and it is believed that the system now in operation will accomplish it as honestly and economically as any that can be devised. It is not possible by any machinery to furnish absolute security to both claimants and the government against fraud. The inventions of cupidity are almost infinite; and when no other scheme is successful,

the last resort of baffled dishonesty is to turn upon the Bureau agent, with false charges in the public prints, for the purpose of getting him disgraced and removed.*

So far as I have had authority and power I have endeavored to protect the freedmen from all kinds of abuse and injustice to which they were exposed in a region for a time destitute of civil government, and among a people bitterly hostile to their emancipation. Their freedom had been guaranteed by the proclamation of President Lincoln and by the laws of Congress, and to this Bureau was committed the trust of making good the solemn pledge of the nation. The methods pursued have differed according to circumstances. Under general instructions approved by the President,† the assistant commissioners instituted a great variety of means and expedients to settle disputes, "adjudicate difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites," and to bring offenders to justice. In all important cases where civil courts existed they were first resorted to; but when such courts would not admit the testimony of negroes nor treat them as equals before the law with whites, appeal was made to military tribunals or under the civil rights bill‡ to the United States courts. In some districts provost courts were established by the military commanders, in others "freedmen's courts," and "boards of arbitration," consisting of Bureau officers and citizens, for the settlement of ordinary complaints. The cases brought before these courts, and the reports of their proceedings, show that instances of violence and cruelty toward freedmen have been very numerous, and that the duties of Bureau officers have been complicated and perplexing. One assistant commissioner reports§ three thousand four hundred and five (3,405) cases adjudicated in a single quarter, which, taken as a fair exponent of the business, gives more than one hundred thousand (100,000) complaints heard and acted upon by Bureau officers in a single year. The reports of murders, assaults, and outrages of every description were so numerous, and so full of horrible details, that at times one was inclined to believe the whole white population engaged in a war of extermination against the blacks. But careful investigation has proved that the worst outrages were generally committed by small bands of lawless men, organized under various names, whose principal objects were robbery and plunder. There was no civil government with strength enough to arrest them, and they overawed and held in terror the more quiet citizens who were disposed to treat the freedmen with fairness and humanity. But for the presence of Bureau officers, sustained by a military force, there would have been no one to whom these victims of cruelty and wrong could have appealed for defense. And the evils remedied have probably been far less than the evils prevented. No one can tell what scenes of violence and strife and insurrection the whole South might have presented, without the presence of this agency of the government to preserve order and to enforce justice. Several officers and agents have been severely wounded, and some have lost their lives in this service. Fallen in the faithful discharge of duty, in brave defense of right, in heroic protection of the weak and poor, their names deserve a place on their country's "Roll of Fame."

When the Bureau was established it was believed that the abandoned lands and other captured "Confederate States" property, which came

* For tabular statement and report of the chief of the claim division see Appendix F

† See Circular No. 5, War Department, Bureau R. F. and A. L., May 30, 1865.

‡ Section 61, April 9, 1866.

§ Report of assistant commissioner of North Carolina.

under charge of the Bureau by the terms of the law creating it, would furnish a sufficient revenue for its support. Therefore, no appropriations were made by Congress to defray its expenses until July, 1866, after the greater portion of the "abandoned property" had been restored to its former owners. The money accrued before and since the organization of this Bureau from rent of lands, sale of crops, school taxes and tuition, and sale of "Confederate States" property, and all miscellaneous sources, was collected together and called the "Refugees and Freedmen's Fund" and the "School Fund," and has amounted to one million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and forty cents, (\$1,865,645 40.)

Appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year ending

July 1, 1867.....	\$6, 944, 450 00
For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1868.....	3, 836, 300 00
For relief of destitute citizens in this District.....	40, 000 00
For relief of destitute freedmen in this District	15, 000 00
For expenses of paying bounties in 1869.....	214, 000 00
For the support of hospitals.....	50, 000 00

Making a total, received from all sources, of...	12, 965, 395 40
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The expenditures from the organization of the Bureau, (including assumed accounts of the "Department of Negro Affairs,")* from January 1, 1865, to August 31, 1869, have been eleven millions two hundred and forty-nine thousand and twenty-eight dollars and ten cents, (\$11,249,028 10.) In addition to this cash expenditure the subsistence, medical supplies, quartermaster stores, issued to refugees and freedmen prior to July 1, 1866, were furnished by the Commissary, Medical, and Quartermaster's Department, and accounted for in the current expenses of those departments; they were not charged to nor paid for by this Bureau. They amounted to two millions three hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents (\$2,330,788 72) in original cost; but a large portion of these stores being damaged and condemned as unfit for issue to troops, their real value to the government was probably less than one million of dollars, (\$1,000,000.) Adding their original cost to the amount expended from appropriations and other sources, the total expenses of the Bureau, from its organization to August 31, 1869, have been thirteen millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$13,579,816 82.) And deducting fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) transferred to the Agricultural Department, and five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) set apart as a special relief fund for all classes of destitute people in the southern States, in accordance with joint resolution of Congress approved March 30, 1867, the real cost of the Bureau has been thirteen millions twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$13,029,816 82.)

The balance remaining on hand will be entirely devoted to the support of the bounty and educational divisions and the one hospital remaining in this District.†

* In nearly all the southern States the interests of the freed people during the war were under the control of military officers assigned by the War Department. Thus was created the "Department of Negro Affairs," and their accounts were assumed by this Bureau from January 1, 1865.

† For detailed statement of receipts and expenditures and report of the chief disbursing officer, see Appendix G.

To this hospital, and to these divisions still in operation, I desire to call your special attention. No one can visit the hospital and become acquainted with the condition of its patients without seeing the necessity of maintaining it for some years. Its inmates are from all parts of the country. It would not be just to require the citizens of this District to provide for them. They are national paupers, and so long as they live their misery should be alleviated as far as possible at the nation's expense.

It is equally obvious that the payment of bounties and other moneys due colored soldiers must be continued by some agency until all shall have a reasonable time to present their claims. National honor forbids that the work should be left incomplete, and an act of Congress will be required to transfer it to some other department if this Bureau shall be entirely closed.

The educational work should not only be continued but greatly extended. If the State governments are not prepared nor willing to provide for the education of all classes, (as I hope they soon will do,) I recommend that the general government take the matter in hand. "The safety of the republic is the supreme law." There can be no safety nor permanent peace when ignorance reigns. The law of self-preservation will justify the national legislature in establishing through the Bureau of Education, or some other agency, a general system of free schools, and furnishing to all children of a suitable age such instruction in the rudiments of learning as may be necessary to fit them to discharge intelligently the duties of free American citizens.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brevet Major General, Commissioner.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions received from Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, I have the honor to present the following report of the medical department Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the year commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869.

The number of freedmen's hospitals in operation in the southern States on July 1, 1868, was twenty-one, (21,) the number of dispensaries (where medicines were furnished to those who applied for them) was forty-eight, (48.)—(See Table A.)

During the period embraced in this report, special attention has been devoted to the contracting as rapidly as possible the operations of the medical department of the Bureau. Just as far as the southern States became reconstructed and provided with the requisite State and municipal organizations, which enable them to take charge of their own poor, the hospitals were turned over to them. In no case, however, were the hospitals closed until arrangements had previously been made for the care and support of the helpless inmates. In many cases the Commissioner, as an inducement to the State and city authorities to assume charge of the hospital, donated to them the partly worn hospital furniture, medicines, &c., on condition that the United States government should be relieved from the future support of the patients.

The closing of the hospitals, above referred to, was carried on continuously during 1868, and during the earlier part of 1869 the hospitals at Talladega, Alabama, New Orleans, Louisiana, Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Louisville, Kentucky, were also closed, leaving open on June 30, 1869, only two freedmen hospitals, one located at Richmond, Virginia, and one at Washington, D. C.

Thus it will be seen that since the date of the last annual report, the number of hospitals has decreased from twenty-one (21) to two, (2,) and of the forty-eight (48)

dispensaries open at the date of last report, not one is now in operation in the southern States.

Brevet Colonel and Surgeon L. A. Edwards continued acceptably to perform the duties of chief medical officer, until he was, (at his own request,) on April 6, 1869, relieved, and succeeded by Dr. R. Reyburn.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the hospitals at Richmond, Virginia, is two hundred and thirty-nine, (239,) and at Washington, D. C., is three hundred and two, (302;) total five hundred and forty-one, (541.)

The vast majority of these patients are so helpless, either from old age or bodily infirmity, that they will require to be supported from some source during the remainder of their lives. In the hospital at Richmond there are at present seventy-one (71) insane colored patients. The proper disposal of these persons has been a source of great embarrassment on account of there being no accommodations at either of the State asylums at Staunton or Williamsburg, Virginia, for their reception.

In order to obviate this difficulty, I would respectfully recommend that a temporary building be erected adjoining the hospital building at Washington, D. C., which will contain these insane patients, and that as soon as it is completed they be removed to Washington, D. C. The hospital at Richmond can then be closed, thus effecting a large saving annually to the government.

The number of freed people treated during the year has been sixty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, (65,792;) of these thirteen hundred and forty-one (1,341) have died, being two (2) per cent. of those under treatment.—(See Table B.)

The number of white refugees under treatment by the medical officers on duty in the Bureau during the year was twelve hundred and sixty-six (1,266;) of these eighteen (18) died, being 1 $\frac{1}{100}$ of the number treated.—(See Table C.)

The total number of patients treated during the year was sixty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight, (67,238,) and the total number of deaths was thirteen hundred and fifty-nine, (1,359.)

The number of births in hospital and elsewhere attended by medical officers of the Bureau was seven hundred and sixty, (760;) vaccinations, one hundred and eight, (108.)—(See Table D.)

The number of medical officers at date of last report was fifty-seven, (57.)—(See Table E.) This number has been reduced, by the closing of hospitals and dispensaries, to five, (5,) which is the present number.

No epidemics or contagious diseases have appeared among the freed people during the past year.

The closing of so many hospitals has necessitated the severing of the ties that have so pleasantly united the chief medical officer with the physicians on duty in the Bureau, and it is his pleasing duty to bear witness to the conscientious, able, and upright manner in which they have been performed. How irksome, fatiguing, and even dangerous their duties have been, is entirely unknown to and unappreciated by the public. Where so many excelled, it may appear invidious to distinguish, yet the energy and marked administrative ability of Dr. M. K. Hogan, surgeon-in-chief, district of South Carolina, and late brevet colonel and surgeon United States volunteers, entitle him to special mention.

The services of Dr. J. J. De Lamater, surgeon-in-chief, district of Virginia, late brevet lieutenant colonel and surgeon United States volunteers, and Dr. D. R. Brower, late acting assistant surgeon United States Army, of the State of Virginia, have been of the most valuable and efficient character, as were also those of Dr. P. Glennon, late assistant surgeon United States volunteers, on duty in the hospital at Washington, D. C.

The records of the office show that about a half million of recorded cases have been treated by the physicians employed in the Bureau, and it will be quite safe to consider that at least an equal number have been prescribed for where cases have not been recorded, thus making at least one million of persons who have received medical assistance during the existence of the Bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT REYBURN,

Chief Medical Officer Bureau R., F. and A. L.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. M. WHITTLESEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Bureau R., F. and A. L.

A.—Table exhibiting the number of hospitals, dispensaries, and outdoor stations in operation during the year ending June 30, 1869.

Districts.	Hospitals.				Dispensaries and outdoor stations.	
	Number existing July 1, 1868.	Number in operation June 30, 1869.	June 30, 1869, capacity—beds.		Number existing July 1, 1868.	Number of operations June 30, 1869.
			Occupied.	Vacant.		
Columbia	2	1	302	4	4	.....
Virginia	2	1	239	61	6	.....
North Carolina	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
South Carolina	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Georgia	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Alabama	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Louisiana	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Mississippi	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Arkansas	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Kentucky	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Tennessee	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	2	541	65	48	.....

B.—Consolidated report of freedmen treated and died during the period commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869, together with the number remaining under treatment at the latter date.

Districts.	Treated.					Died.					Percentage of deaths.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1869.				
	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.		Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.
Columbia	956	1,158	314	318	2,746	69	48	28	20	163	5.93	142	137	7	16	302
Virginia	3,892	8,867	2,705	2,752	18,316	129	141	83	95	448	2.44	106	113	3	16	237
North Carolina	510	736	539	587	2,372	21	29	18	32	100	4.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	5,177	7,371	3,240	3,305	19,093	31	32	38	29	136	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	2,772	2,927	1,155	1,148	8,002	24	15	2	6	47	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	79	89	66	55	289	12	12	.....	1	5	1.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	208	151	153	141	653	12	12	4	2	10	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	975	921	772	732	3,400	107	62	34	24	237	6.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	893	978	639	515	3,025	35	21	11	11	79	2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	661	776	182	163	1,782	13	7	.....	.....	21	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,659	2,442	869	860	5,830	20	23	24	25	92	1.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	88	228	76	72	464	7	5	.....	1	13	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,970	26,644	10,710	10,648	65,972	460	395	240	246	1,341	2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	540

C.—Consolidated report of refugees treated and died during the year commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869, together with the number remaining on hand at the latter date.

Districts.	Treated.					Died.					Percentage of deaths.	Remaining sick June 30, 1869.				
	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.		Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.
Columbia.....																
Virginia.....												1				1
North Carolina.....																
South Carolina.....	259	525	149	157	1,090	4	4	3	0	11	1.00					
Georgia.....																
Alabama.....																
Florida.....																
Louisiana.....																
Mississippi.....	89	19	4		105	1				1	.94					
Arkansas.....	39	24	4	4	71	5	1			6	8.45					
Kentucky.....																
Tennessee.....																
Total.....	387	561	157	161	1,266	10	5	3		18	1.42	1				1

D.—Report of births and vaccinations during the year commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869.

Districts.	Births.					Vaccinated.		Revaccinated.		Total.
	In hospital.		Elsewhere.		Total.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.		
Columbia.....	42	37	38	25	142					
Virginia.....	16	17	92	98	223					
North Carolina.....	10	14	96	111	231					
South Carolina.....	4	2	29	33	68	30	11	5	6	52
Georgia.....	10	3			13					
Alabama.....			3	2	5					
Florida.....										
Louisiana.....	7	10			17					
Mississippi.....	3	2			5	26	30			56
Arkansas.....										
Kentucky.....			28	25	53					
Tennessee.....	2	1			3					
Total.....	94	86	286	294	760	56	41	5	6	108

E.—Table exhibiting the number of medical officers and hospital attendants in the Bureau during the year ending June 30, 1869.

Districts.	Commissioned officers.		Private physicians.		Hospital attendants.	
	Number on duty during the year ending June 30, 1867.	Number remaining on duty June 30, 1869.	Number on duty during the year ending June 30, 1867.	Number remaining on duty June 30, 1869.	Number on duty June 30, 1869.	Number remaining on duty June 30, 1869.
Columbia.....			4	4	36	33
Virginia.....			4	1	24	20
North Carolina.....	1		4		6	
South Carolina.....			13		4	
Georgia.....			7		21	
Florida.....			2		6	
Alabama.....			3		10	
Louisiana.....			4		25	
Mississippi.....			4		21	
Arkansas.....			4		20	
Kentucky.....			6		7	
Tennessee.....			1		5	
Total.....	1		56	5	185	53

APPENDIX B.

CONSOLIDATED SUBSISTENCE REPORT.

Number of rations issued to dependent refugees and freedmen in the different States and districts, respectively, from June 1, 1865, to January 1, 1869.

Month.	Refugees.	Freedmen.	Total.	Month.	Refugees.	Freedmen.	Total.
1865.				1867.			
June.....	313, 697	36, 181	349, 808	March.....	29, 110	271, 441	300, 551
July.....	85, 412	282, 908½	308, 380½	April.....	49, 764	280, 738	330, 502
August.....	158, 624	743, 957	902, 581	May.....	42, 811	320, 501	363, 312
September.....	370, 633	1, 080, 010	1, 450, 643	June.....	100, 228	404, 286	504, 514
October.....	66, 785	743, 244	810, 029	July.....	82, 907	355, 510	438, 417
November.....	54, 650½	543, 479	698, 129½	August.....	52, 562	357, 461	410, 023
December.....	66, 246	604, 598½	670, 844½	September.....	6, 282	166, 388½	172, 670½
Total.....	1, 115, 977½	4, 134, 438	5, 250, 415½	October.....	14, 226½	161, 929½	176, 156
1866.				November.....	11, 532½	160, 449	172, 981½
January.....	134, 848	585, 507½	720, 415½	December.....	10, 142	133, 034	143, 176
February.....	332, 957½	648, 108½	988, 066	Total.....	457, 443	3, 110, 190	3, 567, 633
March.....	382, 745½	646, 366½	1, 029, 112	1868.			
April.....	356, 246	552, 646½	908, 892½	January.....	20, 605½	141, 395½	162, 001
May.....	571, 993	573, 685	1, 145, 678	February.....	35, 778	205, 969½	241, 747½
June.....	751, 327	650, 724½	1, 402, 051½	March.....	48, 757	221, 133½	269, 890½
July.....	583, 949	572, 587½	1, 076, 537	April.....	22, 495	189, 932½	212, 427½
August.....	350, 878½	540, 127½	891, 006	May.....	19, 002	310, 644½	329, 646½
September.....	259, 368	481, 677	741, 045	June.....	18, 356	488, 432	506, 788
October.....	2, 771	182, 914	185, 685	July.....	16, 045½	239, 833½	255, 879½
November.....	7, 584	168, 222	175, 806	August.....	14, 897	144, 224½	159, 121½
December.....	7, 565	184, 423	191, 988	September.....	16, 362	116, 178½	132, 540½
Total.....	3, 669, 223	5, 787, 249½	9, 456, 482½	October.....	13, 037	107, 065½	120, 102½
1867.				November.....	13, 870	104, 068	117, 938
January.....	37, 836	227, 037	264, 873	December.....	9, 109	103, 717	112, 826
February.....	20, 042	270, 415	290, 457	Total.....	248, 314	2, 374, 587	2, 622, 901

Total for years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, 20,897,453.

On the 1st day of January, 1869, the Bureau (with the exception of the educational, bounty, and claim departments) was withdrawn from the several States in which its operations had been conducted. Hospitals were, however, continued at Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Virginia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Vicksburg, Mississippi; and Louisville, Kentucky.

The total number of rations issued to inmates of hospitals from January 1, 1869, to September, 1869, was :

District of Columbia.....	114,722
Virginia.....	71,326
Mississippi.....	21,431
Louisiana.....	24,555
Kentucky.....	6,465
Total.....	238,499

APPENDIX D.

TRANSPORTATION REPORT.

Statement of transportation for passengers and stores furnished by Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, from May 5, 1865, to March 20, 1869, as shown by the records in the office of the chief quartermaster of this bureau.

By whom authorized.	Number of refugees transported.				Number of freedmen transported. ^a				Officers & agents transported.	Teachers transported.	Grand total of passengers.	FREIGHT.—No. bags of stores transported.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
From May 5, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1866, on orders issued from Adjutant General's office.....	673	561	970	2,204	5,046	2,202	1,261	8,509	111	.....	10,824	.....
From October 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1867, on orders issued by chief quartermaster.....	226	267	227	720	7,622	5,086	3,286	15,994	185	1,588	18,487	4,477
On orders issued by assistant commissioners.....	20	23	15	58	396	319	222	937	475	16	1,486	8,288
From October 1, 1867, to Sept. 30, 1868, on orders issued by chief quartermaster.....	53	94	88	235	891	1,129	735	2,755	130	1,143	4,263	2,055
On orders issued by assistant commissioners.....	105	103	98	306	639	361	187	1,207	655	50	2,218	2,760
On orders issued by chief quartermaster from October 1, 1868, to March 20, 1869.....	33	53	84	170	8	11	10	29	203	660	1,062	749
On orders issued by assistant commissioners.....	63	70	66	199	17	72	.....	29	37	221	497	523
Total.....	1,173	1,171	1,548	3,892	14,639	9,120	5,701	29,460	1,790	3,677	38,819	18,852

REMARKS.—The reports of the assistant commissioner of South Carolina for the months of July and August, 1867, show 162,222 pounds of bacon and pork, and 1,307,788 pounds of corn, transported; the number of packages not being stated. The transportation of 25,000 feet of lumber is also reported in same manner by assistant commissioner of Louisiana.

I certify that the above statement is correct.

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,
Chief Quartermaster Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

APPENDIX E.

ABSTRACT FROM EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

The educational returns from the several State superintendents furnish evidence of decided progress. Difficulties indeed still continue, arising from prejudice, indifference, want of means—more especially during the last year; from political disturbances throughout the whole country, bringing into violent debate our cause and even the character of this Bureau, and also from agitation of the various unsettled southern questions on the subject of reconstruction. But these difficulties have been in the main

surmounted. The intrinsic excellence of the work, its general conduct under your directions, and the large, varied results have been their own testimonial, securing from all quarters high commendation. Organized opposition appears to have mainly ceased and favor toward schools *for all*, in most of the States, is publicly professed.

From the freedmen themselves we continue to receive hearty response to all our appeals. Thirst for knowledge does not abate. A taste of it, and even its advanced attainments, only redoubled the desire. Productive industry is now furnishing them with means for paying tuition, and all of their color who, in our normal schools, have been prepared to teach, enter with alacrity upon the work, and pursue it with success. The benevolent associations do not tire. If some are doing less, others increase their efforts, and new agencies, especially under church organization, are coming into the field. An effort, the last year, almost unanimous, has been made to organize and endow high and training schools for the preparation of teachers. This effort has been eminently successful. Thirty-nine such schools, as will be seen, having 3,377 pupils, with many normal classes, in those of a lower grade, are reported.

While the above schools will be urged forward, attention will now be turned to the destitute populations in rural and remote districts, where, until recently, danger threatened our unprotected teachers.

Superintendents have aided largely in distributing the Peabody fund, in nearly all of the States. This arrangement was made with Dr. Sears, the general agent of that fund. at the commencement of the year, and great good has thereby been accomplished at very little added expense. The late concentration of this Bureau more directly upon the work of education, meets with general approbation. This, the hearts of our friends at the North were set upon, and it has everywhere rejoiced the freedmen. We hope that our legislators will add a hearty approval, and increase the present appropriation to any reasonable amount which may be needed. At the opening of the coming school term superintendents generally will need some assistance; some States are larger, making it quite impossible for one man to traverse their extended territory, inspecting, noting destitutions, organizing new schools, procuring teachers, and reporting systematically the whole. If large results are hoped for, the force employed must be in due proportion. The present educational schedule of this Bureau contemplates increased results the coming year. Arrangements have been made by which a portion of current expense of all schools of thirty pupils each will be paid, while the construction of school-houses in destitute regions will be aided to the full extent of the means in hand.

The people and Congress will decide upon the continuance of this educational organization. We can only say that reports and correspondence from all quarters urge this; the freedmen with united voice beg for it, and their friends both North and South are demanding continuance of governmental aid with arguments which seem unanswerable. We report larger numbers now than ever before, and yet it should be said that there are also many under instruction in inferior schools, usually with colored teachers, throughout all the interior of the southern States, but which do not in any way appear in our report. This is the home effort of this people after knowledge, imperfect, indeed, and with no outside patronage from any quarter. If such schools were counted a considerable larger number would appear. We only give in our report those within the actual knowledge of our superintendents.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the educational statistics, regularly reported on the blanks of this office:

Schools, day and night.....	2, 11-
Schools, Sabbath.....	1, 196
Total.....	3, 314
Teachers, day and night schools.....	2, 455
Teachers, Sabbath schools.....	5, 454
Total.....	7, 909
Pupils, day and night schools.....	114, 522
Pupils, Sabbath schools.....	29, 731
Total.....	204, 253

Of these pupils 192,227 are reported as having been slaves before the war.

Of the above day and night schools, the freedmen sustained, wholly or in part, 1,561.

and are the owners of 759 of the buildings in which the schools are held. The Bureau furnished 772 of these buildings. The majority of these schools are conducted according to the most improved modern system. Many able instructors are successfully laboring in them, as is proved by the number of advanced schools, 312 of which are reported as graded. Some of these rival the same class of institutions in the North, of much longer standing. The average attendance of pupils in the day and night schools has been 89,396, being 78 per cent. of the whole number enrolled. Pupils show a commendable perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge, 59 per cent. being always present, and 57 per cent. always punctual.

Rapid progress in study is apparent: 43,746 being advanced readers; 36,992 studying geography; 51,172 arithmetic; 53,606 writing; and 7,627 are in higher branches. During the corresponding months of last year we had 39,578 advanced readers; 31,213 studying geography; 48,268 arithmetic; 46,113 writing; and 5,712 higher branches, showing the following gratifying comparison:

Increase of 1869 over 1868:

Advanced readers.....	4, 168
Geography.....	5, 797
Arithmetic.....	2, 904
Writing.....	7, 493
Higher branches.....	1, 915

The freedmen assist in support of their schools to the extent of their ability. As their condition is improved, their willingness to contribute for educational, as they always have for religious, interests, exhibits itself in the largely augmented amount paid for the support of schools. Forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-six pupils paid \$106,866 19 for tuition. This is by far the largest aggregate sum we have yet had the privilege of reporting; while many thousands of dollars were expended for board and salaries of teachers, and for construction of school-houses, of which we received no report, the actual amount of which would greatly increase the above sum.

In the 39 high and training schools most of the students are preparing to become teachers, showing good proficiency in study, with general aptitude for the duties of their coming profession. The larger proportion of the 3,377 pupils in these institutions will, undoubtedly, go forth to train other minds in the same paths of knowledge. There are 17 industrial schools, conducted by a competent corps of teachers, having in all 980 pupils. Besides these, there are many normal and industrial classes in other schools, where pupils are instructed in teacher's duties and domestic economy, with very gratifying success, reported as irregular schools. Besides the above schools, there are the following within the knowledge of our superintendents, but as yet not regularly reported by teachers. The facts stated of these schools, however, are undoubted, as superintendents are specially instructed to ascertain them:

Schools, day and night.....	794
Schools, Sabbath.....	316
Total.....	1, 110
Teachers, day and night schools.....	902
Teachers, Sabbath.....	692
Total.....	1, 594
Pupils, day and night schools.....	34, 722
Pupils, Sabbath.....	17, 378
Total.....	52, 100

Many of these schools are known to be instructed by well educated, experienced teachers, who are doing a noble work. Adding all of these to the regularly reported schools, we have an aggregate of—

Total schools, (of all kinds).....	4, 424
Total teachers, (of all kinds).....	9, 503
Total pupils, (of all kinds).....	256, 353

This is the largest result we have yet reached, and, in comparison with the corresponding six months of last year, shows an increase in—

Schools, (of all kinds).....	444
Teachers, (of all kinds).....	855
Pupils, (of all kinds).....	16, 407

It should be noticed that teachers and pupils, as thus reported, are, in many cases, duplicated in consolidating the several kinds of schools. This is unavoidable, if each school (Sabbath and week day, or night) received credit for its own whole number. Our method shows the actual work in these several institutions, respectively, and in the summing up of the whole we state the total amount of *personal tuition* furnished, rather than the exact number of persons taught.

EXPENDITURES.

The total amount of expenditures of this Bureau for the support of schools from January 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869, is as follows:

From school fund.....	\$2,666 01
From refugees and freedmen's fund.....	135,004 00
From appropriation fund.....	380,964 99
	<hr/>
	518,635 00
For transportation of teachers and of school-books (estimated) charged to "transportation account" on books of disbursing officer.....	4,700 00
	<hr/>
Total by Bureau.....	523,335 00
By benevolent societies, churches, individuals, and from for- eign countries, (estimated).....	\$365,000 00
By freedmen, (estimated).....	190,000 00
	<hr/>
	555,000 00
	<hr/>
Grand total for educational purposes paid by all parties during the six months.....	1,078,335 00
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Included in the figures above given is the sum of \$56,693, which has been paid at these headquarters, immediately, to various benevolent associations under the new rental arrangement, at the rate of \$10 per month for each school having an average attendance of 30 or more scholars. This aid has enabled these organizations largely to augment the number of teachers in the field, and we anticipate a still further increase next year if this aid is continued.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

States.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Remarks.
District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.	Day and night. 375. Sabbath.....107.	364 381	16,335 4,009	Of these, nine are high or training schools, with 510 pupils.
Virginia.....	Day and night. 398. Sabbath.....195.	427 872	19,608 12,577	Of these, seven are high or train- ing schools, with 363 pupils.
North Carolina.....	Day and night. 431. Sabbath.....413.	490 1,413	20,227 25,275	Of these, four are high or train- ing schools, with 110 pupils.
South Carolina.....	Day and night..70. Sabbath.....40.	157 237	7,168 3,969	Of these, two are high or train- ing schools, with 388 pupils.
Georgia.....	Day and night. 306. Sabbath.....143.	209 731	10,399 17,291	Of these, one is a high or training school, with 45 pupils.
Florida.....	Day and night..32. Sabbath.....20.	39 55	1,507 1,168	
Alabama.....	Day and night.140. Sabbath.....49.	183 244	11,531 5,213	Of these, one is a high or training school, with 54 pupils.
Mississippi.....	Day and night 104. Sabbath.....61.	136 246	5,673 6,179	Of these, one is a high or training school, with 10 pupils.
Louisiana.....	Day and night. 404. Sabbath.....136.	467 266	17,280 7,188	Of these, two are high or training schools, with 230 pupils.
Texas.....	Day and night..95. Sabbath.....74.	90 161	4,188 4,328	
Arkansas.....	Day and night..27. Sabbath.....24.	35 118	1,613 1,847	Of these, two are high or training schools, with 134 pupils.
Tennessee.....	Day and night.163. Sabbath.....80.	220 429	10,513 6,921	Of these, five are high or training schools, with 519 pupils.

Summary by States—Continued.

States.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Remarks.
Kentucky.....	Day and night 354 Sabbath..... 170.	337 993	15,022 11,244	Of these, four are high or training schools, with 912 pupils.
Missouri and Kansas	Day and night 153. Sabbath.....	165	8,180	Of these, one is a high or training school, with 190 pupils.
Total.....	Day and night 2,912. Sabbath..... 1,512.	3,357 6,146	149,244 107,109	Total high or training schools, 39. Total pupils in same, 3,377.

For more general information in regard to the school work, reference may be had to the general superintendent's report for July 1, 1869.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF CLAIM DIVISION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following schedules, exhibiting the operations of the claim division of this Bureau, since the date of my last annual report.

Schedule A, showing the prosecution by this office of claims of colored soldiers, sailors, and their heirs, during the year ending August 31, 1869.

Number of claims pending settlement in the various departments at date of last annual report.....	3,253
Number awaiting completion of evidence.....	576
Total remaining unsettled.....	3,829
Number of claims received since date of last report.....	1,210
Total.....	5,039
Number of claims settled.....	1,728
Number pending settlement in the various departments.....	2,461
Number awaiting completion of evidence.....	850
Total remaining unsettled.....	3,311
Total.....	5,039

Total value of certificates, checks, &c., received in settlement of claims filed, by this office since the date of last annual report, and forwarded to the chief disbursing officer for payment..... \$221,365 68

In the prosecution and payment of these claims, claimants have been subject to no expense, except for notarial fees required in the execution of papers.

Schedule B, showing the work of adjusting for payment certificates, checks, &c., issued in settlement of the claims of colored soldiers, sailors, and their heirs, (in accordance with joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867,) since the date of last annual report.

Number of certificates, &c., in process of adjustment August 31, 1868, per last report :	
Second Auditor's certificates.....	1,045
Fourth Auditor's certificates.....	10
Checks.....	3
	1 058

Number of certificates, &c., received from September 1, 1868, to and including August 31, 1869 :

Second Auditor's certificates.....	14, 548
Fourth Auditor's certificates.....	138
Checks.....	7
	<hr/> 14, 693
Total.....	<hr/> 15, 751

Number of certificates, &c., sent chief disbursing officer for payment :

Second Auditor's certificates.....	14, 319
Fourth Auditor's certificates.....	148
Checks.....	10
	<hr/> 14, 477

Number of certificates, &c., in process of adjustment, August 31, 1869 :

Second Auditor's certificates.....	1, 274
Total.....	<hr/> 15, 751

Value of certificates and checks above reported..... \$2, 725, 911 13

The work of adjusting these certificates has consisted in a careful comparison of each with the Auditor's letter transmitting and describing the same, and with the discharge of the claimant ; in allowing to licensed attorneys and agents the fees prescribed by joint resolution of Congress approved July 26, 1866, and such notarial expenses as were necessary to the prosecution of the claims, and not in excess of the amount allowed by the laws of the State in which the papers were executed ; also, in allowing or rejecting advances claimed to have been made by attorneys and agents. In deciding these points great care and vigilance have been required, and it is believed that the operations of this branch of the claim division have been satisfactorily conducted.

It may be important to mention that during the last year all discharges of soldiers whose claims have been rejected by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, for any cause, have been forwarded to this office for safe delivery to them. While this arrangement has devolved upon this office much additional labor, it has, nevertheless, entirely precluded the possibility of these discharges falling into the hands of the wrong persons, or into the possession of unscrupulous agents, who, by withholding the discharges, might defraud the claimants by exacting a fee before surrendering the same.

This office has been also the medium of stopping, or suspending, the payment of certificates issued in settlement of claims subsequently found to have been fraudulent, or to be contested. It is believed that great service has been rendered in thus preventing the disbursement of funds to persons not actually entitled.

Great service has also been rendered through this office in settling many cases of disputed and contested claims for bounty and pension, (especially by heirs,) referred to it for that purpose by the Second Auditor and the Commissioner of Pensions.

Many thousand dollars have been recovered likewise from claim agents, and paid to persons entitled thereto, on certificates and checks issued prior to March 29, 1867, and either improperly withheld by said agents or converted and appropriated to their own use.

Again, a large number of claims originally filed by agents who had relinquished the business, without properly transferring the same, as well as by those who have from time to time been suspended from practice before the departments, or who, having filed the claims, became disgusted with legislation which reduced the fees to an amount not deemed by them sufficient, or, possibly, preferred that their clients should not receive the bounty to which they were entitled, have been taken up by this office, prosecuted to final settlement, and the amounts paid to the claimants.

In accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, all certificates and checks for colored soldiers, sailors, and their heirs, have been forwarded by the Auditor direct to this Bureau. The wisdom of this regulation has been made apparent in thus preventing any agent, who might be so disposed, from withholding such certificates to the injury of the claimants, and in enabling this Bureau to know at once what claims have been settled.

The correspondence of this office has been, and still continues to be, very large, not only with the officers of the government having charge of the settlement of colored claims, and with attorneys and agents, entitled to fees, &c., for prosecution of the same, but also directly with the claimants themselves, numbers of whom are constantly applying for information concerning the condition of their claims, for protection against

dishonest and extortionate agents, or for payment of the amounts due them. Particular attention to these applications and inquiries is promptly given by this office, and no letter is allowed to go unanswered.

In conclusion, it is not too much to say that the records of this office clearly show that, without the protection afforded to colored soldiers, sailors, and their heirs, by joint resolutions of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, March 29, 1867, and April 10, 1869, respectively, and the persistent and zealous labors of this Bureau to protect the interests therein provided for, but a small proportion of the amounts due to such claimants for their services in the late war would have been realized by them.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent and Chief of Claim Division.

Brevet Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner, &c.

APPENDIX G.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the financial operations of this Bureau for the year ending August 31, 1869:

REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN'S FUND.

As stated in my preceding reports, the money derived from miscellaneous sources is termed the refugees and freedmen's fund, to distinguish it from regular appropriations. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund during the year:

Balance on hand August 31, 1868.....	\$15,565 74
Received as follows:	
From clothing.....	447 57
From rent of buildings.....	2,680 98
From rent of lands.....	7,250 45
From transportation.....	150 46
From subsistence stores, (amount refunded by planters for supplies furnished).....	125,107 13
From freedmen's fund.....	50,272 85
	<u>201,475 18</u>
Expenditures:	
Government farms, (old accounts).....	\$6,607 77
Salaries of employes, (old accounts).....	30,870 21
Quartermaster's department, (old accounts).....	170 23
Internal revenue, (old accounts).....	424 90
Schools.....	145,217 44
Incidental expenses.....	1,223 26
Total expended.....	<u>184,513 81</u>
Balance on hand August 31, 1869.....	16,961 37
	<u>201,475 18</u>

The term "freedmen's fund" embraces moneys received principally from the sale of old Bureau property.

APPROPRIATION FUND.

Balance on hand August 31, 1868.....	\$3,598,636 68
Appropriations:	
For freedmen's hospital at Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Virginia; Vicksburg, Mississippi; and New Orleans, Louisiana.....	50,000 00
For collection and payment of bounty, prize money, &c., under act of March 29, 1867, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1869.....	214,000 00
Total.....	<u>3,862,636 68</u>

Expenditures:

Salaries of agents.....	\$278,691 07
Salaries of clerks.....	239,049 05
Stationery and printing.....	31,220 47
Quarters and fuel.....	86,147 46
Clothing.....	22,847 72
Commissary stores.....	238,314 71
Medical department.....	269,568 46
Transportation, officers and agents.....	107,007 72
Transportation, freedmen.....	24,969 65
Transportation, forage.....	30,114 31
Transportation, stores.....	37,208 35
Superintendents of schools.....	32,622 42
School buildings and asylums, including construction, rental, and repairs.....	738,094 62
Telegraphing and postage.....	17,032 71
Collection and payments of bounties, &c.....	17,321 49
Total expended.....	<u>2,170,211 52</u>
Balance in hands of disbursing officers, August 31, 1869.....	269,419 31
Undrawn from United States treasury.....	1,423,005 65
	<u>3,862,636 48</u>
Balance on hand August 31, 1869.....	<u>1,692,425 16</u>

Of the above balance about \$50,000 is due the Internal Revenue Department for taxes on salaries.

SCHOOL FUND.

Section 12, public act No. 114, of July 16, 1866, provides that "the Commissioner shall have power to seize, hold, lease, or sell all buildings and tenements, and any lands appertaining to the same, or otherwise formerly held under color-title by the late so-called Confederate States, and not heretofore disposed of by the United States, and buildings or lands held in trust for the same, by any person or persons, and to use the, or appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom, to the education of the freed people."

Balance on hand August 31, 1868.....	\$7,865 57
Amount received during the year.....	7,362 77
Total.....	<u>15,228 34</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of teachers, rental and repairs, and school buildings.....	\$2,247 67
Balance on hand August 31, 1869.....	6,980 77
	<u>15,228 34</u>

This is considered a local fund, and has been expended in the districts from which it has been derived.

PAY, BOUNTY, AND PRIZE-MONEY FUND.

Under joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867, it was enacted that all checks and treasury certificates to be issued in settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing or who may have resided in any State in which slavery existed in 1860, the claim for which has been or may be prosecuted by an agent or attorney, shall be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who shall pay the agent or attorney his legal fees, and pay the balance to the claimant on satisfactory identification."

Balance on hand August 31, 1868.....	\$1,413,717 00
Amount received during the year.....	2,729,532 61
Total.....	<u>4,143,250 61</u>

Amount paid claimants and attorneys during the year.....	\$2,923, 184 09
*Balance on hand August 31, 1869.....	1,220,066 52
	<u>4,143,250 61</u>

Number of treasury certificates and checks received during the year.....	14,472
Number of claimants paid during the year.....	<u>14,743</u>

The closing up of the general work of the Bureau on the 1st of January, 1869, and the consequent reduction of the officers and agents, has made the payment of these claims, especially in remote districts, very arduous. The few now retained for this duty are all experienced, reliable men, who have been in the service of the Bureau from its first organization, and in addition to their regular duties they are enabled to render valuable assistance to other departments of the government in ferreting out frauds and bringing the offenders to justice. Every agent engaged in this work has to be constantly on the alert to protect claimants from lawless, designing men, who act singly and in concert to defraud these soldiers of their money. During the year several well-laid schemes of this nature have been brought to light and signally defeated. When it is considered that in some localities the prejudices of almost the entire community are against the colored man, the difficulty of protecting him in his just rights will be better understood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

Brevet Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner.

Statement of receipts and expenditures Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands from January 1, 1865, to August 1, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$6,944,450 00
Appropriation.....	3,836,300 00
Appropriation, bounty.....	214,000 00
Appropriation, hospital.....	50,000 00
Appropriation, destitute of Washington.....	25,000 00
Appropriation, destitute of Washington.....	15,000 00
Appropriation, destitute of Washington.....	15,000 00
Refugees and Freedmen's fund:	
Freedmen's fund.....	\$971,844 58
Clothing for distribution.....	10,354 70
Government farms.....	193,295 00
Rent of buildings.....	109,101 63
Rent of lands.....	268,304 10
Quartermaster's Department.....	12,200 08
Conscript fund.....	13,639 06
Schools.....	98,940 88
Transportation.....	1,203 96
Subsistence stores, (refunded to planters).....	125,107 13
	<u>1,803,991 34</u>
School fund.....	61,654 06
Total receipts.....	<u>12,965,395 40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation fund to August 31, 1869:

Salaries of agents.....	\$928,158 05
Salaries of clerks.....	1,012,520 63
Stationery and printing.....	146,745 43
Quarters and fuel.....	420,312 98
Clothing for distribution.....	254,319 43
Commissary stores.....	2,265,301 26
Medical department.....	987,614 50

* This balance is deposited in the treasury and other authorized depositories of the United States.

Transportation of officers and agents.....	\$327,627 53
Transportation of freedmen.....	210,556 84
Transportation of stores.....	166,552 69
Forage.....	134,264 00
Superintendents of schools.....	76,780 21
Schools, asylums, &c.....	1,869,845 04
Telegraphing and postage.....	72,078 92
Internal revenue.....	4,981 55
Southern relief.....	407,344 21
Agricultural Bureau.....	50,000 00
Collection and payment of bounties, &c.....	17,321 49
	<hr/>
	9,325,324 84
For destitute of Washington.....	25,000 00
For destitute of Washington.....	15,000 00
For destitute of Washington.....	15,000 00
Refugees and freedmen's fund:	
Freedmen's fund.....	\$26,773 57
Clothing for distribution.....	98,665 37
Government farm.....	53,838 14
Rent of buildings.....	65,098 36
Rent of lands.....	37,186 52
Quartermaster's Department.....	181 49
Conscript fund.....	8,179 38
Schools.....	594,175 07
Transportation.....	26,016 47
Household furniture.....	2,094 90
Salaries of employes.....	70,877 25
Repairs of buildings.....	21,475 93
Contingent expenditures.....	130,627 01
Internal revenue.....	9,980 51
	<hr/>
	1,787,029 97
School fund.....	54,673 29
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	11,249,028 10
Balance on hand, appropriation fund, August 31, 1869.....	1,692,425 16
Balance on hand, Refugees and Freedmen fund, August 31, 1869.....	16,961 37
Balance on hand, school fund, August 31, 1869.....	6,980 77
	<hr/>
	12,965,395 40
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